



RC32 CALL FOR SESSIONS

Feminist Transformations in Turbulent Times: Theory, Methods, and Praxis

The RC32 Program's main theme - **Feminist Transformations in Turbulent Times: Theory, Methods, and Praxis** – includes five thematic axes conceived to engage RC32 sessions with the general theme for the XXI World Congress of Sociology, *Global Sociology in Turbulent times*:

1. Feminisms Producing and Challenging Knowledge in Times of Uncertainty
2. Global Crises Dismantling and Rebuilding Gender Inequalities
3. Feminist Organization and Resistance Against Authoritarianism, Surveillance and Violence
4. Feminisms and Politics of Care in the Context of Multipolar Crises
5. Impacts of Technology and Artificial Intelligence on Gender and Society

Brief summaries of the five main thematic axes:

1. Feminisms Producing and Challenging Knowledge in Times of Uncertainty

The first major axis addresses issues central to a) explore how feminisms challenge dominant narratives in the sociological field and broadens the overall understanding of social dynamics and social change as feminist knowledge centers on gendered experiences in diverse global contexts and in complex intersectional processes, b) assess how these perspectives help deconstruct androcentrism and colonialism in academic and social knowledge, and c) explore thinking of relationality to more than human worlds that go beyond the anthropocentric framing of how we live and be. The focus here is on feminist knowledge that helps destabilize the modernist and west-centered one-world world that reduces our differences to identities and cultures and reinforce alternatives beyond modernity and relationalities to each other and to the planet/animals/non-humans in less exploitative and violent ways.

2. Global Crises Dismantling and Rebuilding Gender Inequalities

The second major axis investigates how an ongoing multipolar crisis, which interconnects economic, political and environmental crises, has distinct impacts on women, LGBTQ+ and non-binary individuals, and marginalized groups, especially in situations of war, genocide, migration, and authoritarian regimes. It also focuses on the role of feminisms

in the analysis of these complex dynamics, especially in the intersections of migration, socio-economic inequalities, racism and anti-gender politics, including efforts to circumscribe reproductive health and justice across the globe.

3. Feminist Organization and Resistance Against Authoritarianism, Surveillance and Violence

The third major axis seeks to analyze feminist responses through movements and resistance strategies against authoritarian regimes, militarization, wars, nationalisms, gender violence, and increasing public as well as private surveillance and attacks on academic and civil liberties. It will consider the potential of these movements and resistance strategies to produce new forms of civil society organizing and political knowledge. This axis includes questions about transformations in feminist praxis through renewed or new spaces, struggles, and coalitions, as well as the development of clashing gendered world views, religiosities, and political orientations across age and generations living in times of uncertainly.

4. Feminisms and Politics of Care in the Context of Multipolar Crises

This axis discusses the centrality of feminist proposals that value care and sustainability in the context of multipolar economic, social and political crises alongside environmental collapse, and addresses two main dimensions: general feminist care and feminist self-care:

4.1. How does unsustainable capitalist extraction compromise key care concerns such as the environment, health, shelter, safety and emotional labor? This dimension of the axis investigates the links between the persistence and compounding of women's unpaid work in the domestic sphere and its extension into the public sphere during times of global turbulence. It also includes the unequal burdens placed on older people, disabled people, chronically ill people, caregivers, and care workers. It invites feminist alternatives that redesign social, economic, and political relations through collective responsibility, disability justice, intergenerational solidarity, and the politics of care.

4.2. This second dimension of the axis includes feminist self-care and wellbeing within transformative praxis. This is critical to unpack the weight of addressing aspects of social upheaval, political uncertainty, institutional strain, and the possibility for collective exhaustion within acts of resistance. How do we move beyond individualized notions of wellness, and towards more collective, radical and self-sustaining practices that nurture resilience, ethical engagement and transformation?



**XXI ISA World Congress
of Sociology**
Gwangju, Korea



**Women, Gender,
and Society**

5. Impacts of Technology and Artificial Intelligence on Gender and Society

This axis reflects on how technological advances, artificial intelligence, digital platforms, automated systems, and data infrastructures reconfigure gendered relations of labor, care, knowledge production, embodiment, surveillance, and autonomy. It invites feminist analyses of how digital systems redistribute labor by shifting paid service, administrative, and care work onto unpaid users through self-service platforms, online portals, automated decision-making, and AI-mediated interaction, often intensifying invisible labor for women, caregivers, older people, disabled people, migrants, low-income communities, and those with limited digital access. The axis also examines the material and environmental infrastructures of AI, including data centers, energy and water use, land use, extractive supply chains, e-waste, emissions, public infrastructure strain, and the uneven ecological burdens placed on communities already affected by climate crisis and environmental degradation. It further considers how digital health systems, telehealth, insurance portals, automated benefits systems, algorithmic triage, and platformized public services may expand access while producing new barriers organized through gender, sexualities, class, race, age, disability, migration status, rurality, and digital inequality. The axis encourages feminist, decolonial, disability justice, environmental justice, labor, and care-centered approaches to technological accountability, accessibility, autonomy, and collective governance.