Pobreza y desigualdad social en torno a la infancia institucionalizada en los '90.

José María Vitaliti.

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B

Comm-15.2

BERKOWITZ, HELOISE* (CNRS, France)

GROTHE-HAMMER, MICHAEL* (Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway)

Meta-Organizing for Climate Change

Meta-organizations i.e. organizations which members are themselves organizations, often play an important role in addressing a variety of grand societal challenges (Berkowitz, 2018). Meta-organizations such as the International Whaling Commission, the World Meteorological Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, or the European Women's Lobby, have been crucial in tackling such diverse challenges like the ozone hole, environmental pollution, species extinction, and gender inequality. These meta-organizations enable member-organizations to address grand challenges through self-regulation or capacity building and, hence, allow for collectively designing solutions to environmental or social problems (Berkowitz, Bucheli, & Dumez, 2017; Chaudhury et al., 2016; Karlberg & Jacobsson, 2015).

However, meta-organizations themselves create certain difficulties that arise from the attempt to organize organizations on a meta-level. Meta-organizations place an autonomous organizational system on top of existing organizational systems, thereby threatening the autonomy of the latter (Ahrne & Brunsson, 2008). As a consequence, meta-organizing collective action raises issues in terms of decision-making capabilities, accountability, and the maintenance and responsiveness of organizational boundaries.

Meta-organizations attempt to create social orders by making decisions that become accepted as premises for actions by member organizations and others. However, there are certain difficulties correlated to creating and maintaining such decided social orders, especially in the case of meta-organizations in which social orders are produced on different but related levels of organization (cf. Ahrne et al., 2016).

Against this backdrop, we shall explore how these meta-organizational peculiarities enable and hinder the possibilities of tackling the societal grand challenge of climate change. In particular, we will investigate 1) the micro-foundations of setting up a meta-organizational decided order to tackle climate change, 2) the necessary mechanisms to maintain decidability and accountability in the meta-organizational space as well as 3) the potential drivers of undecidability, its impacts on the meta-organization and on its ability to tackle climate change.

Comm-11.1

BHADRA, BULA* (Sister Nivedita University, India)

The Obdurate Persistence of Substantive Gender Inequality in Democracies of Formal Equality: India As an Archetype

Despite the swelling mantra of women's empowerment and proliferation of gender-sensitive approaches, the snail-like advancement of women in developing countries continues indicting the best efforts. *The McKinsey Global Institute Report* on how gender inequality affects GDP and the economy of India states for the first time (2018) that "Gender equality in work is not possible without gender equality in society." India was ranked 108 among 144 countries on the economic participation and opportunities index in the *Global Gender Report 2017*. Gender inequality in India is extremely high also on three dimensions in MGI's framework—gender equality in work, legal protection and political voice, physical security and autonomy along with below average scores in educational attainment, political representation, and health and survival ratio of women. In South Asia, women's representation in parliament ranges from 33 % in Nepal to 14% in Indian current Parliament to a fewer than 6% in Sri Lanka. But supposedly high representation of women in Nepal does not equate to substantive participation in decision-making. Women politicians have frequently complained that the numbers represent tokenism and that their opinions are largely discounted. Programs that push for a specific percentage of participation by women overlook a deeper, structural cause of the feminization of poverty and the underrepresentation of women in all spheres of public life.

Women in these democracies have intersectional, layered identities deriving from social relations, cultural milieu, history and structures of power. The purpose of this presentation is to provide an intersectional analysis of substantial covert gendered inequalities to reveal complexities of everyday life and expose discrimination and disadvantage in spite of formal equality that occurs as a consequence of the combination of identities and the intersection of gender with other social factors especially in this heyday of neo-liberalism with fresh authoritarian methods of control in India.

Comm-16.3

BHAGAT, RAM* (International Institute for Population Sciences, India)

Census, Politics and Construction of Identities in India

Census enumeration is considered to be a scientific exercise in order to know the size, growth composition and characteristics of population. The mandate of census is derived from the state- an institution embodies the relationship between a territory and its people. How state views its people and their characteristics is very much a political phenomenon which changes according to the nature of state and its strategy to maintain power. In this situation, census turns out to be an instrument of state; it converts people into population and uses a classificatory principle to divide them into mutually exclusive ethnic, religious, racial and caste groups. This is being done under the assumption that the methodology of natural sciences as such could be applied to the social reality as well. In the context of India, historical records show the interwoven and inclusive nature of social identities in many spheres of life. Further, there are people with multiple identities but there is no multiple choice given in reporting identities in many censuses including the census of India. The paper argues that this has deep impact in creating a contrived social reality and unfolding of identity politics suitable for the statecraft. In India, this has begun during the colonial regime and the process has not changed after independence, rather reinforced and reemerged in various new forms. Apart from ethnic categorization, size and growth has also been added to the construction of identities in the era of democratic politics influenced by emerging demographic reality.

Plen-7.1

BOATCA, MANUELA* (Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg, Germany)

Global Inequalities Avant la Lettre: Immanuel Wallerstein's Contribution

The topic of global inequalities has only entered mainstream academic debates in the last two decades. By that time, Immanuel Wallerstein's world-systems analysis had dealt with global inequalities for more than thirty years, although it employed a different terminology and a more encompassing historical perspective. Unlike in current debates, and against the views of many of its critics, world-systems analysis has never understood global inequalities to be of a mere economic nature. On the one hand, Wallerstein contended that the economic division of labor between cores, semiperipheries and peripheries had characterized the capitalist world-economy since the late fifteenth century. On the other hand, the report of the Gulbenkian Commission on the social sciences, which Wallerstein chaired, argued that the intellectual division of labour established among the social sciences in the nineteenth century reflected a corresponding geopolitics of knowledge production and reproduction with respect to different positions in global structures of economic, political, and military power. Drawing on these arguments, the presentation zooms in on the enduring impact of the nineteenth-century intellectual division of labour on the sociological analysis of inequalities and points to the contributions that Immanuel Wallerstein's approach has made possible. I argue that, for sociology as a discipline of Western modernity, claiming universal relevance required erasing the particular historical circumstances of the European colonial expansion in the Americas, of the colonial and imperial conquest of the non-European world, as well as of the impact of slave labour on colonial plantations upon the development of Western societies from the elaboration of its categories of analysis, and that world-systems analysis was instrumental in revealing these theoretical and methodological blind spots.

Comm-12.5

BRAGA, RUY* (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

From Participatory Budgeting to Agro-Ecological Production

The trajectory and historical destiny of Porto Alegre's participatory budgeting inspired the sociological imagination of many analysts worldwide. Among them, Erik Olin Wright stood out for the breadth and depth of his theory on "real utopias". At a time when the participatory budgeting has become exhausted, weakening itself as a tool for political mobilization of workers, we saw in Rio Grande do Sul the emergence of another successful real utopia: the agro-ecological production of the rural cooperatives led by the Landless Workers' Movement (MST). The purpose of this presentation is to analyze these participatory experiences, showing how Wright's real utopias persist in the Global South, reinventing themselves in different political contexts.

Comm-20.1

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

Challenges Facing New Generations of Global Social Movements

The World Social Forum was a crucial space for the transnational articulation and convergence of diverse struggles against neoliberal globalization. The achievements were many: the discursive rupture with the inevitability of "There is no Alternative", the creation of regional and thematic networks, the unified but decentralized coordination of protests and political proposals. In short, the WSF followed a cycle of global struggles and was one of its main actors. However, it was unable to articulate a compelling response to the 2008 global financial crisis and act as a catalyst for global alternatives from that moment on. The WSF continues to exist, but with a different role in view of the emergence of a new global power configuration and new generations of global social movements. The purpose of this presentation is to discuss how the WSF relates to the new generation of emerging social movements in the last decade and what are the main challenges in this new historical moment.

Comm-13.4

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

Knowledge Production, Asymmetric Diffusion and Hidden Genealogies: the Case of Internal Colonialism

The construction of the academic debate on internal colonialism is an emblematic case of asymmetric diffusion of knowledge, marked by the hegemony of English, Western institutions, and mainstreaming journals, that hidden the main political and conceptual genealogies of the global discussion on this topic. Internal colonialism debate results from the 'Third Worldism' movement and spread in various ways from the world periphery to the centre, more specifically from Africa and Latin America for the rest of the world. There is some consensus in the international debate that the first to systematically develop the concept was the Mexican Pablo González Casanova. The problem is that what is known of Casanova's work is an English article (1965), seen as the foundational text. However, this 'foundational narrative' hides the whole process of conceptual construction and its intellectual genealogy. Through a seven-year research, I intend to reconstruct the hidden conceptual genealogy of the debate on internal colonialism that actually began in the late 1950s, mainly from the exchanges of Mexican and Brazilian intellectuals, of which Pablo González Casanova is one of the exponents, along with Rodolfo Stavenhagen and Roberto Cardoso de Oliveira. The initial debates and publications on the subject were the result of collective research and intense discussions that also involved intellectuals from the Global North, particularly Wright Mills in the US and Georges Balandier in France. On the other hand, I seek to reconstruct the properly political genealogy of the debate that allows a strong bond between the struggles for decolonization in Africa and the black movement in the United States. As a result, it is possible to expose the multiple genealogies and the variation in patterns of internal colonialism, as well as why and how social sciences only partially filtered a much richer debate of a truly global sociology.

Plen-10.3

BURAWOY, MICHAEL* (University of California, Berkeley, USA)

Decolonizing Sociology - The Significance of W.E.B. Du Bois

W.E.B. Du Bois is enjoying a renaissance as a major figure in or even the founder of US sociology if not world sociology. He not only foregrounds the importance of race but also class and gender; he is a spontaneous intersectionalist; he brings a Pan-African perspective to the different dimensions of global inequality and domination; he centers the importance of capitalism – its history and the challenges it faced; and he had a radical view of democracy. What more could one want? Actually, Du Bois offers a lot more but this will do for starters. What then is the significance of Du Bois for sociology? Does taking Du Bois seriously mean the end of the sociological canon as we know it? Do we just dump Weber, Marx and Durkheim for endorsing, overlooking, marginalizing or repressing colonial rule and its racial dimensions? Or does it mean an entirely new canon that centers Du Bois? Can we rescue the canon by articulating Du Bois to Marx, Weber and Durkheim? Alternatively, should we abandon the very idea of a canon, and announce the end of foundational thinkers? If so, will the abolition of the canon throw us into the eager arms of positivist science – science defined as forgetting its founders and its history? Does this mean that Du Bois becomes a historical figure whose ideas are largely confined to the 20th century? Or does embracing Du Bois, who did not recognize academic boundaries, simply mean the end of sociology as a distinct discipline?

C

Comm-11.3

CARDENAS TOMAZIC, ANA* (Institut für Sozialwissenschaftliche Forschung e.V. (ISF München), Germany)

The Allocation Conflict: Gender, Labor Markets, and Prison

In recent decades, female prison population rates have increased dramatically worldwide. Many countries in Latin America today have among the highest female prison population rates globally. How can we understand this trend? Based on classical and contemporary research in the fields of Political Economy, Social Theory, and Feminist Criminology, as well as my own primary research on female prison populations, I introduce an alternative labor market sociological approach to female incarceration which I call the "three-segment labor market" (Cárdenas Tomažič 2018). In so doing, I aim to offer a theoretical perspective to better understand increasing female incarceration as a contemporary labor market phenomenon.

Comm-14.1

CHAN, CHRIS* (Chinese University Hong Kong, China)

Between Authoritarian and Liberal Capitalism: Generational Shift and Youth Activism in Hong Kong

Global attention has been paid on the rise of authoritarian China since the economic recession in the West in 2008. As a liberal city-state in the territory of China, Hong Kong has been regarded as the frontline of the 'liberal' capitalism resisting the expansion of Chinese authoritarian capitalism. During the students-led 'Umbrella Movement' in 2014, more than 200,000 citizens took to the street demanding the universal suffrage in this former British colony, followed by 79 days of street occupation. Hong Kong people's protest has been further expanded and radicalized in 2019 when a movement took place to oppose the amendment of the Extradition Law which allows residents in Hong Kong to be sent to mainland China for trial. Millions participated in the demonstrations, and disruptive actions have taken places in many corners of the city for months. With a strong sentiment to oppose the authoritarian China, people's demand has gone beyond Anti-Extradition Law to include democratic election as one of the key demands. The two movements have led to the rise of localist populism and generational shift in politics, and changed dramatically the established consensus in the liberal capitalist city. The paper analyses the causes, characteristics, consequences, and changes of these two movements, and draws implication for the future of global capitalism.

Comm-19.5

CUELLAR VAZQUEZ, ANGELICA* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

La Desigualdad En El Acceso a La Justicia: En El Caso Iguala

La desigualdad en el acceso a la justicia en México ha sido permeada por la ineficacia de las instituciones de impartición de justicia. El objetivo de esta ponencia es describir la desigualdad existente en el acceso a la justicia que se dio en un caso emblemático en México: el caso Iguala. Se elaboró una investigación documental que parte de la pregunta ¿cuáles fueron los factores que influyeron para vulnerar el acceso a la justicia de los familiares de los normalistas desaparecidos?

El 26 de septiembre en Iguala, Guerrero, elementos de la policía municipal atacaron a estudiantes de la escuela normal "Raúl Isidro Burgos" que iban a bordo de cinco camiones. Como resultado de estos ataques hubo 6 muertos, más de 40 heridos y 43 estudiantes desaparecidos.

El caso lo atrajo la Procuraduría General de la República quien se encargó de construir la denominada "verdad histórica" que contenía errores y omisiones en la investigación, por ello instancias internacionales y nacionales intervinieron para visibilizar a las víctimas y sus familiares. Estas instacias aportaron recursos jurídicos para la construcción de la Comisión de la Verdad, quién se encargaría más tarde de garantizar el acceso a la justicia, derechos que fueron vulnerados por parte de la PGR.

D

Comm-17.1

DE MATTOS ROCHA, LIA* (Universidade Estadual do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

The Life and Struggles of Marielle Franco.

Marielle Franco was a favela-dwelling black woman from the city of Rio de Janeiro who was murdered on March 14, 2018 at the age of 38 in an attack that also killed Anderson Gomes, her driver. Marielle, also a friend and colleague, represented to many of us the possibility of a new way of doing and living politics, and of fighting the inequality and oppressions that characterize Brazilian society. Her body carried all our claims: she was a black woman, a *favelada*, a mother, a lesbian, a socialist. Her death, still unsolved, illuminates the entanglement between politics, police, paramilitaries and crime in Rio de Janeiro and in Brazil - an articulation that became more complex after the most recent elections. In this communication I analyze the political and social contexts where the political project that Marielle Franco personified arose, as well as its development. Finally, I seek to understand the political and social meanings of her death and of the movement that demands justice for Marielle.

Comm-12.1

DE SOUSA SANTOS, BOAVENTURA* (University of Coimbra, Portugal)

Popular Education and the Future of Democracy

The three main modes of modern domination (capitalism, colonialism, and heteropatriarchy) are reaching a form of articulation that erodes even further the always problematic credibility of liberal democracy. Without any apparent constitutional breakdown, liberal democracies, by electing anti-democrats and neo-fascists as political leaders, run the risk of dying democratically. To counteract this process and deepen democracy it is imperative to revolutionize democracy and democratize revolution. Such a project calls for a broad range program of popular education based on different grassroots knowledges and experiences of democratic deliberation and citizenship building. In 2003 the World Social Forum proposed, as a real utopia, the Popular University of the Social Movements. Since then dozens of workshops of the PUSM have taken place in different countries.

Plen-1.2

DE SOUSA SANTOS, BOAVENTURA* (University of Coimbra, Portugal)

The Utopia of Democracies or the Democracy of Utopias

As the extreme right rises all over the world and anti-democrats go on being elected in apparently fair and free elections, it is imperative to refound the democratic popular will based on new a vision of society and on the idea that another democracy is possible. Such imperative must rely on the diversity of the experiences of democratic deliberation around the world, what I call demodiversity.

F

Plen-3.1

FEIXA, CARLES* (University Pompeu Fabra, Spain)

Transnationalism and Post-National Identities: The Three Lives of a Latin King

César Andrade, aka King Manaba, born in Manabí, Ecuador, in 1980, has lived three lives, in three different nations. The first lived in Ecuador, from birth to age 23, in 2003, when he decided to emigrate to Spain, following the exodus of Andean citizens, fleeing the economic and political crisis that had affected the country in recent years, and looking for the "promised paradise" in a "mother country" in full economic expansion. The second lived from that date to 2010, when he was convicted of traffic and entered prison for the first time, living as migrant and as a member of a street youth organization the rise and crisis of the Hinospanic immigration process. The third lived to obtain the freedom letter, in 2013, reintegrating into the civil life of his new country. In those three lives, he felt part of three "nations." In addition to his home country and his country of destination - which in this case was also bi-national, by mixing Spanish and Catalan identities -, King Manaba is attached to a third "transnational nation", since he was crowned as Latin King when he was 18 years old, becoming part of the Almighty Latin Kings and Queens Nation (ALKQN). Thanks to this experience, King Manaba currently lives in a "nation of nations" -according to his own words-, and thanks to the internet he is connected daily with "hermanitos" and "hermanitas" of Spain, Italy, Ecuador, almost all Latin America countries and the United States. Through the life story of King Manaba, which I have collected in multiple conversations during the last 15 years and that is about to be published, in this paper I intend to reflect on the relationships between transnational migration processes and post-national identities.

Comm-17.2

FRANCISCO, MÔNICA* (Universidade Estadual do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Intersectionality As an Everyday Life Experience. Marielle's Life and Struggles

Marielle Franco was a 38-year old Brazilian sociologist, a single mother, a defender of human rights and a local councillor of the city of Rio de Janeiro. She was murdered on March 14th 2018. Ever since, she has become a global symbol of a struggle against racist, colonial, hetero-patriarchal domination and police violence and for social justice, human rights and democracy.

Her life as a black woman from the favelas shows that intersectionality is not only a theoretical concept. It is a daily life experience for millions of women living in slums all over the world, suffering from racism, patriarchal and economic discriminations. As a single-mother, black, homosexual and politically active woman that lived in a favela, she also shows how paths of personal and collective emancipation find their roots in daily life experience, communities, feminist conviction as well as in social policy and in the right to higher education. Her life also exemplifies the importance of opening careers of sociology beyond the middle and higher class. Sociology played indeed a major role in this path towards emancipation, as she attended classes in her favela and then graduated at the university. She kept acting as a sociologist, a social activist and a political actor until the end, as she was in charge of a report on military violence in Rio's favelas, which is the most probable reason of her assassination.

G

Plen-3.2

GARRETON MERINO, MANUEL ANTONIO* (University of Chile, Chile)

¿Puede la democracia resolver los nuevos problemas de la sociedad en AL?

La democracia en América Latina enfrenta ciertos retos que provienen de su propia trayectoria post transiciones, donde se ha analizado en diversos Informes lo que puede llamarse el déficit democrático. Pero a partir del término del llamado ciclo de gobiernos progresistas, la cuestión de los déficit que se expresa en problema como la judicialización de kla polýtica, presidencialismo que deriva en autoritarismos, crisis de representación y de los partidos, corrupción y desconfianza y, como consecuencia, ruptura creciente entre política y sociedad, la cuestión adquiere otro carácter. Hay transformaciones en la sociedad contemporánea que amenazan a la denmocracia como irrelevante en su dimensión de reguladora del poder poklítico en la sociedad. Luego de analizar los principales déficit y referirse a la cuestión de la irrelevancia democrática, se discute si los nuevos clivajes y conflictos como el cambio climático, las migraciones, el poder fàctico de las redes, las consecuencias de la revolución científico tecnológica pueden ser resueltos por la democracia o debe repensarse la teoría democrática en téminos de una nueva matriz de relaciones en tre Estado, régimen políticos, actores sociales y orientaciones culturales.

Comm-18.2

GUTIERREZ, FILOMIN* (University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines)

Rethinking the Sociological Arsenal: Ambivalences and Dissonances in the Philippine War on Drugs

This contribution shows that the ambivalences and dissonances of realities, practices and discourse surrounding the Philippine war on drugs demand that local social researchers rethink existing theories and methods in their sociological arsenal.

Since the presidency of Rodrigo Duterte in the Philippines in 2016 a renewed penal populist discourse steered not only a brutal war on drugs but efforts to revive capital punishment and lower the age of criminal responsibility. The spate of killings in the war on drugs with a death toll running to more than 20,000 attracted international attention and protests from human rights groups.

The paper makes sense of contradictions attending the war on drugs in the Philippines. The high public support for Duterte's approach met human rights violations protests over increasing violence and extra-judicial killings. Arrested drug suspects who admitted to drug use claimed false imprisonment and police torture and, incongruously, expressed support for Duterte's anti-drug campaign. The study is based on the narratives of arrested drug offenders, family members of those killed in the anti-drug operations and so-called *vigilante* killings, and police officers who served in police operations. The ubiquitous (*talamak*) sale and use of *shabu* (metamphetamine) in marginalized communities reveal how drugs became a normalized feature of precarious economic conditions, and how anti-drug campaign was both welcomed by residents as necessary intervention to a *very real problem* but that which rendered them powerless (*walang kalabanlaban*) before the state forces and victimized by errant policemen.

H

Comm-13.1

HANAFI, SARI* (American University of Beirut, Lebanon)

Academic Journals: A Global Academic Division of Labor? or Self-Sufficient National Fields?

Scientific social research requires both local relevance and internationalization. Is the internationalization sufficient to insure a global sociology? After I unfold different approaches to internationalization and their indications, I will distinguish between good and bad internationalization. A bad internationalization would be when there is a global division of labor in which only hegemonic countries are allowed to theorize. I will conclude by an attempt to answer the question whether the internationalization requires universalism.

This paper will be based on multiple fieldworks in the Arab region and content analysis, particularly the analysis of some academic journals, national and international, focusing on the different ways in which authors use geographic markers.

Plen-8.1

HOUT, MIKE* (New York University, USA)

Why the Relationship between Education and Social Mobility Might be More Complicated Than You Think

The pay gap between university graduates and less educated workers has risen in many nations. If university graduates come from higher social classes, then a bigger pay gap implies less social mobility. However, research over the last decade has shown that the returns to education are biggest for the workers with working class roots who achieved a university degree. My talk will explain how these relationships fit together and illustrate them with data from several countries.

K

Comm-18.1

KOTHARI, ASHISH* (Kalpavriksh, India)

Radical Democracy, Ecology, and Social Justice: Initiatives in the Global South

Across the global South, there is considerable churning of two kinds: resistance to the dominant politics and economics of exclusion, inequality, and ecological devastation, and a search for practical and conceptual alternatives to these that meet people's needs and aspirations in harmony with the rest of nature. At any given time there may be thousands of such instances, from the tiniest (an individual) to large-scale (several communities and regions). These include the assertion of self-determination and self-rule, in which indigenous peoples and other local communities are claiming political and economic power where they are, rather than leave it to the state or to corporations. They include struggles for justice amongst marginalised poeple, including women, oppressed classes, ethnicities and castes, the 'disabled', and others. Even though these are still marginal compared to the mainstream of unjust structures, they provide glimpses and signals of what kind of (and how) other worlds are possible. The presentation will give a few examples of these from different parts of the world, and draw on them to outline alternative frameworks of political governance, economic democracy, and social justice, built on a foundation of ecological wisdom. It will also present the book 'Pluriverse: A Post-Development Dictionary', which presents over 100 essays covering radical alternatives from around the world.

Plen-1.3

KOTHARI, ASHISH* (Kalpavriksh, India)

Radical Ecological Democracy: Towards a Sustainable and Equitable Pluriverse

Global crises of ecological collapse and socio-economic inequities are prompting a search for alternatives to the currently dominant economic and political models. While various approaches to 'green' the economy are being suggested, these are often managerial or technofix-dependent, without fundamentally challenging entrenched political, economic, cultural and social structures.

Are there alternatives are systemic and transformatory, already existing and/or conceivable? If so, what principles can be derived from them? How can we transition to such a future? How can these confront the growing trend towards right-wing, authoritarian nationalism?

The presentation will focus on one such alternative approach, Radical Ecological Democracy, or eco-*swaraj,* arising from experience in India but linking to similar approaches in the rest of world (buen vivir, sumac kawsay, ubuntu, kyosei, hurai, sentipensar, ecofeminism, degrowth, and others). Such approaches arise from ancient wisdom or new revolutionary movements, and from diverse grassroots initiatives springing up across the world. These include governance through direct or radical democracy, localized economies embedded in ecological and cultural landscapes and free of centralized monetary monopolies, notions of human well-being that relate to qualitative values like satisfaction and social security, democratic knowledge and technology generation, sustaining cultural diversity and exchange, and reviving a respectful and spiritual connection with nature and each other. It stresses that transformation needs to be multidimensional and intersectional, encompassing the political, economic, social, cultural, ecological. It notes that while there may be several common ethical values in these initiatives, there is no single universal model, but rather many paths within a pluriverse.

L

Comm-19.3

LIMA, JACOB CARLOS* (Federal University of São Carlos, Brazil)

The Challenges of Brazilian Sociology in the Context of Authoritarian Revival

Brazilian sociology has undergone an unprecedented expansion process in the last two decades, with the increase in undergraduate and postgraduate education, greater prospects in the labor market with the implementation of social policies to combat the poverty and the return of discipline to high school. It was a period of national consolidation of the discipline, marked by discussions of major national problems, strong growth of academic production and participation in major international forums.

This process was reversed from 2016 with the political crisis and the impeachment of the president. Followed by a rapid dismantling of social policies in a return to the neoliberal agenda of the 1990s, as well as the elimination of compulsory discipline in high school and a systematic attack on sociology seen as a knowledge without practical use. This situation was aggravated by the new government inaugurated in 2019 that resumed the Cold War speech and a conservative agenda in the customs, in which sociology is viewed with suspicion.

The purpose of this paper is to discuss the challenges posed to sociology as a science and profession in the context of systematic attacks on its existence as specialized knowledge. How to resist this process, considering that democratic freedoms constitute the substratum of its reflection and action?

Comm-16.2

LOVEMAN, MARA* (University of California at Berkeley, USA)

The Politics of Ethnoracial Population Data and the Future of the Census in Latin America

The last two decades witnessed a dramatic transformation of the datascape for the production of statistics about ethnic and racial inequalities in Latin America. This transformation is most strikingly evident in national censuses in the region. A few decades ago almost no Latin American countries included questions about race or ethnicity in their national census. In the 2020 census round, almost every country in the region will collect information about ethnic or racial identification. This paper briefly describes and explains the regional shift toward unprecedented statistical visibility of ethnoracially defined populations in Latin America. The paper then examines several *productive effects* of the production and existence of these new types of data, ranging from the advancement of intentional and instrumental goals, to the development of unintended and counterproductive consequences. Among the latter, in some contexts, opposition to ethnoracial classification in data collection is fueling the emergence of newly politicized majoritarian identities that support broader reactionary political movements. Such developments raise questions about the sustainability of ethnoracial data collection in censuses in the region, and provoke debate about possible alternatives to the national census as legitimate source of population data in the future.

M

Comm-20.6

MAC LORIN, CARMINDA* (University of Montreal, Canada)

The World Social Forum in a New Era of Global Challenges

In the last decades, humanity has suffered increasing austerity measures and inequalities, recently witnessing the rise of populist regimes. The permeability of political spheres to world finance is leading to an socio-ecological disaster.

The World Social Forum (WSF) has coexisted with other spaces of mobilisation (i.e. Occupy, Indignados, amongst others) in this context of deep global challenges - gathering a diversity of actors, causes and practices around the dream that "Another World is Possible". Nevertheless, articulating plurality on specific time and spaces implies conflicts and tensions, that can undermine the potential of these mobilizations. Therefore, the challenge remains for those who nourish the hope: how to face antagonisms that emerge, and to co-act effectively for socio-ecological transitions in a global context?

This presentation reads through some of the *paradoxes* of the WSF - which has emerged in the interstice between unity and plurality, ideals and practices, the urgency for concrete changes and the patience needed for generational shifts. I will share some reflections based on my recent Ph.D research, and my experience as an activist within the WSF 2016, Occupy and other initiatives of the post 2010 context - stating that a mobilizing resilience can arise from the acknowledgment of tensions within the WSF.

Comm-13.2

MARTIN, ELOISA* (United Arab Emirates University, United Arab Emirates)

Between Excellence and Diversity: Steps towards Challenging Inequality in Academia

Challenging inequality in academia is never an easy task, even for an institution as the ISA. For the last decades, the ISA has played a major role in both discussions surrounding the field of production of sociological knowledge and debates on its limits and challenges, drawing up strategies to overcome these limits and challenges. Meeting these goals has been puzzling at times because within the global academic community, the very production of knowledge entails inequalities derived from specific geopolitics inherent to the international division of academic work. Which is, at the same time, understood, cope with or tackled differently within the diverse national academia. Effective solutions are not necessarily in tune with the good will of ISA officials, but require working together with the underrepresented national academic communities. In this paper, I will analyses some of the main ISA policies developed over the past 10 years in an attempt to face the challenges of inequality in academia and carve out spaces of intelligibility.

Comm-15.4

MATOSE, FRANK* (University of Cape Town, South Africa)

Africa, Climate, Land Grabs and the Protection of the Commons

In this contribution we engage with the complex, benign and nuanced ways in which commons are being lost in Africa in the context of climate change and globalization. The engagement is informed by several cases across Africa. At the same time such engagement is historically situated in the continuities of the practice of colonialism when Europeans first set on the African continent and fundamentally changed the framing of local people's relations with nature. In as much colonialism was violent in its change and crafting of new relations between people and nature, in the climate change era, Africa has witnessed new realities of coloniality being invoked. New forms of extractivism, green grabbing, speculative capital, land grabs and globalization of state capture are witnessed in Africa in the new millenium that have adverse implications for people's relations with commons, particularly, seed, biodiversity, water, rangelands, forests, wildlife, oil and other mineral resources including gold and coal, and knowledge. Underlying these new relations is the fundamental shift in the way property is framed. Where property had many complex ways in which it was owned in largely collective or communal or group settings, with the settlement of European settlers on the African continent, property was privatized and commodified to allow for accumulation processes that were imposed thereafter. A lot of resources, including knowledge, were managed/governed/owned collectively with individual usufruct rights. Drawing from case studies of climate interventions in Africa we examine ways of asking what kinds of relations are being built in climate interventions, and whether these are capable of building a useful environmental politics. We argue that there is a missing dimension regarding extreme structural violence; the need for reclaiming and protecting the relationality of the commons as a politics for climate interventions.

Plen-3.3

MAYORGA, FERNANDO* (Universidad Mayor de San Simón, Bolivia)

Acción y discurso de los movimientos sociales: de la demanda al Estado hacia el cuestionamiento al poder

Los movimientos sociales, en particular indígena y de mujeres, aportan al debate sobre desigualdades, ecología y democracia con nuevos elementos que provienen de una interpelación general al modelo de desarrollo, sistema político y tipo de sociedad. En la práctica ponen en cuestión la separación formal entre lo político, lo económico y lo social puesto que enarbolan demandas y reivindican derechos que expresan un cuestionamiento general a las estructuras de poder que escinden las identidades sociales para reproducir las desigualdades de clase, género, étnicas y mantener las pautas de exclusión y dominación. El movimiento indígena pone en entredicho el modelo de Estado-nación y la ciudadanía liberal con la reivindicación de un modelo estatal plurinacional y derechos colectivos de los pueblos o nacionalidades. Sus logros políticos se limitan a los casos de Bolivia y Ecuador pero la interpelación indígena puso en evidencia la persistencia de formas de dominación colonial que niegan el supuesto de igualdad ciudadana. El movimiento de mujeres ha situado la reivindicación por la igualdad de género en la esfera pública, a nivel regional, combinando demandas por participación política y luchas por la despenalización del aborto con un discurso que cuestiona las estructuras patriarcales de dominación que atraviesan lo laboral, mercantil, estatal y familiar. Su accionar enfrentará nuevos desafíos debido a la ola conservadora, con tinte religioso, que se esparce por el continente y que son, en cierta medida, una reacción a las luchas y logros de mujeres e indígenas.

Comm-18.3

MENESES, MARIA PAULA* (Unknown, Mozambique)

Struggling for Cognitive Justice: The Challenges to Decolonization in the Global South

Many of the 'global' references are based upon defined knowledge corpus, mostly produced in the North Atlantic region. This raises a series of epistemological and ontological questions in times when decolonization is a growing challenge. Following Boaventura de Sousa Santos, if the epistemological diversity of the world is to be accounted for, other epistemologies have to be taken into consideration, to account adequately for the realities of the global South. By conceiving cognitive justice as a constitutive dimension of social justice, the Epistemologies of the South, reflecting knowledges born in social struggles, amount to the occupation of conventional epistemologies. By showing the impossibility of real democracy as long as the abyssal line separates metropolitan sociability from colonial sociability they call for the need of post-abyssal politics, the call to recognize other ontologies and epistemologies.

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

P

Plen-8.3

PAREDES, MYRIAM* (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, Ecuador)

Alternative Food Networks: The Vitality of Everyday Food in Latin America

Food, people's primary source of vitality (and its antipode), has taken front stage in policy debates and social activism, as the public increasingly becomes aware of its affects across administrative, bureaucratic and other organizational spaces. As a cosmopolitical force, food provides a space of high potential for social renewal and reconfiguration vis-Ã -vis our most pressing concerns, such as the proliferation of chronic disease, social inequity, and global warming. As experienced in localities across Latin America, Alternative Food Networks are capable of confronting powerful food interests, most importantly, they create new relations and potentialities for the present. Through becoming active in AFNs, people with otherwise limited political clout are able to free up energy and mobilize resources for agroecological production, direct and more solidarity markets as well as responsible food consumption options. Nevertheless, there are numerous challenges ahead, new and old inequalities need to be reworked so that the colonial way to introduce categories is not reproduced within movements, the relational and affective nature of taste has been widely exploited by corporations which is constantly pointed by food activists and requires more attention from sociologists. Through the analysis of more than twenty years of alternative food networks in Ecuador as well as first hand empirical studies on consumption, we will explore how promising counter-movements recurrently emerge and take social hold in ways that create new relations in, through and around food.

Comm-13.3

PATEL, SUJATA* (Savitribai Phule Pune University, India)

Production of Hierarchized Knowledge. a View from the Periphery.

India has more than 900 universities with about 37 million students wherein 79% are undergraduates. 36% of students are doing humanities and social sciences, 17% are in sciences and the rest in engineering and commerce. This system is a legacy of the colonial period and replicates the British system of affiliated colleges and has reproduced colonial forms of education.

India was and is a highly unequal society. The elite balanced democracy with political control by allowing social mobility through the processes of higher education. A policy of expansion of public supported higher education led to the reproduction the unequal structure into this system with caste, tribal, gender, ethnic and regional distinctions organising class distinctions in colleges and Universities. This pattern was reinforced due to the significance of English as a language of elite against 22 regional languages.

Two contradictory trends has defined the system between 1950s and 1990s. The first was an attempt to indegenise education by orienting global education to national priorities while maintaining these distinctions. There was thus an increase of print knowledge regarding local themes and national concerns. Secondly it was also recognised that education creates value and this led to privately sponsored education institutions at the expense of public education.

In this context, globalisation has allowed for diffusion of global north curricula through franchise and educational collaborations and simultaneously increasing hierarchies. Given a large number of English speaking professionals international publishing have outsourced publishing to India. Not only is there now a decline in production of Indian material but also production of these in Indian languages. These trends create further the geographies in knowledge production.

Comm-15.1

PELLIZZONI, LUIGI* (University of Pisa, Italy)

Green New Deal and Climate Justice: Innovation, Structural Imbalances and Prefigurative Mobilizations

The presentation will question the extent to which the burgeoning Green New Deal (GND) storyline and policy framework aims and is able to respond to growing demands for environmental justice from the global North and South. Namely, the question is whether and to what extent GND can distance itself from the 'ecological modernization' (EM) framework that dominated environmental politics in the last decades.

Using the expression 'New Deal' means making a case for a new, more just and equitable, social compact as essential to effectively addressing climate change. However, on one side different interpretations of the deal are already emerging (for some state intervention and social justice goals should take the lead; for others, private investments and market relations should keep primacy); on the

other, GND seems to share with EM the attribution of thaumaturgical virtues to technological innovation, and the dominant conception of its aims and effects is not brought into question.

Yet, the imbalances current innovation processes produce are demonstrably structural, rather than accidental. Indeed, ongoing transformations in the scientific-industrial complex are engendering new types of inequities and injustices. A GND focused on environmental justice, therefore, should point also, and arguably first of all, to rethinking the very notion of innovation, its goals and underlying assumptions.

I will argue that such rethinking has to tackle the issue of a post-work society – a proper one, not one where (a same type of) work is increasingly offloaded onto organisms, machines or cyborgs. In this regard, and in spite of excessive hype about them, 'prefigurative mobilizations' – that is, those committed to realize in the here and now the future aimed at, rather than protesting or struggling for gaining political power – deserve investigation, to the extent that they experiment 'alternative' ways of relating individuals, communities, places and things.

Comm-20.4

PLEYERS, GEOFFREY* (FNRS-CriDIS/UCLouvain & CEMondiales, Belgium)

The Pandemic Is a Battlefield

The pandemic and lockdown measures put a halt to democratic movements in numerous countries. Far from disappearing, social movements have adapted to unexpected circumstances and been particularly active during this challenging period. The first section of the article provides an overview of grassroots movements initiatives to complete five roles. The second section focuses on the struggle over the meaning of the crisis. While progressive intellectuals and movements consider the COVID-19 pandemic opened opportunities to build a fairer world, they compete with reactionary, capitalist and state actors to shape the meaning of the crisis and the world that may come out of it. The intensity of social justice movements' initiatives during the lockdown may show the outlines of a global wave of movements, embodied in countless decentralized reactions to a global event that has shaken billions of human lives.

Plen-8.2

PORIO, EMMA* (Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines)

Building Climate and Disaster Resilience: Interrogating Environmental Inequalities and Gender Intersectionalities in Asia

Rapid urbanization, intensified capitalist development and consumption-driven lifestyles have heightened climate and disaster risks. These development patterns are driving the social-ecological transitions of cities, exacerbating the climate and disaster impacts to existing environmental inequalities and gender intersectionalities (race/ethnicity, class) in marginal, vulnerable communities. While these communities have the least contribution to climate change effects such as sea level rise, storm surges, flooding/coastal inundation, increasing urban heat indices, etc., they incur the most losses and damages to climate and disaster events but receive least public-private support. This paper interrogates the intersections of increasing climate and disaster risks, urban development and the widening of social-environmental inequalities alongside the multiple layering of gender intersectionalities in Asian cities.

Comm-20.3

PYAKUREL, UDDHAB P* (Kathmandu University, Nepal)

Shrinking Democratic Spaces during the Pandemic: A Study of Nepal

This paper reflects on one experiment that grounds the politics of World Social Forum for a countries like Nepal which has newly built a dynamic but fragile democratic process after a decade long insurgency that led to political transformation including secularism, republicanism, etc,. While doing so, I will link the shrinking democratic spaces globally, and analyze the importance of social movements if World Social Forum of 'open space' in nature. The analysis is particularly relevant for political movements seeking ways forward in a political situation marked by sectarian struggles but also by the need to bring unity in the struggle against externally induced forces of oppression and exploitation.

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R

Comm-14.3

RABELLO DE CASTRO, LUCIA* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Youth Struggles in State Schools in Brazil: A Politicization of Intergenerational Relationships?

In Brazilian state schools teacher-student relationships have been the object of deep concern as mounting problems, such as evasion, violence, apathy and failure to learn become commonplace. It is in this complex and challenging context that children's participation has become a focus of investigation since a growing antagonism between children and adults is foregrounded. Not only have children taken part of strikes against measures concerning reforms to downsize schools, change the curriculum and to introduce military aspects in the discipline, but also in the ordinary life of schools there is an increasing demand for reciprocity and justice. Making use of multiple and triangular data, this research aims at highlighting what is at stake from the students' points of view concerning state education; how they evaluate what the present adult society in Brazil deserves for less well-off children; what their educational demands are and what are the necessary social and political changes in order that children and youth can be regarded as part of the society where they live. This paper discusses whether, in such countries like Brazil facing the enormous challenges of an unfulfilled democracy, adult-child relationships are in the process of becoming politicized. This refers to how the educational process itself, and the taken for granted position of adults as the more experienced and the sole agents to decide upon these matters, is problematized and put into question concerning the conception and nature of the education for the young, its processes and ultimate goals.

Comm-19.2

RIOS BURGA, JAIME* (Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Peru)

Presente y Futuro De La Sociología Como Ciencia y Profesión En Un Mundo En Cambio

La inter, multi y transdisiciplinariedad de la ciencia redefine hoy la racionalidad disciplinar de la sociología como ciencia y profesión. Vemos surgir un nuevo paradigma y epísteme en creciente integración teórica, metodológica, temática y de praxis buscando dar solución a los problemas estructurales globales del sistema mundo y los problemas concretos de nuestras sociedades. Situación que lleva en unidad con otras ciencias y diálogo de saberes a rescatar la rica tradición de las teorías clásicas, contemporáneas y actuales, pero a la luz de las nuevas preguntas que nos plantea la cambiante realidad mundo cada vez más en redes teóricas y prácticas en nuevos campos de profesionalización corporativa global y de los pueblos en movilización. Profesionalización a su vez se ve afectada radicalmente por la revolución científico tecnológica, quien al crear nuevas formas de conocimiento y organización entre la hiperespecialización y el trabajo en equipos multidisciplinarios apertura espacios de ciencia y profesión inéditos. En este proceso apostamos por construir transculturalmente en diálogo global una sociología como ciencia y profesión que una lo que la modernidad/colonialidad separó: lo verdadero, lo bueno y lo bello. Todo al servicio de la vida.

Comm-19.4

RIVOIR, ANA* (Universidad de la República, Uruguay)

Digital Inequalities As a Challenge for the Distribution of Power.

From the last decades of the twentieth century, what Manuel Castells describes as a new technological paradigm, driven by the revolution of information and communication technologies (ICT), begins to develop. From the creation and expansion of the Internet, ICTs begin to permeate the different changes of the Economy, Society, Culture and Politics. The concept of digital divide emerges as the social inequality linked to these transformations. Our research on the transformation of ICTs in the economy, in society and in education in particular, as well as in political and state action, allows us to analyze the relationship it has with other social inequalities. Also on the possibilities of policy implementation for its reduction. I will present in the panel some reflections and disjunctive questions about how these inequalities are influencing access to knowledge and decisions in contemporary societies, with focus on Latinamerica.

Comm-11.2

RUIZ URIBE, MARTHA NELIDA* (Universidad de Tijuana, Mexico)

The End of the Black Girl Magic? An Examination of Black Women´s Interpersonal Relationships in the USA

After Beyonce´s groundbreaking 2015 visual album, "Formation", the term Black Girl Magic was used everywhere to describe the empowering imagery Beyonce employed to highlight the natural beauty of black women. The hashtag "blackgirlmagic" was used extensively through social media platforms like Instagram and twitter. However the data compiled by dating apps, showcase that on the contrary black women in the US are considered the least desirable demographic, even by black men. Further international pop stars like Chris Brown repeat colorist stereotypes under the pretence that these are just innocent romantic preferences in the women he chooses to date.

The purpose of this work, is to understand the unhealthy dynamics in which Black Women are placed in the context of their interpersonal relationships, in which colorism and self grained racism flourish. Additionally, these unhealthy dynamics in which Black women develop their romantic interpersonal relationships with black men, has served as a catalyst for dangerous cosmetic procedures to lighten their skin tone, or to manage their hair texture in order to appear more racially mixed or simply less "black". Thus creating a body dysmorphic environment for other young black women in social media platforms. As outlined above this phenomenon raises the question To what extent has the concept of colorist beauty ideals affect black women in their romantic pursuits and the way they see and understand their sense of worth.

S

Comm-19.1

SCHUSTER, FEDERICO* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Epistemological Challenges in LATIN American Social Sciences

Social Sciences have shown great advances in Latin America in recent decades. The increase in academic production was exponential in the most recent quarter-century. Also, the increase in the number of researchers and the improvement of conditions for university and scientific activity. At the same time, all this growing capacity gave birth to a set of difficulties, but also valuable debates about scientific practice. To the limits established by the deficiencies of public policies and institutional weaknesses were added those derived from the unequal distribution of the international scientific system in all its dimensions of production and circulation of knowledge. Notwithstanding the relevance of such issues, other debates have also been put on the table. Thus, theoretical proposals such as those of the Epistemologies of the South, Decolonialism and others have raised the need to reconsider how we conceptualize the social world, from the perspective of the peripheral regions and postponed subjects of the planet. In this presentation, we intend to study the possible epistemological consequences that such proposals have for Latin American Social Sciences. The question of universalism and particularism, the historicity of knowledge, the idea of critical science, the relationship between theory and experience, the normative content of science and the practical dimensions of knowledge will be thought from the dimensions of experiences and the subjectivities of our region. The expected result is a contribution to the construction of a critical epistemology for Latin American Social Sciences.

Comm-12.2

SEIDMAN, GAY* (University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA)

Contradictory Class Locations: Erik Wright's Insights into Class at Work

In his early work, Erik Olin Wright offered a new way to think about class dynamics, and about labor struggles. Pointing out the contradictory dynamics of workplace relationships, he argued that class identities are shaped as much by autonomy and social status as by income – a point that has become so widely accepted today that it seems almost self-evident. Especially, perhaps, in new democracies like Brazil and South Africa, Wright's concept of 'contradictory class locations' raises important questions about how workers' grievances are framed, and how best to mobilize support for workers' demands.

Comm-12.3

SHIN, KWANG-YEONG* (Chung-Ang University, South Korea)

The Politics of Real Utopias in South Korea

This paper addresses the role of political imagination in the social and political struggles for alternative visions of society in 21st century South Korea. Visions of a just and alternative social order have mobilized collective actors, both directly and indirectly. They defined binary oppositions: democracy vs. authoritarianism, fairness vs. unfairness, corruption vs. transparency, justice vs. injustice, efficiency vs. equality, unification vs. division, and good vs. evil. An imaginary social order has played an essential role in shaping the repertoire of struggle according to actors' perception of social change at the national and global level. To be effective, such discourses and practices for an alternative society, or "real utopias" to use Wright's term, when they are limited in scope. I shall address these issues with examples from South Korea.

Comm-16.1

SIMON, PATRICK* (Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques, France)

Brightening Race and Ethnicity or Keeping Them in the Shade? Political and Methodological Debates about the (De)Racialization of Official Statistics in 2020

Officials statistics, and especially censuses, reflect legitimate representations of population in societies where they have been conceived and produced. Despite repeated efforts to standardized the content of censuses in guidelines promoted by the UN, some topics remain country specific. Among these data, ethnicity and race stand with religion as the most controversial categories in population censuses: countries can be divided between those collecting *colorblind* statistics and the others producing *ethno-racial* statistics. The strategies behind the choices to collect or not ethno-racial statistics can be related to philosophies of equality and framings of diversity which are grounded in histories, political traditions, legal prohibitions, and political mobilization. This paper aims at offering an overview of the debates and controversies about ethno-racial statistics in a comparison between national case studies in Europe, North America and Latin America. These debates involve different stakeholders (policy makers, statisticians, researchers, minority and antiracist organizations) and articulate both political and methodological arguments that will be summarized and discussed.

Comm-12.4

SOLER GALLART, MARTA* (Universidad de Barcelona, Spain)

The Cooperative Market Economy: Wright's Search for Non-Capitalist Alternatives

Erik Wright changed his view about "cooperativism" after talking to researchers studying Mondragon cooperatives and, then, when he visited them in the Basque country. The ostensible social and economic effects of their democratic structure led him to include cooperatives as a real utopia in his pathways to social empowerment. An internal cooperative strategy led Mondragon to become the seventh largest industrial group in Spain, contributing to a region with one of the lowest Gini indexes in the world as well as surprisingly successful in maintaining jobs during the economic crisis. During his trip to the Basque Country Erik discussed with workers, their relatives, managers, and trade unionists, initiating a larger international network for the study of cooperatives as a viable alternative on a global scale.

Comm-15.3

SWARNAKAR, PRADIP* (Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management Gwalior, India)

The Role of Indian Civil Society Organization on Climate Change and Justice

Climate change is an unavoidable issue in India because a large number of Indians live in geographically vulnerable areas periodically affected by climate-related extreme weather events. In India, climate change-related activities are primarily managed by the government, but civil society organizations (CSO) are often engaged in policy formulation and implementation. This engagement varies from policy advocacy and scientific research to community-based adaptation and grassroots mobilization.

The purpose of this paper is to illustrate the activities of Indian CSOs that primarily focus on climate change. The essay is divided into four sections. The first section elucidates what CSOs can gain from discursive possibilities and openings created by the global climate change debate. Focusing on the politics of CSOs' overall climate change–related activities, the next section elaborates two distinct frameworks by which CSOs' engagement can be understood: (i) the 'climate sustainability frame', wherein CSOs' activities are more focused on issues which generally avoid confrontation with the national government or corporations; and (ii) the 'climate justice frame', wherein CSOs focus on human rights, highlighting the vulnerabilities of marginal communities, in direct or indirect conflict with the government and corporations. The third section discusses how the climate justice framework can carry two different connotations based on its geographical scale of focus. When CSOs address historical emissions and international justice, they legitimize the policy position of the national government. However, when other CSOs discuss domestic injustice and vulnerabilities of the poor as a result of national policy and corporate atrocities, they sometimes delegitimize the position of the federal government. The fourth and final section discusses international collaboration by Indian CSOs either as members of international coalitions or in joint deliberations in international climate meetings.

T

Comm-20.5

TEIVAINEN, TEIVO* (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Politics of Representation and the Challenges with of the Pandemic

One reason for the initial enthusiasm but also of the political dead-ends of the WSF has been its lack of clarity on politics of representation. At the beginning, the idea of an open space where no-one could speak in representation of the whole forum was refreshing. It seemed like a welcome move away from traditional vanguardism of the left. It provided a frame for a space of social interaction and emergence of many useful articulations that still continue, mostly outside the WSF. Over time, this interpretation of an open space became a source of frustration. The International Council was stuck in debates over whether, and in representation of whom, it could issue declarations over issues like the crisis of democracy in Brazil or participate in campaigns about Palestine. These impasses and dilemmas became hard to solve because internal democracy of the WSF was not given sufficient attention. Is still possible to renew the process and make it more democratic and better equipped to play a role in future global struggles?

V

Comm-20.2

VARGAS, GINA* (Flora Tristan Centre, Peru)

The Great Transition of the Wsf: Where to? Reflections from Feminisms. La Gran Transición Del Fsm: ¿Hacia Dónde? Reflexiones Desde Los Feminismos.

The WSF in its origins was a fundamental impulse for the visibility of a global movement under construction, and for a conjunction of diversities that confronted unique thoughts and opened a hopeful horizon of transformation. However, a univocal view not only of the impacts of neoliberal capitalism but of the other dynamics of social change can exclude or belittle the struggles of meanings referred to other subversive ways in which change is fed, nationally, regionally, globally. So, the political culture of the Forum, despite significant modifications, continued to drag more traditional looks. The discussion on open space and political positioning continues to be an axis of dispute, which will undoubtedly continue to be addressed in this next WSF to be held in Mexico. It is true that the WSF is no longer what it was, because the contexts in which movements and forces of change are developed and articulated have been modified. However, it still has existence. And perhaps it is worth recovering what are the dynamics that the WSF has been able to promote, from the thematic and regional or sub regional Forums, which are the new coordinates that cross it, which are the presences that are not there. That is, it is not a blur and a new account, but to rescue that of the old that allows us to settle in the new. This is for me the legacy of the Forum that must be promoted, in this moment of crisis and confusion.

Plen-7.2

VIEIRA, PEDRO ANTONIO* (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Brazil)

Receptivity to Immanuel Wallerstein's ideas and the World-System Perspective in Brazil

Through the publication of the translated works and the citations of the writings of Immanuel Wallerstein (IW) we intend to evaluate the reception of the ideas of IW and World-System Analysis (WSA) in Brazil. The main objective is to map and explain the dominant interests and areas of knowledge (Economics, Sociology, History, Political Science, etc.) in which Wallerstein has been studied. In addition, the institutionalization of the author and the WSA in undergraduate and graduate academic disciplines will also be researched. Since WSA is not restricted to Immanuel Wallerstein, other authors should be considered, such as Giovanni Arrighi, Christopher Chase-Dunn and Beverly Silver. The hypothesis that will guide the research is this: As the adoption of WSA implies the abandonment of the old epistemology by the researcher, this new perspective (WSA) probably is much less followed than other Wallerstein ideas and concepts which can be incorporated into pre-existing mental schemes.

Comm-14.2

VOMMARO, PABLO* (Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales, Argentina)

Mass Mobilization and Generational Expression of Politics in Latin America: Emergences, Persistencies and Conflicts

In the last few years, young people have been the protagonists of political processes and social mobilization in Latin America. In Argentina, this manifested singularly through a parabola of recomposition of party and institutional politics that focused on the State and public policies, which now coexists with forms of politicization that challenge those now revisited classical political modalities to propose alternative ways of participation. In Latin America, it manifested through the actions of student organizations fighting for the democratization and the improvement in the quality of a commodified and degraded education (Chile and Colombia), in the urban youths mobilized in Brazil, and through the young people producing different manners of resistance in Mexico and Central America. Therefore, we will posit in this paper that the generational dimension is a productive way of understanding contemporary political modalities, constituting what we call the generational expression of politics. Briefly, in this paper, we will approach the multiple, complex, and dynamic ways in which young people produce mobilizations and political practices in different situations and experiences in Latin America and the Caribbean. We will consider various experiences from different countries in the last few years in order to establish relations between them and to identify their singular and shared features. Our objective will be to advance in recognition of the organizational and political participation forms produced by young people in political and social collectives in today's Latin America and the

Caribbean. The paper will be based on empirical work carried out by the author in different research projects, as well as secondary bibliography regarding the experiences under study, analysis of documents produced by youth organizations, audiovisual material, and newspaper and magazine articles.

Abstracts: Research Committees, Thematic Groups and Working Groups

A

RC04-44.2

AASA, MARET* (Tallinn University, Estonia)
LOOGMA, KRISTA* (Tallinn University, Estonia)

Vocational Teachers' Role in Coaching and Mentoring Disadvantaged Students

In many societies, individuals with higher education are in an advantaged position, as they have better positions in the labour market and readiness for lifelong learning. At least in school-based systems one of the fundamental selection of *inclusion* and *exclusion* takes place at the end of basic school. The disadvantaged or at-risk student tend to choose a vocational track. Most of them are frequently characterized by low social-economic background, inadequate mathematical or language proficiency. The students with this kind of profile affect vocational teachers' work. Moreover, they have to face in students with immaturity, lack of agency and general competencies. The logic guiding the behaviour of the ￼ideal' professional means that they extend their knowledge both for its intrinsic value and to enhance their ability to serve the needs of others (Woods 2014, 10). Additionally, the teaching of speciality, teachers' work is also coaching and mentoring to support the personality growth.

The aim of this paper is to enhance the understanding:

1) how vocational teachers empower students with the disadvantaged background;

2) how vocational teachers' professional learning facilitates their coaching and mentoring competencies.

The research is based on narrative life history interviews, conducted from 24 vocational teachers. During the analyses, the data were categorized according to the cultural-historical theory of activity (Engström, 2001), which offers a framework for examining vocational teachers activity, work system and interactions.

We suggest that the empowerment of students with the disadvantaged background is a challenge for vocational teachers, which demands personal characteristics, self-understanding, professional learning and collegiality.

Engström, Y. (2001). Expansive Learning at Work: toward an activity theoretical reconceptualization. *Journal of Education and Work.* 14(1), 133-156. https:doi.org/10.1080/13639080020028747

Woods, C. (2014). Anatomy of a Professionalization Project: The Making of the Modern School Business Manager. London • Oxford • New York • New Delhi • Sydney: Bloomsbury.

RC49-616.6

ABARCA, CRISTÓBAL* (Unifesp, Brazil)

Cadenas Globales De Costura: Violencia Estructural En Mujeres Bolivianas Del Centro De Sao Paulo.

El presente estudio se enmarca en una investigación mayor titulada "Profesionales de salud en la atención primaria: el cuidado de inmigrantes y refugiados". Dentro de la Atención Básica del Sistema Único de Salud brasileiro (SUS) se configura la Estrategia de Salud Familiar que cuenta con un dispositivo de vigilancia sanitaria conocido como el Programa de Agentes Comunitarios de Salud (PACS). Los agentes comunitarios de salud (ACS) tienen como objetivo catastrar personas con necesidades especiales (enfermos crónicos, adultos mayores, mujeres embarazadas) realizando visitas domiciliares dentro de barrios vulnerables de la ciudad, superando el paradigma hospitalocéntrico para fortalecer el vínculo entre las Unidades Básicas de Salud (UBS) y la comunidad.

Ante la llegada de nuevos grupos migrantes, con diversas especificidades y desafíos por sus modos de vida (focos de tuberculosis, infección urinaria, violencia intrafamiliar) la estrategia de territorialización sufrió una modificación importante. Frente a las dificultades de los migrantes para comprender sus derechos en el acceso a la salud, la desinformación y el miedo, los Equipos de Salud comenzaron a contratar ACS de origen migrante para resolver las diferencias culturales y acercar a las migrantes a los centros de atención básica del SUS.

Luego de una etnografía de ocho meses en la UBS Sé que atiende la mayor cantidad de población migrante de Sao Paulo, y junto al acompañamiento de ACS dentro de su espacio de inserción, es posible evidenciar el círculo de violencia al que se enfrentan mujeres bolivianas que son explotadas en los talleres de costura, generando focos de infección urinaria y que luego son violentadas en sus casas por concebir la dolencia como una enfermedad de transmisión sexual. En este contexto, se inserta el ACS-migrante quien debe lidiar sin mayores herramientas con las consecuencias de una violencia estructural que se presenta en el barrio, presentando manifestaciones de malestar evidentes.

RC49-JS-60.3

ABARCA BROWN, GABRIEL* (King's College London, United Kingdom)

Becoming a (Neuro)Migrant: Haitian Migration and Mental Health in Chile.

Background: The recent arrival of Haitian migrants in Chile has challenged the day-to-day work of health services. They have introduced a cosmocentric view of health and illness through their knowledge and practices of Haitian-Creole medicine and, particularly, of Vodou. Besides being a religion that plays a central role in the Haitian everyday life, the Vodou is also a health system characterised by representations of health/illness, modalities of intervention, and classification of illness, among others. The Vodou has interrogated, particularly psychiatric and neurological knowledge and practices of practitioners in Chile, challenging them to include cultural perspectives in their approaches.

Aim: To analyse how a set of discourses, knowledge and practices around mental health and Haitian migration have emerged within healthcare services in Chile, as well as how this set has shaped the subjective experience of Haitians.

Method: This research draws upon from an ethnography conducted for 14 months in a low-income sector of Santiago, during 2018-19. The fieldwork also included 45 semi-structured interviews to health practitioners, patients, family members, as well as other social actors.

Discussion: Although healthcare services have made great efforts to adopt a cultural perspective, health practitioners have tended to ignore or reduce Vodou to a folkloric level. Health practitioners have tended to place the cause and solution of mental afflictions on the brain, neglecting sociocultural and material aspects. Whereas some Haitian patients seem to internalise new forms of representing themselves and their suffering, others instead legitime their health knowledge and practices. Thus, they have strengthened their relationships with their community, as well as with other institutions (e.g. churches), and actors (e.g. priests). I will argue that despite the emergence of new assemblies of government around the Haitians' suffering, Haitians have built up individual and collective forms of resistance, usually resorting to some aspects of Afro cultures.

RC52-645.1

ABBASI, PARVEZ AHMAD* (DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK, India)
BASU, SUBHANKAR (ALJAMEA TUS SAFIYAH, India)

Gender and Profession: A Case of India

Gender is a social construct of roles mostly in relation to sex which is otherwise biological. India being an advanced developing nation with neo-liberal political economy in place is going through the radical deconstruction and reconstruction of its gender roles. The supremacy of the Constitution giving the guarantee of the right to equality irrespective of sex and the Supreme Court taking it forward to create an egalitarian civil society have infused society with sufficient dynamics to aggravate the structuration process. In India, it's a very complex phenomenon since socio-economic transformations are taking place rapidly. The changing patterns of education and work and corresponding culture have geared up the process of neo-functionalism in which professions seem to be hardly gender specific, of course, baring a few exceptions. What is strikingly fascinating to sociologists, especially of India, is the interface between the caste based occupation and the class based profession. Indian society still holds both occupation and profession not in terms of dichotomy but accommodation as continuity with change being the process of social change. However, sociologists would be skeptical to even accommodation in view of the post-modern pluralism and role conflicts emerging out of different roles. The growing pace of feminism as a critical response to patriarchy and gender discrimination adds complexity to empirical and theoretical articulation. The recent judgments of the Supreme Court on decriminalizing homosexuality and same sex marriage have redefined family, family structure and functions. Moreover, the reflections of the virtual world of social media, though phenomenological, spell out a lot in deconstructing and reconstructing gender as one of the tasks of the 21st century. The paper captures this complexity with various sociological lenses.

RC31-386.2

ABD JALIL, ASLAM* (The University of Queensland, Australia)

The Right to Work for Refugees in Malaysia : A 'win-Win'for All

Malaysia is dependent on cheap labour comprising of both documented and undocumented migrants including refugees. Without official status and no right to work, refugees are often exploited and extorted which could lead to modern day slavery. This can undermine the rule of law and the country incurs losses from the

shadow economy. This paper explores the policy of granting work rights to UN-HCR-registered refugees in Malaysia based on historical and contemporary case studies involving Acehnese and Rohingya refugees. It particularly examines how the right to work for refugees granted in the past can be a basis for a similar Malaysian policy formulation in the present. Drawing on semi-structured interviews undertaken in Malaysia involving refugees, activists, experts and policymakers, this paper outlines the impacts of the right to work on refugee lived experience and political and socio-economic aspects of Malaysia. The right to work provides a 'win-win' situation which facilitates in achieving durable solutions by tapping the existing human resources of refugees for their better protection, livelihoods and dignity. Refugees can be absorbed into the labour migration scheme in sectors that need workforce especially 3Ds as well as occupations that match their skills and qualifications without affecting their refugee status. At the same time, Malaysia can reap the benefits of refugees' contribution to the economy and uphold the rule of law. This study is timely since the current Malaysian Government has pledged to ratify the refugee convention including providing refugees with labour rights en par with Malaysian citizens.

RC14-167.2

ABDALA, PAULO* (Rio Grande do Sul Federal University, Brazil)

Studying Cultural Consumption in Latin America in Its Socio-Historical Context

The cultural consumption studies in the Latin American cannot ignore the social-historical determinants of the region. That means admitting the deep roots of the colonial structures in its everyday life (and cultural reproduction). Thus, the study of cultural consumption in the Global South has to address two distinct but interrelated processes: (1) the constitution of the colonial mode of production (and slavery); (2) the dependency and the overexploitation of labor as outcomes of its birthmark. For Caio Prado Jr., Latin America started officially existing as a part of the history of the European commercial route's expansion. Taking Brazil for instance, it means knowing that from 1532 to 1888 a number close to 12 million African slaves were forced to work as production machines for agricultural exportation. Actually, the end of the slavery system has not set them free, since they changed status from properties to misery. All actual statistics confirm the tragedy of the inertial salaried transition, since non-white are always behind in every human development level imagined. In the other hand colonialism creates dependency, or the idea that dependent countries are underdeveloped because the central countries are developed, as explained by Marini. Dependency creates a value flow towards Global North, obliging the capitalist in the Global South to compensate its losses overexploring labor, paying workers constantly below their necessities. So, to understand consumption in Latin America, as Vieira Pinto indicates, it is essential to reveal its contradictions with production, labor and social classes. Not everyone is a consumer (as a right) in a context of fighting for reproduction. Contextually, the lack of material resources is a structural restriction for the majority of the population, defying the well-established cultural consumption definition from the Global North, opening space for new consumption strategies.

RC20-243.3

ABDELLATIF, ABDELHAMID* (The Egyptian Research and Training Center, Egypt)
MOGHAZY, ASMAA (The Egypttian Research and Training Center, Egypt)

The Values Associated with the Egyptian Public's Cultural Resilience Since the Start of the Millennium: An Analysis of the World Value Surveys of 2001 to 2018

The present study investigates the factors associated with cultural resilience among the Egyptian public while grappling with various acts of violence that confronted them since the Millennia. The study relied on a representative sample of 8774 adult population 18 years of age and older. We analyzed data in four World Value Surveys' waves conducted in Egypt during 2001, 2013, 2016, and 2018, respectively. The study utilized the descriptive analysis approach to describe the various variables followed by performing an inter-correlation analysis between a set of independent variables reflecting outbreaks of violence value orientations (such as the importance of family and religion, respect for traditional authority, values related to the socialization of the children, trust of individuals and social institutions, happiness and satisfaction, attitudes towards gender equality, attitudes towards democracy as a mode of governance, orientations towards materialistic and post-materialistic values, future directions) and the national identity pride as a dependent variable. Selected variables were put to the test to regression analysis to determine the causal relationships among the variables. The investigation revealed that the independent and the dependent variables showed statistically significant relationships reflecting a stable Egyptian cultural system, even during difficult times, and that religion appears as the moving force in the lives of the individuals who continue to conform to traditional values. There is

also a positive orientation towards democracy, technological development, encompassing their feelings of satisfaction and happiness, and self-control during difficulties—the Egyptians through their feelings of pride in their national identity.

RC23-277.2

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

Professors Vs Management in the Neoliberal University's Epoch

We are living in an era of the traditional University image crisis. A modern university is more a commercial enterprise than an educational institution, when the space of university democracy is constantly shrinking. The problem of reducing university democracy under the flag of "optimization" is typical for universities around the world [1]. Our study focuses on how professors react to ongoing transformations, how they propose changing the university management system, and how much more active university teachers involvement in this process is necessary. We made an attempt to describe the complex system of relations between university management and the teaching community, based on a study of a number of Russian regional universities. University management intentionally appears in the field of our vision, because in modern conditions it plays an increasingly important role in the life of any university, while being little studied.

Our hypothesis is as follows: 1) professors believe that the leadership system prevailing in many universities does not fully meet the needs of the time; 2) ordinary teachers are practically excluded from the process of understanding and publicly discussing the university's policy; 3) the professor has become an ordinary employee. In a number of leading universities, the most tangible dividends from obtaining such a status were received by bureaucratic structures, which less and less take into account the interests of teachers and students. The paper shows the possibility and ways of changing identified trends; it can be diversification of financing, which deprives university managers the monopoly on decision-making.

Halffman W., Radder H. The Academic Manifesto: From an Occupied to a Public University. *Minerva*. Volume 53, 2015. *Issue 2*, pp. 165–187; Ingold T. Reclaiming the University of Aberdeen. URL: *http://cdbu.org.uk/reclaiming-the-university-of-aberdeen/*

RC20-243.2

ABOELENEIN, MOHAMMED* (United Arab Emirates University, United Arab Emirates)

Confidence in State Organizations Among Egyptians before and after the 2011 Uprising: Conclusions from the World Values Survey

When Egyptian masses took it to streets of Cairo and other major cities on January 25th, 2011, they demanded a complete halt of the regime and the departure of President Hosni Mubarak. The demonstrators chanted and lifted slogans that showed lack of confidence in the state organizations, such as the presidency, the police apparatus, the judicial system, the political parties, and the parliament. This was an unprecedented event that represented a very significant turning point in the modern political history of the country. This paper draws on data from the World Values Survey to find out the changes in the level of confidence Egyptians had in their country's organizations before and after the January 2011 uprising. Egypt was included in the World Values Survey for the last three waves: Wave 4 (1999-2004), where the fieldwork was conducted in 2001, Wave 5 (2005-2009), where the fieldwork was conducted in 2008, and Wave 6 (2010-2014), where the fieldwork was conducted in 2012. It is interesting to note that questions about confidence in these organizations were not asked in Wave 5. Two hypotheses are being tested: (1) politics became more important for the life of Egyptian people after 2011, and (2) Egyptian people's confidence in the state organizations dropped significantly after the 2011 uprising. To this end, the paper analyzes the social, economic and political causes for such change. In other words, the paper investigates the question of what made people's confidence in their state organizations decline over time.

RC20-251.1

ABOELENEIN, MOHAMMED* (United Arab Emirates University, United Arab Emirates)
HAERPFER, CHRISTIAN (United Arab Emirates University, United Arab Emirates)
KIZILOVA, KSENIYA (World Values Survey Association, Austria)
AL-ORAIMI, SUAAD ZAYED (Tbc, USA)

Cross-Country Variation and Key Domains of Happiness of Young People in the Arab World

Happiness and well-being have been exciting concepts for human's mind since the ancient times. Happiness can be generally defined as a mental or emotional

state of well-being characterized by positive or pleasant emotions ranging from contentment to intense joy. Nowadays happiness of the population, satisfaction of people with their life and assessments of individual's well-being have become important measures of social progress and one of the goals of public policy.

As the World Happiness Report for 2018 has proven, Middle East is a very diverse and dynamically developing region in terms of population happiness and wellbeing. With the United Arab Emirates leading in the region (20th place in the world hierarchy of happiness in 2018) and Syria and Yemen being at the very last positions in the world hierarchy and ranking of happiness (150th and 152nd places accordingly). Such diversity creates a unique opportunity for social scientists and policy researchers to analyse the main predictors of population happiness in different MENA and Gulf countries to study those good practices that lead to the increase of population happiness.

We seek to undertake a complex analysis to assess the state of happiness as well as the importance of different domains of life influencing the feeling of happiness and wellbeing of the populations of MENA and Gulf countries. Given the significant role of young people for the future development of all countries in the region, we focus our analysis on young people in the age between 18 and 29 years old. Countries included into the analysis are Morocco, Algeria, Libya, Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Yemen, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the UAE. Sources of data that we use in our analysis include findings of the World Values Survey (2010-2019) and the World Happiness Report data (2012-2018).

TG09-754.3

ABOULNOUR, MARIAM* (University of Calgary, Canada)
OLGUIN, MINORI* (University of Calgary, Canada)
TÉZLI, ANNETTE* (University of Calgary, Canada)

Students As Learners and Teachers: Lessons from an Exercise in Active Learning

In spring 2019, the authors worked together in a semester-long independent study course on the topic of youth homelessness. Over the course of the semester, as a way to demonstrate their learning, the students developed an experiential learning exercise that was informed by insights generated through the students' independent study. The exercise is suitable for small and large undergraduate sociology courses and can be facilitated in a variety of substantive course, from Introduction to Sociology to classes focusing on social class, deviance, and youth. By way of developing the exercise, the students were not only positioned as learners, they also became teachers over the course of the semester. In this presentation, students and instructor will engage in a conversation that discusses, among other topics, the benefits of active learning, making the transition from learner to teacher, trust in the learning process, and becoming comfortable with the ambiguities involved in guided independent inquiry.

RC32-JS-48.1

ABRAHAM, MARGARET* (Hofstra University, USA)

Suicides, Inequalities and the Search for Social Justice

Time and again the world has witnessed suicides that resonate beyond the personal and draw attention to larger issues of inequality and injustice. In the last two decades, there have been suicides in different parts of the world stemming from foreclosures, economic crisis, austerity measures, political repression, forced migration, and agrarian crises. While suicide needs to be addressed at the individual level, it is important to consider suicides in the context of the challenges of global inequalities, oppression, heightened economic hardships, and the displacement and dispossession of people. Drawing on a contextual global sociology, this paper focuses on suicides which highlight the historical, structural and relational dimensions of domination and oppression that underlie and contribute to current conditions of inequality. The causes and conditions that contribute to suicides and how these suicides have bolstered collective action for social justice are addressed. Linkages between suicides and inequalities and intersectionality based on gender, caste, class, citizenship, especially in relation to land is explored. The paper also addresses movements that highlight the issues of farmer suicides and the lack of protection and implementation of laws by the government. Special attention is paid to farmer suicides in India as well as women's struggles and their mobilization for the need to recognize their rights to land ownership, access to governmental protections, and fair and just compensation. The presentation concludes with a brief discussion of the public sociologists' critical role in deconstructing the dynamics of such suicides and their societal implications in helping in bringing about transformative change.

RC32-397.4

ABRAHAM, MARY* (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)

Re-Imagining Evidence in Women's Prison Texts

Prison texts, written by women political prisoners, are an expression of the 'self' during incarceration, while also documenting the routines, deprivations and pains of the other women prisoners. These texts give voice to the patriarchal authority that prisons as institutions impose upon them, and how they treat women prisoners as a homogenised, passivised category, devoid of any agency or identity of their own. Through a reading of prison texts (autobiographical memoirs, diaries, notes and letters from prison) written by women political prisoners in India, this paper tries to show that women prisoners (within Indian prisons) are far from the passivised subjects that they are made out to be. Their ability to resist through negotiating power structures within the prison derives from their agency and identity formed at the intersections of caste, class, race and gender. It is a reading of this resistance against the power structures, against the homogenisation of the women inmates and the appreciation of difference that make evaluations of these prison diaries important from the framework of a feminist analysis.

Through a study of prison texts written by political prisoners such as Mary Tyler, Snehalata Reddy, Joya Mitra, Anjum Habib, Soni Sori, Urmila Shastri, I intend to bring out the dialectics of victimhood and resistance that exist within the women inmates, of how their bodies become the first sites for the inscription of law through surveillance, of the realities and pains of imprisonment and the hierarchies of power and control that they experience within the prison and their ability to resist (hunger strikes, social organisation) against these power structures that are situated within their identity and agency.

RC33-JS-26.3

ABRAHÃO, MARIA HELENA* (Maria Helena Menna Barreto Abrahão, Brazil)

Visual and Audiovisual Sources in (auto) Biographical Research - Theoretical and Methodological Notes

The text to be presented intends to develop and approximate the concepts of given word, attentive listening and scenic understanding (MARINAS, 2007) to studium and punctum (BARTHES, 1984), which we consider constitutive dimensions in (auto)biographical research aiming at the comprehension of oral, written, imagetic and audiovisual sources. These are the epistemic and methodological theoretical dimensions with which we have been operating in the CNPq/UFPel research entitled "The singular-plural subject - narratives of teacher's life, identity, teaching and continuing education". This research is concerned with two aspects. Strand I, which has as its object the trajectories of leading educators, is methodologically worked through the construction of Life Stories. Strand II operates with Research-Training, through the construction of Formation Memorials. These strands are considered as generating practices of human development that originate reflective and metacognitive teachings from the teacher about his/her own formation, whether initial or continuing, and a reflective teaching practice. In both studies we operate with analysis through Scenic Understanding complemented by semiotics, which is more concerned with the analysis of imagetic and audiovisual sources. This analytical look is thus operationalized by the use of scenic comprehension analysis, as already referred, which combined given word and attentive listening, with the triangulation of the imagetic material that we had with the other narrative sources, bringing the different scenes that brought them closer together. They constitute by the perception of studium and punctum that they make sense of them from our perspective: the essence of the image according to the researcher. We believe that the entire text will enable us to have a fruitful discussion with peers about what we consider the interpretative power of scenic understanding, studium and punctum as possible operators in qualitative research, especially in (auto) biographical research that operates with oral, written and (audio)visuals sources.

RC34-438.2

ABRAMO, HELENA* (Prefeitura Municipal de São Paulo, Brazil)

Banderas De Colectivos Juveniles y El Tema Del Trabajo

Aquellos que son jóvenes en Brasil hoy tuvieron sus vidas impactadas positivamente por el avance de las políticas públicas, especialmente las de educación, lo que les abrió expectativas de una inserción laboral más digna y significativa, pero también, negativamente, por el aumento de la violencia asociada con las desigualdades estructurales que marcan la sociedad brasileña. Tales contradicciones y conflictos forman el terreno donde surgen una serie de grupos, colectivos y movimientos que, teniendo a los jóvenes de las periferias como protagonistas, buscan enfrentar las opresiones y agresiones a las que están sujetos.

La investigación realizada por un proyecto desarrollado por una red de organizaciones no gubernamentales con miembros de colectivos juveniles de las

periferias de 4 ciudades brasileñas importantes planteó sus percepciones sobre la escuela, el trabajo y la sociedad brasileña, buscando identificar sus principales problemas, sueños y motivos para la acción.

La crisis económica y el contexto político cambiante en el país han agregado nuevos obstáculos y contradicciones a la vida de estos jóvenes, dificultando la realización de sueños y planes, retirando derechos y aumentando las desigualdades, la discriminación y la violencia; sus posibilidades de inserción laboral y su perspectiva de "trabajo decente" también se ven afectadas por el desempleo y la retirada de los derechos laborales y de seguridad social, circunscribiendo sus alternativas en un horizonte precario.

La disposición de lucha de estos jóvenes activistas, sin embargo, permanece firme; hay una reafirmación y engrosamiento de sus principales estandartes (contra el genocidio de la juventud negra, contra el machismo y la violencia contra las mujeres, contra la homofobia, la libertad de expresión y el derecho a ser quien sea). Mediante el análisis del material generado por entrevistas en profundidad, buscase comprender porque el tema del trabajo no es parte de sus agendas de activismo y movilización política.

RC34-436.3

ABRAMO, HELENA* (Prefeitura Municipal de São Paulo, Brazil)

School and Work in Youth Transition Strategies in Brasil: Personal Effort and Public Policy

The transition to work for young people in Brasil is deeply remarked by structural inequality , given by class, gender, race and household situation. For young people with low incomes, this trajectory is long, full of difficulties and with many events of interruption or exposure of activities. Education policies, on the other hand, created conditions for the extension of schooling to high school (recently established as a compulsory stage of basic education) and expectations for further studies (third level), which appears as a more concrete possibility for working class yuth only in this generation.

A study developed by the ILO in Brazil between 2013 and 2015[1], had the goal to identify the most common transition patterns among young people in the country. Early employment (from the age of 16, legal age for employment), overlapping school, while advancing in higher education, is one of the recurring patterns. A qualitative study associated with this research sought to understand the strategies developed by young people from the outskirts of São Paulo to obtain a higher quality insertion in the job market.

The paper analyzes young people's perceptions of the factors that cause danger or support for the development of their trajectories and the pursuit of their dreams, looking in particular to the importance attached to different elements: public policy and the economic context; the support and demands of their families; self-effort and merit and personal difficulties.

[1] The research was part of an international project entitled "Work4Youth"; in Brazil, it was called "Transition from School to Work", and generated several developments involving a number of partners from the national government and academia.

RC23-268.2

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

Brazil in the International Sociological Association: Some Initial Facts

Research Committee RC23 has received a grant to develop an international comparative study "The Role of the International Sociological Association for Boosting Academic Career and Building Global Networks". This paper will start the discussion of the Brazilian participation at the International Sociological Association, looking at both the individual sociologists and at the institutional participation of the Brazilian Society of Sociology (Sociedade Brasileira de Sociologia).

RC23-274.3

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

Gender, Innovation and Sustainable Development: How to Create More Equitable Pathways

The past few decades have seen progress in the understanding of the gender dimensions of science and technology; women´s participation in higher education has increased and the development of solid indicators and robust data have allowed a better understanding of the issue and revealed the strengths and the challenges still remaining. One such challenge is the understanding of women´s role in science and innovation for development and how it can be supported by using science, technology and innovation. There is a consensus that this is an area where the conceptualization regarding gender is lacking, as are effective and relevant indicators. This paper will discuss these issues with a perspective of sustainable development and point out how to create more gender equitative pathways for women and girls.

RC34-434.4

ABU HAMAD, BASSAM* (Al Quds University, Palestine)
DEVONALD, MEGAN (ODI, United Kingdom)

Enablers and Barriers to Youth Participation in Protracted Crises: A Case Study of the Gaza Strip

International commitments to youth participation and the right to be consulted in decisions that affect young people's lives are increasingly recognized, but there is more limited understanding about how best to achieve this in practice in fragile and conflict-affected contexts. In light of the protracted nature of many conflicts, understanding how to support young people in the context of political volatility and violence is critical, including how to design age- and gender-responsive programs and services. This study contributes to knowledge gaps around the patterning, enablers and barriers to youth participation, drawing on mixed methods research in Gaza in 2016-2017 as part of the Gender and Adolescence: Global Evidence (GAGE) research program involving adolescents, parents and service providers.

Our findings suggest that youth participation in Gaza remains profoundly restricted, in large part because of the highly truncated opportunities young people have as a result of the de-development agenda since the Israeli blockade. This is in turn exacerbated by poverty, age hierarchies and strict gender norms. Girls are largely prohibited from visiting public spaces such as cafes, adolescent support groups and sport clubs because of concerns around the 'mixing of genders and family honor'. Due to their limited mobility, girls rely on television and the internet to break their isolation, despite parents' heavy policing and frequent power cuts. Whereas boys spend more time outdoors interacting with peers, girls spend most of their time at home studying or doing home chores.

Our findings confirm that girls who benefit from the limited services available to them reported being more able to negotiate change and to make some decisions within their households and at school. They also highlight the importance of working simultaneously with parents and community and religious leaders to shift social norms that hinder girls' and young women's greater participation in society.

RC18-219.5

ABUFHELE MILAD, VALENTINA PAZ* (Independent Scholar, Chile)

De Pobladores a Pobres Urbanos: Las Prácticas Políticas De Los Asentamientos Informales En Chile

Los asentamientos informales en Chile son una forma persistente de habitación y de acceso a la vivienda para los sectores populares al menos desde los años 40. A lo largo de los años, nuestras formas de describir y entender las prácticas de sus habitantes han estado moldeadas a partir de los marcos analíticos dominantes sobre la "cuestión urbana". En ciertos períodos históricos, los asentamientos son descritos como urbanizaciones espontáneas y las prácticas de sus residentes como acciones individuales, despolitizadas, basadas en la necesidad y la supervivencia. En estos períodos, los conceptos de "marginalidad" y "pobreza" son centrales para explicar la informalidad. En otros momentos, las prácticas de los habitantes de asentamientos son entendidas como acciones colectivas, articuladas políticamente y los repertorios de acción de los pobladores se evalúan en su potencial de transformación social. Durante los últimos 30 años, los asentamientos en Chile se han descrito como "concentraciones de pobreza", y sus residentes como sujetos pasivos y despolitizados, invisibilizando el carácter político de sus prácticas.

En esta presentación analizo cómo los marcos analíticos dicotómicos con las cuales hemos pensado la política de los sectores populares han dificultado el estudio de las prácticas políticas de los habitantes de asentamientos durante los últimos 30 años. A partir de las teorías sobre informalidad urbana (Bayat, 2000; 2004; Chatterjee, 2004; Weinstein, 2014), y con el fin de trascender las categorías dicotómicas, sugiero repensar los asentamientos informales en Chile como "transgresiones cotidianas" (Bayat, 1997, 2004) que, pese a estar motivadas por la necesidad, conllevan un carácter político. Acciones individuales y privadas de los sujetos—vivir en un asentamiento—adquieren una dimensión política al irrumpir como "concentraciones de pobreza" en el espacio público. A partir de esta literatura, muestro cómo ciertas prácticas que no se articulan como acciones políticas, pueden constituir una forma de poder político.

RC47-575.2

ACCORNERO, GUYA* (ISCTE-IUL, Portugal)

Media-Movement Relations in the Anti-Austerity and Post-Austerity Movement in Portugal and Their Consequences

Strongly based on new digital resources, the anti-austerity movement in Portugal had two major advantages with regard to communication of aims and images compared to many earlier social movements in Portugal.

1) Skilled activists: most groups of the anti-austerity movement had one or more activists with a formation in design, public communication, film-making or other professions related to external communication. Thus, most of the communication is highly professionalized.

2) Personal contacts to the mainstream media: As Portugal is a small country, individual contacts and personal overlapping between journalists and activists is more likely. Moreover, many journalists were affected by the crisis and open to the movements´ claims.

But are these advantages really that powerful? Recent studies show that highly professionalized information might backfire on social movements because they are expected to be less professional and more spontaneous and emotional. In this paper we analyse the interplay between web based movement communication and communication by the mass media with focus on if and how these apparent advantages in communication impacted mass media communication and social movement practices in the interaction with the mass media. Our paper is based on interviews and participant observation of activists groups between 2011 and 2013, on the analysis of web based communications and traditional mass media analysis (protest event and claims analysis of the years 2010 to 2015).

RC47-581.3

ACCORNERO, GUYA* (ISCTE-IUL, Portugal)

The Role of Law in the Struggle Against Eviction. the Case of NYC's Lower East Side.

This paper focuses on a successful mobilization carried out by tenants leaving in a rent-stabilized building in NYC's Lower East Side, in response to the continuous landlord's attempts of eviction. The main research question is: what are the reasons of the success of this action? In other words: what has tipped the balance in favor of the tenants in a conflict in which the landlord clearly had stronger economic, political and power resources?

I will argue that this success was highly based on the legal resources available to tenants. These legal resources are specially connected to the housing organizations present in the territory – such as the Good Old Lower East Side (GOLES) and the Cooper Square Committee and their legal support to tenants – and to a set of new rules and laws implemented in NYC, also thanks to the action of social movements themselves during the previous years. Among these new rules, there are new bills on harassment, some of which expanding its definition to include, for instance, repeated contact at unusual hours; and the "Certification of No Harassment". This requires covered building owners seeking to demolish or make significant alterations to their building to prove they have not engaged in harassment before they can get the permits they need from the NYC Department of Buildings (DOB).

Based on an original research developed with different sources – such as official documents, interviews, ethnography – and adopting an interactionist approach for the study of social movements, this paper aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of the role of legal resources for contentious actions, on the one hand, and of the role of contentious actors in improving and expanding these legal resources, on the other hand.

RC01-22.3

ACHARYA, ARUN KUMAR* (Sambalpur University, India)
BARRAGAN CODINA, MANUEL (Universidad Autonoma de Nuevo Leon, Mexico)

Narco Violence and Sex Trafficking in Mexico

During the last decade, more than 160,000 people have been forcibly migrate internally due to *narco* violence in Mexico. These migrated families suffer social and economic vulnerabilities which, leaves them easy prey to traffickers for the purpose of exploitation. Young girls and women are extremely vulnerable. This paper analyzes the impact of forced migration on trafficking of women and girls for sexual exploitation caused by *narco* violence in Mexico. For this study, we gathered information from 16 forcibly migrated trafficking victims (FDTV) in Monterrey, Mexico. Findings elucidate that traffickers use different tricks and promises to trap displaced young girls and women, including force into sexual exploitation. Moreover, narco violence has generated a huge number of orphans and widows in the country. Traffickers use the economic vulnerable condition, and lack of family support structures, of these orphans girls and widows, and force them into sexual exploitation.

RC31-385.1

ACHARYA, ARUN KUMAR* (Sambalpur University, India)

Physical Abuses, Occupational Injuries and Disabilities Among Dadan Seasonal Migrants in India

Dadan seasonal migrants are the most vulnerable migrants in India, as they suffer extreme economic and physical exploitation mostly by the middlemen and employers. Every year, during the winter season, thousands of people from eastern India migrate internally in search of food and employment and work in brick kilns and construction sites in cities. Generally, after the paddy harvest there is no more work for people of this region and the *Nuakhai* festival (harvest festival) carries its own expenses for which loans are acquired and are difficult to repay; thus, most of these people end up as *bonded laborers* being paid minimal daily wages. Once they reach their destination, migrants are forced to work for long hours without any economic compensation, and if they do not complete assignments in time, they suffer multiple forms of physical abuse or harassment from the supervisor and middleman, which directly affects their occupational health. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to explore the incidence of physical abuses, occupational injuries and disabilities among dadan migrants in eastern India. Studying an unrepresentative group of 31 dadan migrants in 2018-19, we found that these migrants reported various types of physical abuse such as being slapped, kicked, beaten up, including sexual abuse, by the supervisor and middleman. We also learned that migrants suffer different types of injuries, including strains, wounds, cuts, fractures, and amputations, among others. We suggest an urgent need to create instruments to protect the rights and health of dadan migrants in India.

RC32-JS-22.2

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

On Girls and Horses: Reclaiming Our 'natures'?

In the social sciences, arts and humanities, there is a now a significant corpus of work that documents and explores the historically and culturally changing 'woman-horse' relationship and its connection to female power/empowerment. From critical de/re-construction of a mythologized dyad to the ever -growing presence of veritable women/girls' equestrian subcultures within the context of modern sport and leisure societies, it becomes evident that there is something unique and significant in this story, perhaps related to what today's human-animal studies theorists increasingly emphasized as the force of 'humanimal' elements that modern Western societies have attempted to suppress. My reflections here focus on the potentially subversive elements of participation in equestrian cultures for young Brazilian rural and semi-rural women and girls, product of more than a decade of research and 'participant observation'. I also include comparisons based on work on I have participated in on the same theme, yet rooted in very different cultural contexts, such as France and India

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RC36-460.5

ADELMAN, MIRIAM* (Federal University of Paraná, Brazil)
QUAGLIATO, HENRIQUE (Universidade Federal do Paraná, Brazil)

When Other Humans Can't Help Us: The Paradoxical Position of Animals within Contemporary Therapeutic Cultures

Debates around the 'troubled modern self' and the therapeutic culture that has sprung up around are at the heart of contemporary sociology. In this paper, we develop the theoretical groundwork and consider some of our early empirical findings on the growing therapeutic use of a wide range of animals to assist humans in physical and/or psychological struggles - e.g. to overcome suffering and illness, find companionship, 'discover themselves', become 'happy and whole', less- stressed or able to find more pleasure and meaning in life, etc . Our approach is inspired by Eva Illouz' challenge to examine therapeutic discourse - whether coming from the medical professions or its popular (re) iterations - by looking at how it has come to be what it is (including how it becomes part of a profitable market), what it claims to do and 'what is actually does' for people who deploy it (e.g. as practitioners) or who engage with it (as 'users' or beneficiaries of different sorts). At the same time, we are intrigued by what appears to be a basic underlying paradox – that the very society that, in its genesis, has hammered away at 'human exceptionality' and in hegemonic discourses/practices, has emphasized human/non -human animal discontinuity (human superiority and rights over members of other species) is increasingly turning to the relationship with other (primarily domesticated) species to cure the psychic trauma, alienation and 'discontents of civilization' which among other things, are linked to its very premises and ramifications.

RC15-187.7

ADEOYE, BEATRICE* (Federal University, Oye Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria, Nigeria)

OLATUNJI, AJOKE (Department of Psychology,Federal University, Oye – Ekiti. Ekiti State., Nigeria)

Social Inequality and Incidence of Diabetes in Ile-Ife, Osun State, Nigeria.

Presently, there is an event of epidemiological transition in most developing countries. Traditionally in Africa, communicable diseases, maternal, perinatal and nutritional factors accounted for greatest burden of morbidity and mortality but the burden is fast shifting towards chronic non- communicable diseases, and by extension cardiovascular diseases (CVDs). Diabetes is a public health problem not only in Nigeria but in the world at large. Studies have shown a relationship between social inequality and health outcome of individual in the society. The study utilized structured questionnaire administered on 294 randomly selected respondents. Majority (89.8%) has prior knowledge of diabetics through different means such as internet, media, and health talk and mainly (55.2%) family, friends and neighbour. The knowledge of the cause(s) of diabetes is quite low. 38.1% and 21.4% of the respondents believed that eating sugary food and evil spell respectively are the main cause of diabetes. About 53.7% of the respondents in their opinion said rich people are liable to diabetes than poor people. 48.9% of the respondents answered "yes" that gender has a role to play in the health outcome of diabetes patients. 34.7% of the respondents believe that women are liable to diabetes than men but men can survive diabetes than women. Statistically, according to Chi square test it was only income, education and religion that shown positive relationship to the health outcome of people with diabetes. The study recommends more enlightenment programs on causes and risk of diabetes. Adequate, accessible and affordable health care for all diabetic patients.

RC22-254.1

ADEOYE, BEATRICE* (Federal University, Oye Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria, Nigeria)

ODUSINA, KOLAWOLE (Federal University Oye Ekiti, Nigeria, Nigeria)

TREND and Determinant of Induced Abortion Among Female in School Youth in Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria.

Social-cultural and religious believe in African society frowns at the practice of induced abortion, considering the act as a murder. Coupled with the fact that, abortion is illegal in Nigeria. Research shown that adolescents are highly exposed to different sexual practices and there is low levels of contraceptive usage, this is a conflict that results in a high proportion of students ending up with pregnancies. The study was carried out among female youth within the ages of 15-24 years. Data were collected through questionnaire and multistage cluster sampling technique was used in selecting participants. The findings revealed high level of sexually practices. Majority (86%) of respondents though heard of contraceptives never used any. 35% had practiced abortion at a time or the other. The study identified peer group influence, ignorant, fear of motherhood,fear of stigma, no access to contraceptives, poverty out of others has main determinant factors for induced abortion among adolescents. Provision of effective reproductive health programmes and services that include proper counselling targeted at adolescents to reduce sexual risk and abortion are recommended.

RC36-458.1

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

The Origins of World Alienation

The proliferation of political violence and deterioration of plurality in the national and international levels post 9/11 speak of a systemic crisis within the western political and sociocultural landscape. If in *The Origins of Totalitarianism*, *The Human Condition*, *On Revolution* and *Eichmann in Jerusalem* Hannah Arendt speaks of world alienation, in *The Promise of Politics* and *The Life of Mind* she offers us hope. Arendt's historical examination of the western political, philosophical and sociocultural settings not only leads us to see the historical prejudice against politics, but also how such prejudices have undermined the power of agency and democratic values, those of which can curb anti-pluralistic tendencies, intersectional inequalities and totalitarian violence. The aim of this paper through an interdisciplinary approach and a postmodern methodology is to shed light onto and examine the origins of world alienation.

RC29-353.2

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

How to Explain the Expansion of Organized Crime in Contemporary Brazil?

Brazil occupies an extensive territory with more than 8,500 million kilometers, where about 204 million people live, the largest part of which being a young population (15 or more) in productive age. According to the map of violence in Brazil the homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants jumped from 11.7 in 1980 to 31.6 in 2017. Studies show that major part of these deaths is associated with the arrival of organized crime in Brazil in the late 1970s, especially around the illegal drug trade in metropolitan areas such as Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. In most Brazilian cities, since Brazil has got involved in the fight against illegal drug trafficking, the "wars" among gangs and between them and the police intensified especially in the poor districts where low-income workers are concentrated. There are no cumulative studies able to write this history of crime and violence in Brazil, as there are in Anglo-Saxon countries and continental Europe. Regardless of sociological studies have pointed out some social conditions that facilitated changes in the traditional profile of crime among which: (a) economic globalization and its impacts on nation-states; (b) new patterns of urban development, the emergence of megacities and new forms of sociability; (c) crisis in the criminal justice system; and (d) life conditions in prisons. Taking into account the social context described above, the proposal is to evaluate how these four factors come together to explain the expansion of this modality of organized crime in the country as a whole over this decade.

RC48-603.1

AGARTAN, KAAN* (, USA)

Chasing the Spirit: The Rise and Fall of the Gezi Uprising

The excitement, optimism and anticipation among the activists in Istanbul had not subsided even after the police cracked down the occupation in Gezi Park in June of 2013. After all, this extraordinary uprising, which had dared to challenge the government and especially its leader Erdogan who was defiantly adamant in transforming the society along conservative religious lines, could continue its mission to build a new, pluralistic, and more democratic society in public parks and neighborhood forums. The yearning for a radical reorganization of the society around the motifs of commonality and diversity that would emerge from the spontaneous, horizontal and leaderless prefigurative politics in these parks and forums blinded everyone to the coming of the authoritarian backlash from the political establishment in the years that followed.

I aim to demonstrate that the failure of the Gezi uprising in delivering its promise of transforming political structures and social relations contributed to the constitution of a semi-dictatorial regime in Turkey. I claim that the very features of the Gezi episode had a contradictory, if not centrifugal, impact triggering several structural faultlines in the Turkish society. For instance, the need for constant political mobilization in many different urban sites simultaneously caused activists adopt and enact different political identities at once, the fluidity of which resulted in the loss of the common shared identity that formed the "Gezi spirit" in the early days of the episode. Similarly, the spatial fragmentation in the urban context eventually caused lack of trust, coordination and harmony between politics in different sites, forcing activists go even more local in their political practice, and embrace a narrower understanding of the common.

WG05-700.4

AGARWAL, SURUCHI* (National Institute of Financial Management, India)

Changing Face of Women

At a distance of 60 kms from high-tech Gurugram lies Mewat, the most backward district of Haryana, A saline water zone coupled with lack of water supply forces women to travel up to two to three hours to fetch drinking water. The average family size is eight in the district.

The mother involves the elder daughter in supporting the family. The elder daughter does not get time to go to school which reduces the literacy rate of women. Education is not considered as a important resource and thus, does not feature on the priority list of inhabitants

Large family sizes combined with low income leads to low nutrition for the women which results in poor health. Low medical facilities with the absence of nurses and doctors play havoc on their health.

Women work extensively on the farms but are not identified as farmers and land inheritance and ownership is patriarchal in nature. The women work up to 20 hours a day but continue to have low income.

The Haryana govt. at its end has made many efforts to improve the conditions of Mewat by opening hospitals, anganwadis, schools and colleges and developing infrastructure but have not been able to bring about an effective change

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

A more realistic way would be to identify public spending areas which give more advantage to women and girls. Then we would have to work towards improvising the financial policies to provide more funds in the identified areas which will provide advantage to women and girls.. Without increasing the budget of the district but by some changes in the policies can have far reaching effects.

Giving the policies a gender lens would have a greater impact in development in districts like Mewat.

RC02-31.1

AGARWALA, RINA* (Johns Hopkins University, USA)

How Does Class Matter in Politics? Drawing on 'Contradictory Class Locations' in the Contemporary Era

This paper draws on Erik Olin Wright's concept of "contradictory class positions" to analyze contemporary social movements among urban self-employed "entrepreneurial" workers within India and migrant "entrepreneurial" workers operating outside India. In analyzing dynamics of the state and poverty, South Asia scholars have curiously downplayed the role of class. Many scholars have justified their eclipsing of class analysis by pointing to the failure of working classes in themselves – determined by structural conditions—to transform into classes for themselves due to contradictory loyalties such as caste, community and locality that provide alternative vectors for mobilization. Such widespread inattention to class analysis needlessly sacrifices analytical power on why such failures in transformation are occurring. Wright showed us long ago that class is a relational concept, and class analysis thus requires a spotlight not just on waning class power at the bottom of society, but also the strengthening of class power at the top. To this end, this paper examines the messy terrain of those operating in "contradictory class positions" and how the identity of "entrepreneur" links workers with elites. This paper begins with the premise that class is relational (as important at the top of the social hierarchy as at the bottom); dynamic; and scale dependent. Class is an ever-present fact of life, but class structures and organizations are ever-changing and hard to observe, especially at the top. Moreover, class identities are mutually determinative, not mutually exclusive, with other ascriptive identities. Class actors operating in contradictory class locations are organizing *for* themselves, but in ways that differ from traditional labor movements. These findings have implications for our understanding of political mobilization today.

RC08-95.4

AGOAS, FREDERICO* (New University of Lisbon, Portugal)
CASTELO, CLÁUDIA* (Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra (CES-UC), Portugal)

Inter-African Social-Scientific Cooperation in the Era of Decolonization: A Case of Science Diplomacy

Studies of trans-imperial cooperation in the scientific field have privileged the first decades of the 20thcentury when the movement was clearly pushed by private and non-governmental actors. There is also a rich literature on the history of the post-war international organizations, the United Nations (UN) and its specialized agencies, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization (UNESCO), among other. Still, the coordination of science with foreign policy in the era of decolonization is still largely unexplored. With respect to Africa South of the Sahara, the post Second World War opened a new cycle in the technical and scientific collaboration driven directly by the European colonial empires. This change in the nature, scope and scale of inter-African technical and scientific cooperation has to be understood as part of the post-war state policies for reinvigorating and re-legitimating colonialism trough developmental programs. It also must to be understood within the internationalization of development framework. This article intends to address the history of the Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa South of the Sahara (CCTA) and its counselling body – the Scientific Council for Africa South of the Sahara (CSA) – from a three-fold perspective: the history of social sciences, the history of diplomacy and the history of late colonialism. Drawing on primary printed sources from the CCTA/CSA and the UNESCO and on archives from the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Portuguese Overseas Research Board, it is our purpose to re-evaluate how the common aim of reinvigorating and re-legitimating empire in the era of decolonization forged a relation between (Africanist) social scientists and foreign policy officials and diplomats, and to provide new insights into ways social science influenced and was influenced by foreign policy in this specific context.

RC04-49.3

ÁGUA, ANA* (University of Lisbon, Portugal)
MELO, MARIA (Institute of Education of University of Lisbon, Portugal)

Experiencing Vocational Choices: A Case Study with Foreign Students in Lisbon's Multicultural Schools

The considerable number of foreign students completing their education in schools located in Lisbon's urban area justifies updating and widening the debate on how the educational system operates as an expert in school tracking, despite the rapid transformation of the economic, social and cultural environment. It is also demanding that the vocational choices resulting from impositions or limitations of the system are considered within the theory of modern reflexivity, alongside with certain variables implicated in the integration progress, such as host language learning, for a better understanding of the way agency is run by individuals when facing the structure. Our discussion arises from the confrontation between the future aspirations of foreign students attending culturally diverse secondary schools, and the expectations from significant others, particularly school institution as keynote advisor, when decisions have been made though not irreversibly, apparently favoring the idea of a changeable modern world but hiding, nevertheless, a damaging effect over time and human action. Our research focus on the way these students experience their vocational choices during their secondary studies, having defined it within the Portuguese track system, namely two schools whose profile meets the purposes of our field work. The current state of the art lays grounds for a case study aimed at displaying how the structure may overcome students' agency, especially if they belong to dominant ethnic and social minorities and how, in these cases, the aspirations may become frustrated, leading them to abandon their dreams and succumb to a social reproduction pattern. The qualitative methodology supported by interviews and biographic narratives collected from foreign students and school agents involved in the track process (head teachers, vocational advisors, tutors and language teachers) is expected to clarify whether there are inequalities from experts towards certain foreign minorities, notably African students, when class variable is controlled.

RC09-JS-71.2

AGUIAR, THIAGO TRINDADE DE* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)
MICUSSI, PEDRO (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)

Transnational Corporations and Its Leaders: A Case Study about Brazil-Based Natura & Co

The research on global capitalism has emphasized the role of multinational companies (MNCs) and transnational companies (TNCs), which generally have their origins in the Global North, in the transformations brought about by globalization. Shareholders and executives are identified as active agents in this process, pressuring national states and supranational institutions in defense of structural adjustment policies, trade and financial openings that stimulate their global business. It is necessary to expand this investigation, incorporating the role of MNCs and TNCs from the Global South and the actions of their leaders in national and international forums.

This paper analyzes the transformation process of Natura & Co., formerly a Brazilian local company, into the fourth largest global cosmetics company - a TNC present in 100 countries, which has an annual income of over $10 billion, 40 thousand workers and 6.3 million sales representatives. The objective is to analyze the company's strategy of transnationalization through the restructuring of its Brazilian operations (2001), the opening of capital (2004) and the expansion of its international presence with the acquisition of the Australian company Aesop (2013), the British company The Body Shop (2017) and the iconic Avon (2019). Lastly, it is intended to analyze the political action of one of the founders of the company and leader of IEDI, the most important Brazilian business think tank. Our hypothesis is that, as Natura's international presence was expanded, such founder stopped vocalizing positions in defense of the interests of Brazilian "national companies" in favor of opening policies that benefit TNCs.

The investigation was based on ethnographic research in a Natura production unit (in Cajamar, in the industrial area of São Paulo), interviews with executives, shareholders, union leaders and workers, as well as the analysis of corporate documents, IEDI publications, statements and articles by the company's leaders in the press.

RC51-624.3

AGUILAR, YURI* (UNAM, Mexico)

Redes Colaborativas > Dialógicas y Dialécticas Del Caminar Juntos. Collaborative Networks > Dialogics and Dialectics of Walking Together.

El texto aborda los problemas contextuales de la construcción de redes de colaboración que colectivos culturales de la región de Tlalpan, han desarrollado desde el 2014 en la Ciudad de México. Problemas enunciados como; una relación tensionante entre las culturas urbanas y rurales presentes en el espacio social referido, así como, la precarización del productor en entornos institucionales. Observados desde las perspectivas de la democracia cognitiva y la investigación acción colaborativa que reconoce los procesos de construcción de conocimiento por parte de los colectivos participantes en la elaboración de soluciones alternativas a dichas problemáticas. Y a partir de lo cual comprendemos las dialógicas y dialécticas necesarias para la vinculación de actores/red en la construcción de dichas soluciones, de lo cual emergen movimientos sociales para la sostenibilidad cultural, como formas de prácticas instituyentes que posibilitan la solución de dichos problemas.

The text taking about the contextual problems of the construction in the collaboration networks that cultural groups of the Tlalpan have developed since 2014 in Mexico City. Problems stated as; a tension relationship between the urban and rural cultures present in the referred social space, as well as the precarization of the producer in institutional environments. Observed from the perspectives of cognitive democracy and collaborative action research that recognizes the processes of construction of knowledge by the participating groups in the development of alternative solutions to these problems. And from which we understand the dialogic and dialectic necessary for the linkage of actors / network in the construction of said solutions, from which emerge social movements for cultural sustainability, as forms of instituting practices that make possible the solution of said problems.

RC11-132.6

AGUNBIADE, OJO MELVIN* (Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria, Nigeria)

AKINYEMI JOSHUA, JOSHUA* (Dept of Epidemiology and Medical Statistics College of Medicine, University of Ibadan Ibadan, Nigeria)

ALIYU, TAOFEEK* (Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria)

Talking about Sexual Health Concerns in Old Age: Implications for Post-Reproductive Sexual Health Promotion

This study interrogates the notions of sexual health concerns in old age by exploring how older adults(50+) conceive sexual health concerns and share such with their peers and those they felt could be of help or support to them. The findings in this paper are from 16 focus group discussions on sexual health communication in old age. A vignette that focuses on sexual health needs in old age was adopted in stimulating the discussion among the older adults drawn from selected urban spaces in southwest Nigeria. The analyses revealed a gendered disparity in the dispositions of older adults in what qualifies as a sexual health concern and associated measures. Female older adults expressed unwillingness to sharing their sexual concerns with their peers. Older males compare notes with peers and close associates on sexual performance and masculinities. Such conversation sometimes provides cues on medical and non-medical measures that can stimulate sexual desire and performance. In contrast, stigma and name callings dissuade older females from sharing their sexual concerns and on few occasions preferred talking about menopausal issues. For older males, conversation with peers was a critical source for suggesting traditional herbal remedies and self-care practices that can mitigate the loss of sexual performance. However, older females shared a sense that low sexual desire and sexual disengagement were signs of 'sexually ageing well'. There is a need for social campaigns around stigmatising and negative dispositions towards sexual health communication to mitigate the possible negative implications on sexual health promotion in old age.

RC15-179.3

AGUNBIADE, OJO MELVIN* (Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria, Nigeria)

AKINYEMI JOSHUA, JOSHUA* (Dept of Epidemiology and Medical Statistics College of Medicine, University of Ibadan Ibadan, Nigeria)

ALIYU, TAOFEEK* (Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria)

Unmet Sexual Health Communication Need and Perceived Barriers to Open Communication between Older Adults and Healthcare Providers in Nigeria

Sexual health communication in old age rarely occurs in therapeutic interactions between biomedical practitioners (Physicians and Nurses) and their older adult(50+) clients. This study explores the notions of sexual health needs in old age and the communication around such needs within the biomedical system. Twelve individual(physicians and nurses) interviews and 16 focus group discussions with older adults (50+) were held in selected health facilities and urban communities in Southwest Nigeria. There were gendered variations in what emerged as sexual health needs in old age. For females, low sexual drive, menopause and dryness of the vaginal are core sexual health needs in old age. These needs contrast concerns around quick ejaculation, low libido and weak erection for older males. The desire to sustain performance and overcome weak erection was common conversation issues during hospital visits.—At such interactions, complaints around pains, an indirect reference to weak erection and quick ejaculation are brought up using verbal and non-verbal means. However, older females found it challenging to discuss, but appeared at dismissing their needs as part of the ageing process. Privacy and presence of significant others emerged as situational barriers to initiating open communication around these needs. Workload and the pressure to reduce client's waiting periods affect the readiness and quality of time physician/nurse could spend listening to clients that might be willing to share such concerns. Stigma and a sense to be socially acceptable as 'sexually ageing well' affect older females disposition towards sharing their sexual health concerns. There is an urgent need to address the barriers to promoting open sexual health communication during hospital visits and within communities and promote sexual health in old age in Nigeria.

RC38-475.2

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

LANGER, PHIL* (International Psychoanalytic University Berlin, Germany)

MAJIDI, KHESRAW* (Humboldt University Berlin, Germany)

ABDELNABI, SHEREEN* (International Psychoanalytic University Berlin, Germany)

The Collaborative Storytelling Method – a Way to Tell One's Own Story in the Name of Another?

The Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) gained global prominence by conquering and controlling around 34.000 square miles in Iraq and Syria and proclaiming itself a caliphate. Amongst their gross human rights violations is the group's vast abuse of thousands of children in combats and combat-related support roles. These children are commonly referred to as child soldiers. ISIS followed a multifaced approach to recruit, indoctrinate and militarize children to provide itself with a transgenerational capability as well as to transcend territorial losses. It appears that ISIS recognized that for having a sustainable and loyal force required having access to as many children as possible hence the group of ISIS child soldiers is a very diverse one. We can speak of 3 different groups, based on different pathways and subsequent processes of ISIS socialization, tasks and experiences, corresponding frames of perceiving and feeling and making sense of the experiences within ISIS and afterwards in their different settings as well as group-specific ways of political, societal, and juridical dealing with:Arab Sunni children, Yezdi children, and children of foreign fighters. Since the liberation of ISIS held territories in Iraq the majority of former child soldiers have been under the surveillance and detention of the authorities in KRG and Iraq. Those who have been released are still in great fear of talking about their time as ISIS child soldiers. For understanding what these former child soldiers experienced we developed the method of collaborative storytelling that allows for expressing one's own story in the name of another by writing together as well as drawing, especially what cannot be expressed in words. This is crucial especially when it is risky and harmful for these children to tell their stories. In developing the story together with others however the own story can be integrated and told.

RC16-202.4

AIELLO, EMILIA* (Harvard University, USA)

Engaging in Sociological Dialogues with the Roma Community: The Communicative Methodology of Research in the Creation of Knowledge with and for Society

How can sociological research contribute to better understand and tackle the most pressing challenges faced by current societies? Doing this requires from working with the different publics, taking into account their needs, while involving them throughout the entire process of knowledge creation. Drawing from the analysis of research funded by the European Commission (V and VI EU Programme of Research, and HORIZON2020), in this paper we reflect about how the Communicative Methodology of Research, a dialogic-oriented methodological approach, is being used in the sociological inquiry with the Roma community in the field of health, gender inequalities and education. We discuss the methodological strategies that it uses, engaging in an inter-subjective dialogue with the Roma subjects themselves, and thus not solely advancing in the creation of scientific knowledge, but also informing policy actions oriented to tackle the social exclusion they faced. The move from objectivist to constructivist, socio-critical and communicative conceptions has led to the development of this methodology that gathers key elements from prior research approaches, but goes beyond them in understanding that social reality has been constructed in communicative ways through social interaction. Traditional objectivist research saw the Roma as objects of the research, and taking distance from them, often reproduced exclusionary dimensions about them, something that has been outspokenly denounced among Roma and some non-Roma scholars as well as Roma communities. Subjective conceptions of research have included the voices of the subjects, but the Roma had often no say on how they ended up being portrayed so that stereotypes frequently aroused. The communicative approach breaks with these conceptions, by engaging with the Roma people in reflecting about the knowledge provided by the scientific community, and how this can serve to challenge social exclusion.

RC51-619.2

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

Desiring Desiring: On the Social Construction of Frustration and Emptiness

In recent years, the lack of desire especially in younger generation has been described as problematic behavior. For example, some new clichés to indicate the lack of desire have been created and become buzzwords in Japan. This presentation is not going to instigate such agitation; instead, by investigating this phenomenon, we try to shed light on the blind spot of modernity. In this meaning, it is an attempt of second-order observation on society. Then we ask: what is hidden behind these descriptions of the lack of desire as a kind of anomie?

To answer this question, we follow a sociocybernetic approach, especially "difference-theoretical approach" based on Niklas Luhmann's theory of social systems. Our attempt is summarized as follows. First, social system (communication system) is defined as a certain kind of observers (information-processing systems). Second, social systems observe by using distinctions, but those distinctions become invisible behind the system's observation (communication). Third, we apply this framework to the case of the observation on desire. When the lack of desire is observed socially, the distinction which constructs social desire is not weakened but strengthened.

In conclusion, behind the description of the lack of desire as a kind of deviance, the increasing need for desire is hidden. In the first place, the notion of desire is inseparably tied to modern capitalism and modern family. Therefore, the more the deadlock of those two becomes clear, the more desire is needed. In other words, desire is desired. However, as a result of "desiring desiring", at the negative side of the leading distinction between fulfilled desire and non-fulfilled desire, more and more frustration and emptiness will be produced and widely spread.

RC13-160.1

AKHIL KUMAR, PRITIKA* (Co:Lab, India)

Dynamics of Celebration - Mapping Intersectional Identities in the City during Indian Festivals

Contemporary Indian society is a mixture of multiple lifestyles, religions, castes, languages and customs. This is also reflected in the dynamic identities of Indian towns and cities. The urban character transforms to take on different flavours during different festivals – the celebration of the Ganpati festival in Mumbai colours it in a vastly different light than the Durga Puja in Kolkata or the Kumbh Mela in Allahabad. The religious nature of the festivities and hence the character of the urban realm and the behavioural patterns of users are vastly different, ranging from the rigid to the fluid. Some festivals, like the Hindu festivals of Holi, are seen more as a celebration driven by the convergence of the locals and these festivals attract diverse participation – it would not be uncommon to see a

confluence of identities here. However, other festivals like the Kumbh Mela carry undertones of reverence and religiosity. The norms of participation are well-defined here – barring the odd tourist, such festivals are thronged by worshippers of specific religious identities who are expected to follow the established customs and traditions. The varied nature of these festivals may indeed be seen as an extension of the public realm of Indian cities. The urban discourse is driven by the pluralistic identities that inhabit the cities and consequently, the urban experience is different for different sections of the populace. This paper seeks to study the transforming nature of selected Indian cities during times of celebration to explore how it is negotiated by different communities with several, often intersecting identities to create vastly different, complex urban fabrics.

WG05-705.2

AKHMETIANOVA, RIMMA* (Institute for Strategic Studies of the Republic of Bashkortostan, Russia)

Mechanisms for Building Public Trust in the Municipal Self-Government Bodies in Russian Society: A Case Study of the Republic of Bashkortostan

This paper is devoted to the problem of public trust in the municipal self-government bodies, which directly affects the level of social activity and participation of citizens in solving the issues of local importance. To identify the factors affecting the public trust in the municipal authorities, we use the monitoring-based results on topical problems of the local self-government formation and development obtained in the Republic of Bashkortostan between 2011 and 2019.

The dynamics observed in the people's vision on key problems of economic, political and socio-cultural spheres shows considerably increased concerns over socio-economic challenges, decline in real income and the state of family budgets. The problems of financial survival have obviously shifted to the centre of everyday life for the majority of the population.

This is especially evident against the fact that the perception of the problems at the next relevant level, including the quality of life, healthcare, education, etc., remains almost unchanged over the recent years. At the same time the opinion starts to spread that authorities are insufficiently attentive to people and do not take adequate account for their needs.

Analysis of the monitoring data attests to the current decline in trusting local authorities, district and city leaders. The exceptions are the heads of rural settlements who enjoyed greater trust in 2016 to 2019. However, an increase in trusting the heads of rural settlements is observed against the background of declining trust in the heads of rural districts.

Thus, the process of the formation of social relations building trust in local authorities among the population is still characterized by the imbalance in the subjective relations between government and population. It is clear that the formation of people's trust in local self-government bodies lies in creating equal partnership and enabling the population to influence the decision making process.

TG04-749.4

AKIN, HAYDAR* (CNRS - Centre national de la recherche scientifique, France)

Pause Program: Welcoming Policies of Exiled Academics from Turkey

The aim of this project is to study the dynamics of migratory flows and the reception of scientists in danger. The PAUSE program established on January 16, 2017 in France to host scientists at risk, and supports their activities. Until the establishment of the Pause program, France previously had no mechanism in place to provide assistance to scientists under threat. A large part of academics in danger has been coming to France from Turkey with this program because of the systematic, large-scale attacks on academic freedom especially after the Peace Petition.

In 2016, the Turkish academic field is at the forefront of the sociopolitical upheavals in Turkey. Symbolized by the Peace Petition, Academics for Peace, the social movement led mainly by academics militates for the cessation of interventions by the Turkish army targeting the areas of eastern Anatolia populated mainly by the Kurdish people. The Peace Petition also aims to publicize the many human rights violations and international treaties signed by Turkey relating to torture and other forms of "unconventional" violence. The reaction from Turkish President was oppresive. The signatories were accused of using terrorist propaganda to undermine national security.

This Peace Petition is going to condition the two great trajectories chosen by the Turkish academics, choosing France or Germany as the main land of asylum, for those who able to leave the country.

Academic freedom has a long and multifaceted history (Hayes, 2009; Hofstadter, 1955) and there is no universally accepted definition of academic freedom (Hayes, 2009; Russell, 1993). My endeavour is to examine and analyse the theoretical side of academical freedoms by the example of exiled academics from

Turkey who welcomed in France. The methodology is based on interviews with exiled academics. Archives are also useful including archives dealing with scientists struggling with political power, totalitarian governments.

RC11-140.2

AKRAM, OWASIM* (Örebro University, Sweden)

Living in Extreme Poverty: What Does It Mean for Older People?

Older people are growing majority among the extreme poor. Their experiences of extreme poverty are qualitatively different making them as a unique case in the poverty discourse. Without a detailed understanding of the lived context, their poverty will be impossible to address. Findings of the paper emerged from qualitative panel dataset, collected in a semi ethnographic manner, from 12 HHs followed annually over five years.

Results indicate many important interacting and overlapping dynamics related to ageing and extreme poverty. Respondents are found not only asset/income poor but also vulnerably relation poor which exacerbates their level of destitution, marginality and vulnerability. Fractured intergenerational relation/bargain and absence of state-led support force them to work beyond the ideal working age in labour intensive sectors with discriminated wage rate. Majority live either through begging or working as a domestic help but mostly paid in kind, another source of deprivation. Access to social protection depends on their political loyalty and strength of connections leaving most of them excluded. Survival and coping ability of the older people are often challenged by disasters, external shocks and stresses indicating to a lack of resilient infrastructure and support system. Majority of them are landless and reported severe housing problem. Living in own land has been frequently mentioned as an indicator to live with dignity.

The lived experiences of the older people in such precarious living conditions are tantamount to gross ignorance of rights and entitlements. This ignorance of the state, society and the family would be too costly for Bangladesh to afford in the long run. Need based state-led support, access to stable and modest safety-nets with proper insurance mechanism can ensure a decent ageing future. Simultaneously, ageing sensitive policies, long term plans and programmes, community based ageing interventions involving different generations can bring faster changes.

RC16-203.1

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

South-South Anti-Colonial Thought and Theory

The occlusion of the question of colonialism and empire in mainstream sociological theory is symptomatic of the discipline's European origins, history and resultant theory. In this paper, I argue that a shift in the discipline's theoretical and empirical geography of reason entails a reconsideration of the decolonization era as well as the south-south anti-colonial solidarities that it enabled as sites of social thought and theory. To this end, I consider a transnational moment in the Arab world that saw Egypt position itself as the successor of the Afro-Asian Bandung Conference (1955), which, in turn, enabled Arab anti-colonial activists and thinkers to look to, and be a part of, tricontinental movements and different forms of south-south political and cultural exchange. By analyzing the political literature of this era, particularly that which emerged around the Cairo-based Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference (1957), I examine how various thinkers and activists attempted to theorize the idea of Afro-Asian anti-colonial solidarity. In conclusion, I address whether these south-south circulations can indeed form the basis of a Global South genealogy of anti-colonial theory and a possible decolonial social theory of resistance for today.

RC53-647.1

ALANEN, LEENA* (University of Jyväskylä, Finland, Finland)

For a Global Sociology of Childhood: Ambitions, Pitfalls and Possibilities

This paper starts with the conviction that a *global sociology of childhood* is possible to construct. Such an ambition is necessary if we wish sociological work on children and childhood to take seriously the challenges set by global processes and bring the field to join the worldwide struggle against inequalities affecting marginalized populations, especially children, on both a global scale and at the level of children's daily realities.

One crucial instrument for moving in this direction exists in the scientific literature on *post-coloniality*, produced by now by more than one generation of scholars and writers. Although this literature by no means speaks with one voice, it does effectively confirm the 'Westerness' or Eurocentrism of the sociological canon, down to its theories, concepts and categories. The implication for sociologists of childhood is to put to the test their own theories and concepts and to recognize their possibly limited, parochial validity. Another area in need of critical thinking

are the underlying philosophies some of which orient childhood research to directions which are not conducive to adequately sociological understandings (called 'decorative sociology', by Rojek and Turner (2000), also Vandenberghe (2018)).

The paper examines these and other impediments as well as prospects for generating a (re)constructive research programme for a global sociology of childhood.

RC25-JS-21.2

ALARCON ALARCON, AMADO* (University Rovira i Virgili,)
SERRANO, MARIA DE LOS ANGELES (Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Spain)
SOROLLA, NATXO (Universitat Rovira i Virgili / Xarxa CRUSCAT-IEC,)
UBALDE BUENAFUENTE, JOSEP (URV-Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Spain)
VIDAL, ANTONI (Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Spain)

Literacies or Numeracies As a Resource of Occupational Prestige?

Informational capitalism makes of literacies a central issue of the production processes, demanding new skills to its workers. Our objective is to analyze the paper of literacies in the development of the socioeconomic status in the late capitalism. Our results highlight that language(s) have become crucial in the current classification of labor market, in terms of wages, educational level, and in summary, occupational prestige.

The results highlight the centrality of literacies and language(s) in the development of occupational prestige, and locate numeracies and other new literacies (as communication, digital or professional and entrepreneurship literacies) or intellectual capacities in a secondary and/or restricted space.

This is the result of a multiple regression and a partial least squares regression (PLS) analysis of a socioeconomic index compared with abilities, skills and knowledge variables related with occupations. The analysis uses the 1.293 occupational equivalences coming from two big occupational data bases. The first one is the International Socio-Economic Index (ISEI) of occupational status, which estimates 436 occupations from the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) developed by the International Labour Organization (ILO). This is a database constructed with a wide range of international surveys. The second one comprises a wide range of the 240 abilities, skills and knowledge variables collected by the Occupational Information Network (O'Net) for the 967 occupations systematized by the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (USA).

RC25-311.1

ALARCON ALARCON, AMADO* (University Rovira i Virgili,)
SOROLLA, NATXO (Universitat Rovira i Virgili / Xarxa CRUSCAT-IEC,)
SERRANO, MARIA DE LOS ANGELES (Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Spain)

Work and Language: Analyzing the Impact of Global Challenges in the Growing Linguistic Specialization of Occupations

This communication presents the main findings obtained from a cross-national empirical research aimed at analysing the role that traditional and new literacies play in nowadays employment relations in the more general context of a global and informational society. Our results highlight that literacy(ies) and language(s) are not a scarce resource, but have become crucial in the classification of occupations within the current labor market instead. In fact, data show how (traditional) literacy becomes the most central and clearest factor of classification of occupations in current informational capitalism (34% of variance). This is main conclusion obtained after conducting a factorial analysis with 967 occupations where it has been contrasted literacy, numeracy and new literacies such as digital, communication or entrepreneurship together with a wide range of other variables such 104 enduring abilities, 66 developed skills or 70 organized sets of knowledge . The data set used has been collected mainly from the Occupational Information Network (O*Net) database (U.S. Department of Labor) and mainly derive from the responses given on surveys by of large representative samples of employers and workers across USA territory. We have also considered variables from other data bases (ISCO-ILO, ISEI, SIOPS, PIAAC). Conclusions emphasises the potential impact of literacies in employability and managerial productivity.

RC17-209.5

ALBRECHT, JANA* (TU Berlin, Germany)
JUNGMANN, ROBERT* (TU Berlin, Germany)

Meta-Organizations As Challengers and the Translation of the Access-Paradigm: Driving Forces in the Field of Refugees' Labor Market Integration in Berlin

Refugee policy in Germany is marked by a paradigm shift guided by labor market policy considerations. A highly restrictive access to the labor market for asylum seekers is partly replaced by an integration policy that facilitates access. In this paper we show that this general shift is translated in Berlin with reference to the structures of an existing organizational field of refugees' labor market integration.

Combining different field concepts (DiMaggio/Powell 1983, Hoffman 1999, Fligstein/McAdam 2012) with translation theory (Czarniawska 1996; Wæraas & Nielsen 2016) within a practice-based framework, we show how (meta-)organizations have addressed the issue of labor market integration and how they relate to established actors. The web of inter-organizational relations is crucial to understand the way how actual labor market policy is enacted in Berlin. These processes of translation have become even more important in recent years, because responsibilities shifted from the federal to the local level.

We analyze the field-level as an arena for social struggles. Especially organizations challenging the current status have chances to participate here. We show how various topics in the field have emerged and changed since 2015 driven at least partly by meta-organizations. We focus on the promotion of work-related language and show that not only political actors, local administration, language schools, employers but also a meta-organization of large companies is involved in regulating the field. We highlight that this involvement (to a certain degree) has unintended consequences for the organizations that actually founded the meta-organization.

RC51-626.2

ALBUQUERQUE NETO, EDGARD* (University Federal of Campina Grande, Brazil)
SILVA, VANDERLAN (UFCG,)

New Youth Societies: Ethnography in Online and Offline Space

In recent years there has been a greater insertion of digital technologies in the daily life of "postmodern" society, creating increasingly heterogeneous and multifaceted cultural and social spaces. In this context, routine experiences through the publication of photos, videos and comments on the Internet, as well as experiences in the school environment, can highlight what it is to be a "young student" in contemporary times, becoming a significant research field for work ethnographic. The main objective of this study is to analyze how young people using Technologies Digital Information and Communication (TDICs) behave and live specific patterns of online sociability and how this "new" lifestyle is directly related to sociability in space school. This is an ethnographic survey conducted on Instagram and in a public high school in 2018 and 2019, with 73 students between 14 and 18 years old users of this platform for sharing photos and videos. The results show that, in general, young women access this digital platform to self-expose in order to gain more followers, while young men use it to view publications and make non-intimate posts. The data analysis reveals that these virtual interactions generate a series of individual dispositions to view, publish, comment and enjoy, for several hours, the various contents in this relationship site, within a complex system of exchanges (friendships/status) and construction of virtual capital. Finally, we conclude that there is a close relationship between the sociability practiced in the online and offline spaces, evidenced in the vacation and recess months, when the web interaction flows decreased compared to other periods of the year.

RC47-584.2

ALCANTARA, LIVIA* (State University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Activist Proofs: Three Big Challenges for Building Transnational Solidarity Today

This paper proposes analytical tools and an original theoretical lens to understand contemporary transformations of dynamics of solidarity by bringing theories of societal individuation processes into conversation with social movements studies.

From the notion of "activist proofs", it identifies the challenges faced by activists to establish solidarity relations in the post-2008 context. Since then a new pattern of global contestation has become visible, which connects to a wider process of digitization of the daily lives.

The theoretical perspective is applied by empirically examining on-site the solidarity relations between activists in Barcelona and Mexico. Following the "Zapatista solidarity" (1994) to the context of "indignant solidarity" in the early 2010s, the ongoing transformations of solidarity are analyzed. How have the shorter waves of indignation – e.g. Movimiento por la Paz y la Dignidad (2011), # YoSoy132 (2012) and Ayotzinapa (2014) – been performed by transnational actors.

Three major challenges are identified: the disconnect between struggles, the urgency of solidarity and "satellite participation". In the first case, the context of proliferation of different causes and collectives appears to activists as a fragmented world that needs to be sewn. It is necessary to connect territories, symbols, worldviews, individuals, struggles, history, territories, and temporalities. The second proof that is needed is the urgency of the conjuncture itself. Internationalists feel that critical events happen every day and a quick response is needed. Finally, guided by a normative ideal of participation, activists feel uncomfortable with the "satellite participation", which is possible in their contexts and which consists of being in several struggles at the same time, but inconstantly in each one of them. In addition to presenting the challenges and their relationship to structural changes in society, the paper focuses on how activists face these daily trials.

RC19-231.4

ALDAMA ANGUITA, LISSETTE* (Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico)

Políticas De Cuidados De Adultos Mayores. El Papel Del Estado, El Mercado y La Familia En La Desafamiliarización Del Cuidado.

La investigación analiza las políticas de cuidados de los adultos mayores desde los regímenes de bienestar en Cuba y México, buscando identificar su grado de familiarización, tiene en cuenta una perspectiva de género al considerar el hecho de que las mujeres son las que generalmente se dedican al cuidado de los adultos mayores.

Se analiza la teoría de los regímenes de bienestar planteados por Esping-Andersen, las críticas hechas por las feministas a su primera versión de estos y los retos que se plantean los estados del bienestar. La influencia del cambio de la estructura de las familias en el papel de estas en la generación de bienestar, sobre todo la influencia de la incorporación de la mujer al mercado de trabajo. Se incorpora la clasificación de los regímenes de bienestar para América Latina hecha por Martínez-Franzoni, la cual adapta a la región los términos utilizados por Esping-Andersen.

Se compara el desarrollo de la política social en Cuba y México, utilizando como casos de estudio la Ciudad de México y La Habana, específicamente las relacionadas con las políticas de cuidados para los adultos mayores; así como el papel del estado, el mercado y la familia en el funcionamiento de estas políticas.

Hasta ahora no se han obtenido resultados definitivos. No obstante con la información que se tiene hasta el momento la discusión está en torno a la siguiente pregunta: ¿hasta qué punto las políticas no logran un mayor nivel de desfamiliarización del cuidado de los adultos mayores porque las familias siente que es su responsabilidad el cuidado de estos?

El tema de los cuidados es muy polémico, una de las causas son las diferentes perspectivas al respecto de todos los implicados de una forma u otra, tanto los funcionarios, como los cuidadores o los beneficiarios.

RC08-95.2

ALDANA CEDENO, JANNETH* (Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Colombia)
OSPINA CASTILLO, NICOLÁS (Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Colombia)
CABRERA DÍAZ, MARÍA ELVIRA (Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Colombia)

Redes Transnacionales y Academia En El Surgimiento De La Sociología En Colombia. Entre Los Organismos Multilaterales y Las Organizaciones Católicas (1959-1972)

La enseñanza de la sociología en Colombia, como disciplina profesional, data de mediados del siglo XX. El proceso resultó similar a lo acaecido en otros países de la región, en términos de la consolidación de los espacios académicos, la conformación de un equipo docente idóneo y la búsqueda de oportunidades de investigación para la incidencia en instancias de decisión en el ámbito público y privado.

El impulso dado por las directivas en distintas instituciones universitarias fue central. También lo fue el rol desempeñado por organismos multilaterales como la Unesco (1946), Flacso (1957), Cepal (1948), ISSC (1952), entre otros. La preocupación por el "desarrollo" económico, político y social de la región, en el marco de la guerra fría, hizo que organizaciones "filantrópicas" de la Ford y la Rockefeller financiaran proyectos bajo la sombrilla de la política de buena vecindad de programas como La alianza para el progreso. Se registra además el papel de las redes católicas en la fundación de los tres primeros programas de formación profesional en Colombia (el de Nacional, la PUJ y la PUB), con expertos egresados de universidades católicas europeas. La preocupación sobre la cuestión social hizo de Latinoamérica un espacio privilegiado para la cooperación católica a través del humanismo cristiano.

En la ponencia, se profundiza en las tensiones tempranas que se generaron en gracia a estos antecedentes, y los procesos de autonomización de la sociología que llevaron a un cuestionamiento crítico sobre la influencia de "fuerzas externas" en el desarrollo de la disciplina. Este cuestionamiento derivó, en algunos casos, en el cierre de los programas o en su transformación hacia nuevas corrientes interpretativas frente a la realidad social latinoamericana.

RC04-54.3

ALDINUCCI, ALICE* (University of Glasgow, United Kingdom)

Educational and work aspirations: transitioning from upper-secondary vocational education to adulthood in Chile

The interest in educational and professional aspirations of working-class vocational students in transition to post-secondary education life trajectories has gained prominence across disciplines in different academic debates as well as in policy agendas (Garth et al., 2019; Powell, 2012; Spohrer, Stahl and Bowers-Brown, 2018; UNESCO, 2018). Yet, little is known about the meaning that disadvantaged young people attribute to their aspirations in their transition to adulthood. This paper addresses this research gap by bringing young people's perspectives on what they value in life (the normative meaning of aspirations) to the forefront of the discussion while retaining the role of structural barriers and opportunities in shaping aspirations. Through an inductive analysis of the interplay between structural and agential factors, the paper provides a complex understanding of post-compulsory education aspirations and, possibly, choices. Chile constitutes an insightful case study to investigate this topic because of its radical neoliberalist ideology which permeates public policy and culture. The access to social rights and basic opportunities is regulated by the market which exacerbates the social inequalities of an already highly stratified society (Bellei et al., 2018; Valiente, Zancajo and Jacovkis, 2019). Yet, there is a strong cultural belief in neoliberal meritocracy as legitimate mechanism of social mobility which permeates young people's narratives. Drawing on the first of the two rounds of interviews to 30 upper-secondary vocational students from the same public school this paper presents a typological analysis of aspirations based on the participants' perception of the highest opportunities available for them after compulsory education. By exploring the meaning that young people attributes to these perceived opportunities, the evidence sheds a light on the limits of traditional rational choice and reproductions theories often applied to understand choices and life projects.

RC06-81.3

ALENCAR, BRENO RODRIGO* (INSTITUTO FEDERAL DO PARÁ, Brazil)

"Fazendo Tudo Certinho": Socialization, Performance and Identity in the Brazilian Engagement

Although it is socially accepted that a couple start their married life living together, having children without being officially married, in Brazil it is common to listen to a person who inhabits the metropolitan regions and is thinking about the subject that one must "take a step". Describe and reflect on how and in what direction the Brazilian bride and groom walk in order for this "step" to lead them to marriage is the main objective of this work that combines the proposal to understand the place that engagement has in the process of socialization for married life, as well as the symbolic efficacy of the rites that characterize it in Brazilian society. As a result of the comparison between the data obtained through ethnographic recording and interviews conducted in the cities of Belém, Teresina and Brasília, we can show that in Brazil, engagement is a type of socially valued relationship because its plasticity allows to articulate traditional symbolism and rites essentially experimental, whose meanings vary according to the constructs around the identity of spouse. Their persistence in these societies stems from their own status formed by a highly prescriptive set of behaviors that can be identified in the motivation to engage, the performance of the request for marriage, the choice of dates and places of the party and the ceremony that officializes the union, the composition of the guest lists, the decision on the place of residence and its consequent organization.

RC47-578.1

ALEXANDER, KATE* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

Revolution without Revolutionaries, Revolutionaries without Revolution: Ideas and Outcomes in Egypt and South Africa

The paper takes its cue from Asef Bayet's book *Revolution without Revolutionaries* (2017),which highlights the limitations of the 2011 Egyptian Revolution by contrasting it with the 1979 Iranian Revolution. In Iran, democratic councils controlled factories and there was a battle of visions about the world, but in Egypt there was 'revolution without an ideology or a project' (Krastev 2014). Bayat concludes: 'the outbreak of a revolution has little to do with any idea ... but having or

not having ideas about revolution does have critical consequences for the outcome.' Echoing classical Marxism, this opens valuable comparative and conceptual debate. For instance, does the era of neo-liberalism, which followed 1979, mean that comprehensive re-thinking and re-organising are required before 'another world' becomes possibile?

But what kinds of ideas do we need? This is pursued by twisting Bayat's title and thinking about 'revolutionaries without revolution'. Here I move to South Africa, where the 'revolutionary' identity nospans ministers in a neo-liberal government, the left-populist Economic Freedom Fighters, the Socialist Revolutionary Workers' Party launched by the largest union in Africa, and others beyond. These organisations and their ideas exist alongside high levels of fractured resistance (three distinct rebellions are discernable – among the poor, workers and students). Contrasting South Africa with Egypt, discussion of the relationship of ideas to action is expanded to consider the extent to which ideas may inhibit the outbreak of revolution.

The present context gives urgency to matters raised. A new industrial revolution eliminates jobs, climate change destroys our environment, and right-wing politicians threaten war. But there is also working-class resistance, a rise of youth-led climate justice movements, and a revival of socialist politics. All these open space for engagements about the meaning of 'revolutionary', an issue at the heart of the paper.

RC26-320.2

ALEXIOU, ARISTEA* (University of Aegean, Department of Sociology, Greece)

Local Sustainable Development, Social Inclusion and Green Growth for Islands at the European Level: The Case of Tilos, Dodecanese, Greece

Tilos is a small island in the Dodecanese, Prefecture, Greece, with a local population of about 800 islanders- and around 13,000 visitors per year. Tilos as a community has revealed a quite dynamic profile as a sustainable community. Tilos is being set as the first island in the Mediterranean to run entirely its energy needs into wind and solar power. The Tilos community under the "captainship" of its Mayor has already achieved the goals of a total energy autarchy. A European research project engaging 13 participating enterprises and institutes from 7 European countries (DE, FR, EL, UK, SE, IT, ES) in cooperation with a receptive and knowledgeable mayor started the process and ended up with complete success. The Island until recently covered its electricity needs through a poor interconnection to the island of Kos. The successful completion of this cooperative effort is expected to inaugurate a new era of sustainable energy for the Aegean Archipelagos and the Mediterranean region as a whole. In the Tilos community case all three pillars (environmental, social and economic) for sustainable development were taken into account. For instance, the enhancement of social capital and cohesion included an open invitation to refugee families to settle on the island, working with the NGO Solidarity Now and the UNHCR to establish sheltered accommodation, language classes and mentoring schemes to help asylum-seekers to set up organic farming businesses in partnership with the locals. In the context of our research on the assessment tool for Community Capacity Building (CCB) for Local Sustainable Development on the Dodecanese, the present paper involves the examination of the factors which drove this unique local developmental path of Tilos.

RC26-320.1

ALEXIOU, ARISTEA* (University of Aegean, Department of Sociology, Greece)

TSOBANOGLOU, GEORGIOS* (University of the Aegean, Greece)

Sustainable Local Development Via a Systematic Approach of Community Capacity Building (CCB) for Employment: A Case Study in the Dodecanese,Greece.

The present research sustains a systematic approach to the analysis of Community Capacity Building (CCB) with emphasis on employment development in the Dodecanese Islands. Out of the main fifteen islands we focus on the two major islands of Rhodes and Kos and one very small in size, on Tilos. According to the extensive literature review nine (9) comprehensive domains where taken into account for the evaluation at the areas under examination based on the documented frameworks which have been developed, reviewed and compiled by other authors to measure community capacity building ("learning opportunities and skills development", "resource mobilization", "partnership/linkages/networking", "leadership", "participatory decision-making", "assets-based approach", "sense of community", "communication", and "development pathway"). **Six sub-domains were also examined**: ("shared vision and clear goals", "community needs assessment", "process and outcome monitoring", "sustainability", "commitment to action" and "dissemination"). To be able to assess the capacity building process

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

appears as of paramount importance in facilitating action for social employment development. The main focus has been on the dynamics of the community development path exercised in place by local authorities and their agencies.

RC28-349.1

ALFARO, JUAN* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

ATRIA, JORGE (Universidad Diego Portales, Chile)

ORTUZAR, SANTIAGO (Instituto de Estudios de la Sociedad, Chile)

Construcción y Reproducción De Privilegios: Una Aproximación a Apoderados De Colegios De Elite En Chile

En la presente investigación se aborda el proceso de construcción y reproducción de privilegios en Chile desde la mirada de apoderados de colegios privados de elite en Santiago. La literatura en los últimos años ha dado cuenta de una serie de mecanismos que permiten la mantención de la riqueza en una elite cada vez más identificada con un ideal meritocrático, y la aparición de nuevos discursos legitimadores de ventajas sociales en este grupo. Analizando este fenómeno desde su dimensión moral y su transmisión intergeneracional, se busca llenar un vacío desde el punto de vista empírico: la falta de la perspectiva de los apoderados al momento de estudiar las dimensiones morales del privilegio. A partir de 24 entrevistas semi-estructuradas a apoderados de 5 colegios de elite, se muestra que la noción de privilegio para los apoderados se construye desde la referencia al logro económico de sus propios antepasados (abuelos o padres), buscando actualizar permanentemente el componente meritocrático en la crianza de sus hijos. Es por esta razón que la elección de colegio tiene un componente valórico más que académico, enseñando las herramientas propias de un currículum de contenidos gerenciales que les permita a sus hijos "navegar" en un mar de oportunidades y legitimar su privilegio mirando la riqueza con distancia. Además, sostenemos que los apoderados buscan transmitir los valores morales del privilegio a partir de la continuidad entre crianza y educación formal. De este modo, los apoderados se identifican con un colegio desde la perspectiva de su formación valórica, tanto religiosa como en la relación con la riqueza, pudiendo distinguir de este modo diferentes maneras de legitimación del privilegio dentro del grupo de colegios privados más prestigiosos del país.

RC48-601.2

ALI, ZAHRA* (Rutgers University, USA)

Protest Movements in Post-Invasion Iraq: From Recognition to Redistribution?

This presentation explores the waves of protest that Iraq is experiencing since 2015. Based on fieldwork among protestors in Baghdad, Najaf-Kufa, Karbala, Nasriya and Basra, it draws on theorization on contemporary civil society and social movements. I argue that the protests allow Iraqi youth and women's rights activists to find spaces of organizing that challenge the NGOization of civil society activism. The young protestors that initiated these movements associate recognition politics to the Iraqi regime and its political elite and put forward politics of redistribution as central in their demands for radical change. Moreover, I argue that the trauma of sectarian and political violence experienced in 2006-2007 and during the 2014 Islamic State invasion makes the demands for individual freedom as crucial as economic equality and access to state services. The presentation first situates the protests within the country's social, political and economic contexts and engages with notions of recognition and redistribution. Then, drawing on theorization of NGOization, civil society and social movements, it explores women's involvement within the protests. The presentation then turns to Bayat's notions of 'refolutions' and nonmovement and shows the importance to consider the traumatic experience of sectarian and political violence to understand Iraqi youth organizing and demands.

RC06-80.1

ALIPRANTI-MARATOU, LAURA* (Athens University, Greece)

Financial Crisis and Family or Crisis of the Family in Greece?

The economic downturn, the economic crisis is a constantly evolving situation, affecting many levels of society, shaping and imposing new conditions on social and economic situations with often adverse effects on citizens well-being making family group more fragile and more unstable.

On the other hand, the discussion on family crisis has dominated in recent decades, both in the scientific discourse and in the public opinion, while the observed weakening of commitment creates failures on many levels.

In the context of the present paper we will address the crucial issue of current trends and developments of the family in Greece. First, we will give a brief overview of the changes observed in family behaviors and family models. Then

we will try to answer whether these modifications are related to the economic crisis during last decade or are the result of the changes, as generally observed in developed countries.

RC40-512.6

ALKATIRI, WARDAH* (Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Surabaya, Indonesia)

'Anti-Fish' Campaign: Looking into Food safety and Ethical Issues of eating Fish from Indonesia

Water pollution in Indonesia has reached an alarming level. In 2018, the country was recorded to have contributed the second largest unmanaged plastic waste to the world's oceans after China. The plastic waste problem is far larger than the trash we can see. Tiny pieces of degraded micro-plastic potentially harm human health. The micro-plastics can be present in fish, mussels, and other species. Researchers have found signs that ingested micro-plastics can leach hazardous chemicals added to polymers during production, as well as the environmental pollutants like pesticides that are attracted to the surface of plastic, leading to health effects. Alongside micro-plastics contamination, heavy metals' presence in Indonesian fishes and mussels has been widely reported. Heavy metals contamination increases proportionately with the industrialization and development of Indonesia. These metals are highly toxic to human and aquatic organism. Therefore, the public needs to be made aware of the harms associated with seafood contamination from the environment. Yet, in spite of information from popular health websites and individual doctors' advices, public health campaign to make this issue known has never been attempted this far. On the contrary, people are encouraged to consume more fish and seafood as part of the 'eat-fish movement' ('gerakan makan ikan') by the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries. Despite abundant scientific findings, Indonesian government is very unlikely to expose health risks associated with seafood consumption. As an archipelagic state, 'anti-fish' campaign is saddled with ethical consideration for it potentially undermines the livelihood of poor fishermen communities. The food safety issues associated with environmental degradation in Indonesia reveals uncoordinated goals between health improvement and poverty eradication on Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) in the Global South context.

RC34-431.1

ALLASTE, AIRI-ALINA* (Tallinn University, Estonia)

Mobility As Capital: Spatial Movement and Movement of Ideas

This paper examines the interrelations between mobility and capitals as well as mobility as capital in itself. The theoretical outline relays on new mobility paradigm, which focuses on mobility as a socially and culturally produced motion, instead of analysing places, social processes and movement separately and ignoring their inter-relatedness. On the one hand, spatial movement increases social and symbolic capital, which is deposited in social relationships. On the other hand, youth mobility is not only about physical movement, but also about the movement of ideas and mobility comes capital in itself. Mobility capital relays on interpersonal contacts as well as shared information and ideas, which allow access to different resources.The empirical part of the paper is based on a longitudinal study of young people from Estonia who had attended youth exchange projects in different parts of Europe. Semi-structured, in-depth interviews were conducted with the participants before their mobility experience, one year after and three years after the experience. Analyses focus on how the movement of ideas is practiced and negotiated with other changes in their life during their late teens and how an increase in mobility capital influences life choices and opportunities.

RC48-597.1

ALLEGRINI, GIULIA* (,)

Sharing City and Collaborative Governance: The Case of Collective Civic Imagination Process Implemented in the City of Bologna

Sharing and collaboration have come to prominence in the public and political discourse in the last decade. Cities themselves are increasingly described as "sharing and collaborative" cities. "Collaboration" is also a key dimension of participatory practices carried out by citizens in micro urban areas, to take care of "urban commons". Practices which are often an "hybrid" since citizens take the lead while collaborating with public authorities. Moreover, a new phase of democratic experimentalism can be observed characterized by an increasing interest of public institutions to go beyond the implementation of "time limited" deliberative arenas- widespread from the '90 in different cultural and geographic contexts- in an attempt to promote new forms of relationship between institutions and citizens to be practiced over time, to foster a process of co-production of policies and a collaborative urban governance in the perspective of a "shared administration". Starting from the framework of analysis described above in this contribution I will present the case of the city of Bologna in Italy and in particular the process

of democratic innovation promoted by the Municipality along the last 5 years, mainly with the adoption in 2014 of a "Regulation on collaboration between citizens and the city for the care and regeneration of urban commons" implemented trough the instrument of the "pact of collaboration" and in 2017 with the implementation of a new public function named "civic imagination" fostered trough the implementation of Neighborhood Laboratories every year in each neighborhood of the city and the complementary participatory budgeting, shaping what the administration itself defines as a "collaborative ecosystem". I will then critically discuss the participatory and collaborative practices and dynamics emerging in the context of this institutional innovation, particularly through the lens of the generation of a public dimension, meant as a collective and collaborative process of democratic imagination.

RC56-681.2

ALMADA, PABLO* (Universidade Estadual Paulista Julio de Mesquita Filho, Brazil)

After 68: Rethinking the Memories and Its Contemporary Interpretations

This paper aims to analyze the meanings of the projection of the memory of 1968 in the present, considering the balances of memory and the contemporary interpretations that emerged in the last 50 years of the event. The main objective is to compose a sociological framework of the memory, which was produced in the last ten years about these global events, where can be found new meanings of interpretation of that event. The analysis begins from the historiography, the social theory and the memoirs of participants (intellectuals or militants), though bibliographical and documentary analysis, to elucidate the dynamics of memory and its meanings. Our hypothesis is the assumption of changes in the senses, interpretations, and analyze the events of 1968, especially since the celebrations of the last decades. It is identified that these transformations relate to the sense that the "celebrations" about 1968, that is, the academic, individual and collective memories and journalistic revisions of those events have been presented every ten years. For this reason, the guiding question of this investigation relates to interpreting the dispute for the meaning of 1968, and what are the meanings that have been and are currently in dispute after the 50 years of these events. It is expected to understand the reason that in the present context conservative and neoliberal dominance 1968 excels as are known experiences recognized, developed and examined. The article presents a theoretical character, starting with a bibliographical survey and dialogue with the methodologies of Historical Sociology and the History of Present Time, to obtain from the immediate past some keys of interpretation of the actuality of the interpretations and meanings of those events.

RC51-631.3

ALMAGUER-KALIXTO, PATRICIA EUGENIA* (Interdisciplinary Institute on Human Ecology and Sustainability, Mexico)
ESCRICHE, PEDRO (Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain)

Cooperation Development and International Social Work: A Systemic Model Proposal.

The methodologies that have been used over the years in which international cooperation has established itself as a field of action and study are varied. Scholars and professionals of development cooperation have made use of a wide range of strategies and methodologies in projects whose aim is to achieve social changes efficiently in the intervened places, many of them, landing in the institutional structure of social services of developing countries.

The results in some of these projects have shown limited proposals that in the end, make not possible to arrive from the initial intentions to the final results. Often this is because they are based on a poor identification of the needs of those who are considered the beneficiary population; or on a simplistic perspective of what is considered a problem. Sometimes they are designed and executed by actors outside the context of the project itself, or do not have an integration strategy with existing institutional structures leaving in mere anecdotes, important efforts to improve the living conditions of disadvantaged groups in the host country.

We propose to analyse the above as a complex problem. Following the proposal of Rolando García (2000, 2006), we propose a model based on Sociocybernetic principles to address in the first place, a diagnostic phase oriented to the identification from an interdisciplinary perspective and an a prospective phase to address the possible emerging relationships and anticipate systemic reactions, thus enhancing the adaptive capacity both, of the project and stakeholders engaged in the process.

RC51-624.2

ALMAGUER-KALIXTO, PATRICIA EUGENIA* (Interdisciplinary Institute on Human Ecology and Sustainability, Mexico)
ESCRICHE, PEDRO (Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain)

Social Innovation Labs and Citizen Science: A Sociocybernetics Review

This paper explore the concept and methodology of social innovation labs within the scope of citizen science, and within a sociocybernetics perspective. Citizen science is sometimes referred as public participation in scientific research, participatory monitoring, and participatory action research, although there is no general academic agreement on the notion, its characteristics, formats and processes.

As research methodology, social innovation laboratory is a space for exchange, study and experimentation that is based on participatory action research strategies. That means that the participants define the guidelines and objectives of the research process and its purpose. In addition to its participatory action research base, other aspects are added to enhance the innovation side particularly, the technological component, where information technologies predominate.

These methodologies propose a flexible format that is being used in different parts of the world to bring heterogeneous actors willing to reflect, design and collaborate on proposals to change their social or productive contexts. Unlike other forums, the social innovation laboratory seeks to identify needs together but also propose new forms of solutions. That implies, thinking beyond the stakeholder position and betting on a creative, purposeful work that values the diversity of the participating agents.

We will argue that many sociocybernetics concepts can be applied to this processes to reach a robust methodology: second order observation, positive and negative feedback, reflexivity, self-organisation among others. Applied cases in the context of Spain will be presented addressing social inclusion, community empowerment, rural development and sustainable development goals implementation. Difficulties and opportunities when including the social actors in the generation of knowledge using this approach will be debated including power relations among participants, knowledge gap, diversity in referential aspects, intergenerational perspectives, among others.

TG03-733.4

ALMEIDA, EDUARDO* (, Mexico)

Social Triage in a Franchised State

We live in a world of brands, citizens, refugees and zombies. Something that was already clear for some decades, but that the Covid-19 pandemic highlighted is that most societies are experiencing a severe lack of resources to maintain a dignified living standard for the whole of their populations. Another unsurprising realization during the pandemic was that the State has delegated much of its responsibilities in non-state actors, while at the same time it regained centrality, but not necessarily its capacity to respond.

As a result of four decades of neoliberalism, the State's trend leads to it being diminished into a symbolic and juridical framework, a brand of sorts, and a skeleton managerial apparatus. In the process of globalization the State, increasingly mistrusted, structurally weakened and fragmented, turned to a franchise model, where many of the institutional gaps have been filled by other actors that are accountable in some degree to the State itself but not directly to the citizens.

As resources become insufficient, State management and governance turns to an extreme forms of social triage. There is a shrinking percentage of people who are not only formally entitled with rights but with the conditions to be able to exercise and demand them. Then we have a large percentage of the population that live precariously subjected to humanitarian aid or police persecution. Lastly there is a growing percentage of the population that are deemed expendable.

This study focuses on one fragment of this phenomena in Mexico, one that relates to the development and infrastructure projects in indigenous territories, human rights and public financing of NGO's.

RC15-JS-4.4

ALMEIDA, JOANA* (University of Bedfordshire, United Kingdom)
BARROS, NELSON (University of Campinas, Brazil)

Complementary and Alternative Medicine As an Invisible Healthcare Support Workforce

In ageing Western societies where chronic conditions have become more prevalent, complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) practices and practitioners have performed an important role in areas such as health promotion, rehabilitation, and compassionate, preventative and palliative care (WHO, 2013).

Yet collaborative partnership between CAM practitioners, other professionally qualified healthcare workers, and the state, has rarely materialised. By using a neo-Weberian social closure theory of the professions, this paper explores the extent to which CAM practitioners have come to form part of a precarious and underestimated healthcare support workforce, focusing on the interlinked societies of Brazil and Portugal. It will be suggested that CAM practitioners have resembled healthcare support workers, especially in their statutorily unregulated status and/or subordinated role to the medical profession. In Brazil, CAM practices, but not CAM practitioners, are statutorily regulated; in Portugal, CAM practitioners, despite being statutorily regulated, remain marginalised. We suggest that, in the same way as support workers, CAM practitioners have been an invisible support workforce, despite increasing public sympathy for their services and legitimation by the WHO.

RC02-24.2

ALMEIDA, MARIA HERMINIA* (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)

Ecla and the Latin American Political Sociology in the 1960-70: Memoirs

Based on seminal books as well as on my own memories as a young researcher, I discuss the ECLA development theory contribution for a political sociology in search of the specificity of Latin America's modernization process. I argue that ECLA's theory has been essential to those approaches seeking to avoid great explanations coming from either the modernization theory or from the Marxist theory of bourgeois democratic revolution.

RC49-614.2

ALMQVIST, ANNA-LENA* (Malardalen University, Sweden)
LASSINANTTI, KITTY (Mälardalen university, Sweden)

Complexity and the Significance of Collaboration. Interviews with Swedish Young People and Professionals in Social Services and Psychiatric Care

Enhanced collaboration between welfare state actors has been a buzzword for quite some time in the public discourse and legislation in Sweden. This paper concerns how young people as well as professionals working with them experience collaboration or the lack of it, and the consequences thereof. The study presents findings from two interview studies in two Swedish municipalities between 2017 and 2018; one with 24 professionals working with young people (13 from social services and 11 from psychiatric care), and one with 14 young people, aged 15–22 years. The young people have in the recent past been subjected to multiple and sometimes long-term interventions from both psychiatric care and the social services and are labelled by professionals as having 'complex needs'. Findings show that young people experience fragmentation in support as well as discontinuity in the relations between young people and professionals, as well as in placements. The paper highlights ambivalence in the professionals' use of the label complex needs. Professionals sometimes confine complex needs as an individual attribute. It also refers to young people's life situations. Another finding is that a consequence of organizational complexity in care and support makes a holistic perspective difficult. Implications are that when collaboration is merely based on organizational rationality rather than the young people's needs, this may have a negative impact on their situational complexity. Increased collaboration may reduce the young people's sense of complexity if they are involved in the decision-making concerning interventions for them.

RC09-107.4

ALONSO, VIRGINIA* (ITP-UNCuyo, Argentina)

La Configuración De La Desigualdad En El Cruce Entre El Género, La Heterogeneidad Estructural y Segmentación Del Mercado De Trabajo En Argentina.

América Latina se ha caracterizado y continúa caracterizándose por las marcadas desigualdades que se producen y reproducen al interior de sus países. A la reflexión sobre las profundas diferencias asociadas a los estilos de desarrollo de la región (heterogeneidades entre sectores económicos, entre zonas integradas y zonas excluidas, entre personas ocupadas en sectores formales e informales, por mencionar algunos ejemplos) se han sumado los trabajos que han buscado visibilizar la interseccionalidad de las desigualdades de género en el ámbito laboral en su conexión con las modalidades de desarrollo de los estados latinoamericanos.

En el marco de estos esfuerzos, esta investigación toma los aportes de los estudios de género y de la economía feminista para ponerlos en diálogo con el enfoque de la heterogeneidad estructural y con los estudios de la segmentación laboral. De esta manera, se construye un enfoque heterodoxo desde el cual se plantean los siguientes interrogantes: ¿Qué configuración adopta la desigualdad de género en el ámbito del trabajo productivo en relación a los rasgos del estilo de desarrollo vigente durante la postconvertibilidad en Argentina? ¿En qué medida la inserción en las distintas posiciones de los estratos de productividad y los segmentos laborales mitigan o exacerban la igualdad / desigualdad de género?

Para dar respuesta a estas preguntas se ha confeccionado una estrategia metodológica de tipo cuantitativa que ha utilizado datos provenientes de la Encuesta Permanente de Hogares, de registros administrativos del Sistema Integrado Previsional Argentino y de la Dirección Nacional de Cuentas Nacionales. Como resultado, la ponencia presenta hallazgos empíricos que permiten conocer tanto la vinculación entre el uso de la fuerza de trabajo según género y el modo de desarrollo argentino como las diferencias que existen entre las mujeres que se ubican en distintas posiciones sociales.

RC09-112.4

ALONSO, VIRGINIA* (ITP-UNCuyo, Argentina)

Obstáculos Para El Desarrollo Con Equidad En La Argentina Del Siglo XXI. Una Mirada Al Mercado Laboral Afectado Por La Heterogeneidad Estructural Durante 2003-2013.

Desde la emergencia del campo temático del desarrollo/subdesarrollo, diversos enfoques se han abocado a la identificación y examen de las dificultades para el logro del aumento de la riqueza social junto con el mejoramiento del bienestar de la población. El presente trabajo se ubica dentro de estos esfuerzos y toma un periodo de particular relevancia en la reciente historia argentina.

Más específicamente, se aborda la década de crecimiento económico posterior a la crisis de 2001. Esta década resulta de especial interés ya que luego del estancamiento económico y bajo crecimiento durante las últimas décadas del siglo XX -culminadas en el colapso de principios del siglo XXI-, Argentina experimentó un elevado ritmo de aumento del PBI y marcadas mejoras de los indicadores sociales y de ingresos. Sin embargo, este desenvolvimiento encontró obstáculos para el avance hacia un proceso de desarrollo con equidad sostenido en el tiempo.

Rescatando las contribuciones del estructuralismo latinoamericano relativas a la heterogeneidad estructural, la ponencia busca precisar esos escollos mediante el análisis de los efectos del comportamiento de los estratos de la estructura productiva heterogénea sobre el mercado laboral. Para ello, se ha formulado una estrategia metodológica que ha utilizado datos provenientes de diferentes fuentes oficiales (fundamentalmente información provista por la Dirección Nacional de Cuentas Nacionales y la Encuesta Permanente de Hogares). Como resultado, se ha encontrado que la persistencia de la heterogeneidad estructural se asocia con problemas para la generación de empleo, mejora de las condiciones laborales y reducción de las desigualdades en los ingresos durante el periodo de estudio.

RC39-499.1

ALONSO FERREIRA, MARCELA* (Sciences Po, France)
ARTUSO, LETICIA (Fundação Getúlio Vargas, Brazil)
MUNDIM, GUILHERME (Fundação Getúlio Vargas, Brazil)
BURGOS, FERNANDO (Fundação Getulio Vargas, Brazil)

Socionatural Disaster Risk Management in the Brazilian Federative System

The institutional framework of each country greatly influences the formulation and implementation of public policies within its territory. Federative systems are based on the compatibility between autonomy and interdependence of governmental entities and the sharing of power and duties. Therefore, successful policies depend significantly on the coordination and control among the related parties (Abrucio, Franzese 2007). Brazilian federalism consists in a particular case of three federative autonomous entities—federal, states, and municipalities. In the case of socionatural disaster risk management, the National Center for Natural Disaster Monitoring and Alerts (CEMADEN) is the federal agency responsible for monitoring and issuing risk warnings. But some municipalities—usually the largest—also have their own warning systems. CEMADEN is linked to the Science and Technology Ministry and the Regional Development Ministry is responsible for the policy formulation. The implementation responsibility is municipal, as established by Federal Law 12.608/2012.

This paper discusses the institutional arrangement of disaster risk management policy in the Brazilian federative framework and its main characteristics. In terms of methodology, we selected four municipalities of São Paulo from three main criteria: population size, level of economic development and distance from the capital. We've conducted 16 semi-structured interviews in the main municipal protection and civil defense agencies, as well as other public institutions that could dialogue with risk management, such as urban planning, public works and other related areas. The main challenges observed were grouped: vision about the disaster risk management and the role of civil defense; governance; technical questions; and administrative questions. Similar to other public policies in Brazil, we conclude that responsibility is mostly in municipalities, where capacities are limited, and regional heterogeneity are very significant within the country. Fur-

thermore, since disaster risk extends beyond municipal boundaries and involves different sectoral policy areas, regional cooperation and intersectoral coordination emerge as additional institutional challenges.

RC23-274.6

ALOUAN, LARA* (Orange Labs and University of Paris Saclay, France)

Feminist Responses Against Embedding Gender Power Relations

Hackerspaces are workshops organized with an open community model where people with technological interests can socialize, collaborate, share and expand their knowledge (Berrebi, Bureau and Lallement, 2018).

These organizations are presenting gender equity problems corresponding particularly to the under-representation of women: this situation recreates another form of symbolic domination relationship between dominant (those who master, male) and dominated (those who are in demand of knowledge and recognition, women).

Despite important contributions of women, development of digital technologies is an area of male dominance (Rossiter, 2010). Therefore, feminist hackerspaces emerged in Europe, modeled in contradiction to traditional hackerspaces.

These issues lead to questioning how much of the new technologies being developed are gender-biased and tend to perpetuate the prejudice towards women still present in society.

This study concentrates on the phenomenon of feminist strategies, based in empirical analysis, from hackerpaces observed in France and European hack-meeting (Italy, Germany) from April 2015 to December 2017.

However, can digital technologies also be used to transform gender stereotypes and to renegotiate the sexual division of labor? Is gender equality, a key element for the debate on how to construct more democratic and gender equal societies? Feminists hackerspaces attempt to "hack" dominant *heteropatriarcal* patterns by reshaping the mainstream meaning of hacking, in order to gain (or regain) feminist emancipation by education and democracy.

Our aim with this presentation is to point out an inventory of feminist initiatives on local levels, and to discuss how feminist hackers address the diverse contemporary forms of resistance to hetero-patriarchal constraints.

Remedying the gender deficit is seen as a problem that can be overcome by a combination of different socialization and collective processes: The problem was not only men's monopoly of technology, but also the way gender is embedded in technology itself.

RC34-445.2

ALTINDAL, HATICE* (Bergische Universität Wuppertal, Germany)

A Detour into Adulthood. Back to School with Additional Breadwinning

Second-chance education in Germany offers an opportunity to achieve "Abitur" (highest general school degree that qualifies for tertiary education). It is a chance to correct the possible wrong decision due to an early stratifying general school system, which brings along the problem of inequality in participation in education.

There are state funded student grants; however, not every student receives this kind of support or can afford to attend school without working (part-time) jobs, i.e. they have to pay their apartment or even to provide for their families. Thus, most of the students decide to or are subjected to live under precarious conditions: Some of them have completed vocational training before, others have worked in full time jobs, but now they want to complete their education to obtain the university entrance exam (Abitur), they renounce their (well-paid) jobs and work in jobs that offer flexible working-times, even if these are precarious – in order to improve their situation with the aspired degree. There are other students whose precariousness had existed before. They have broken biographies, were unemployed and aim to get out of this with this education.

Now the question arises, why these students want to be students again, even though they might have to drop out of their jobs for this wish, have stressful phases and have to live or to continue to live in precarious conditions. In this regard, my research questions are: what are the biographies and future prospects of students who complete their secondary education? How high is agency anchored among these students? What about their amount of social capital?

My work will be a qualitative longitudinal analysis. Biographical interviews will be collected and repeated three times a year with the same students. The first wave of surveys has been completed. 27 interviews were conducted

RC08-91.2

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

Marginalizing Localization: Reception of US-Sociology in Ecuador

Sociology in Ecuador developed in constant relationship to sociological traditions outside of this country. Especially relevant is the relationship between Ecuadorian and US-sociology. This relationship can be divided into three moments: the early influences in the 1910s and 20s, characterized by a mixing of the most diverse traditions, the supposed hegemony of US-sociology in the 1960s, marked, for instance, by the cooperation between Universidad Central and University of Pittsburgh, and the later rejection of a largely imagined US-sociology by -also, largely imaginary- Marxist sociologists.

RC08-90.2

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

New Classics for the New Science – Re-Reading the Basis of Sociology in Ecuador until the 1950s

Professional sociology in Ecuador started with the first chair in sociology in 1915. This led to a series of foundational texts during the 1920s and 30s that sought to define what sociology is while applying it to core aspects of Ecuadorian society. While this time was -in the Global North- marked by a growing centralization on the theories of Durkheim and Weber, the Ecuadorian sociologists preferred other thinkers in order to understand society. The result was a mixture of different theories that not always were clearly articulated but however did sustain the first relatively coherent sociological readings of Ecuadorian society.

This presentation will shed light on the way how the first professional sociology in Ecuador used the classics of sociology in a particular way in order to build a local sociology. The focus will be on the four most relevant sociological thinkers of the first half of the 20th century, Alfredo Espinosa Tamayo, Agustín Cueva Sáenz, Ángel Modesto Paredes, and Luis Bossano. They worked with Tarde, Worms, Durkheim, some German, US-American, and Latin American authors. The creation of the first School for Sociology in the 1960s meant a break with this tradition that has not been reflected adequately until today.

TG04-751.2

ALTSHULER, ALEX* (University of Haifa, Israel)

Towards a New Conceptual and Empirical Model for Predicting the Perceived Security in the Face of Large-Scale Emergencies

The main research question that the study posed was: *What components may constitute integrated assessment of human perceptions of emergencies, and how may this assessment contribute to the effectiveness of emergency preparedness?* The research developed conceptually and initially examined empirically a novel concept called "perceived secureness," which was defined and constructed as a mathematical proportion of perceived preparedness and risk perception. The concept of perceived secureness is designed to help better understand and incorporate human perceptions of emergencies into effective emergency management and evidence-based public policy. The current empirical examination viewed in parallel the national, local and household settings, focusing on perceptions regarding war and earthquake in the Israeli context. The data were collected through the telephone interviews with the respondents. The data collection process was based on phone numbers of the Israeli residents randomly picked up from the national landline phone directory.

The research results reflect, among others, the theoretical, conceptual and empirical "added value" of the concept of perceived secureness. Thus, while both perceived preparedness and risk perception were found significantly higher in all settings (national, local and household) in the case of war than in the case of earthquake, their proportion (i.e. perceived secureness) was found higher for earthquake than for war. The novelty and the added value of the research results indicate that it should be fruitful to continue with the theoretical and conceptual development of the model and to move forward with larger samples and a wider variety of types of large-scale emergencies and geographic locations.

RC39-489.3

ALTSHULER, ALEX* (University of Haifa, Israel)

Towards Research-Practice Synergy in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR): Breakthroughs, Complexities and Multifaceted Challenges

The challenge of creating and fostering research-practice synergy in disaster risk reduction is typically described as an important and complex vision. This presentation describes and critically analyses the Israeli effort during 2016-2018 to comprehensively promote this vision. It relates to the cultural, organizational,

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

strategic and other aspects of this process. The preparatory stages and the importance of inter-organizational and inter-ministerial cooperation are extensively described. The novel applied research infrastructure and the ecosystem aimed to support the research-practice synergy is depicted and analyzed in details. The unexpected turn that has occurred since late 2018 and the current uncertainty conclude the chronological analysis. Broad scientific and applied, national and international implications are discussed.

RC29-352.2

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

DÍAZ ROMÁN, MARIO PAVEL* (El Colegio de México, Mexico)

PADILLA ONATE, SERGIO* (El Colegio de México, Mexico)

La Militarización De La Seguridad Pública: México En Una Perspectiva Comparada

La ponencia propone un conjunto de argumentos históricos e institucionales que explican el proceso de militarización. Esta dividida en cinco secciones en las cuales se desarrollan un conjunto de hipótesis.

En la primera se discute el tema desde un punto de vista sociohistórico y entonces mostramos cómo articula la formación de las fuerzas coercitivas del Estado mexicano; en segundo lugar se aborda críticamente la discusión sobre la militarización de la seguridad pública de las policías y se propone un argumento sobre la hibridación del régimen; en tercer lugar se compara este proceso en algunos países, sus instituciones y normatividades con situaciones similares en Latinoamérica; luego, se analizan los procesos de transformación recientes en México y, finalmente, se ofrece un conjunto de propuestas sobre las posibles rutas de este proceso, sus dilemas y sus posibles "salidas", frente a la aparente incapacidad histórica de la mayor parte de los Estados en la region, no solo el mexicano, de crear una fuerza coercitiva nacional acorde con un estado de derecho democrático, que, además, resuelva la violencia criminal.

RC34-442.1

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

Youth Violence and Criminality in Latin America. a Revision of the Sociological Literature Produced in the Region.

This paper provides an overview of the wide range of juvenile violence and crime studies in Latin America. Makes a systematic revision of the literature and on the models—theoretical paradigms as well as the different methodological strategies followed by empirical researchers in the subcontinent. It also accounts for the must important findings; some of them are concurrent with the literature in the US and in Europe, while some others are different.

Violence is one of the major challenges Latin American countries are facing, and young people are central to this problem. The majority of offenders and victims of crime is young people. Studies published both within and outside the region emphasize the fact that juvenile offenders cannot be considered without analyzing the psychological and social processes. Additionally, in Latin America, those explanations must incorporate the structural factors that affect these processes surrounding youth. One must have to consider the deep and cyclical economic crises, the inherited disadvantages, the structural inequalities, and the lack of fundamental rights that impact what it means to be/become youth and, specifically, a youth offender in the different territorial urban and social contexts of the region.

In the Latin American region, youths are affected by lethal armed violence, defined as *youthicide* and *feminicide*, and as well as other crimes that have specific regional traits, like disappearances related to organized crime or military interventions; or abductions and harassment by the gangs in Central America or by other mayor criminal groups from Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico. They are the must likely victims or personal for forced recruitment. Young women are even more affected and are systematic victims of sexual, educational, racial and political harassment and also are the victims of daunting *feminicides*.

The author takes into consideration the juvenile judicial reforms that have created a hybrid system.

RC29-361.3

ALVAREZ, MARCOS* (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)

BENETTI, PEDRO* (, Brazil)

HIGA, GUSTAVO* (Center for the Study of Violence (University of São Paulo - Brazil), Brazil)

NOVELLO, ROBERTA* (, Brazil)

Democracy, Authoritarianism and Human Rights: Reflexions on the Notion of Socially Implanted Authoritarianism

The last five years have witnessed the resumption of questions about the fate of democracy on a global scale. The pessimism that marks most of the current analysis contrasts with the optimism of the 1980s and 1990s, when the end of the Cold War led countless theorists to diagnose the inevitability of democracy worldwide. However, in parallel, Brazil observed the exponential growth of its statistics related to violence, raising public and specialized debates about the causes of this phenomenon. At this moment, through the notion of Socially Implanted Authoritarianism, Paulo Sergio Pinheiro inscribed the USP's Center for the Study of Violence in a perspective that sought to rescue in history the long trajectory of forms of oppression undertaken in the practices of Brazilian society. Beyond institutional transformations, the challenge of disputes that resulted in the updating of certain authoritarian, elitist, and hierarchical structures had to be considered. This paper, starting from the experience of the Brazilian democratic transition, aims to look for the possible approaches and tensions between the debates around authoritarianism and its persistence and the sociology of violence, as formed in Brazil from the 1970s. Therefore, the paper will be structured in two parts: (I) the discussion about the relationship between authoritarianism and violence, from the notion of Socially Implanted Authoritarianism and (II) the mapping of the more specific bibliography about the causes of violence (especially urban) in Brazil. From the dialogue between two keys of analysis on the causes of violence, it will be possible to better understand contemporary issues, such as the obstacles that challenge the realization of Human Rights and the way the discourse of public insecurity is politically explored today.

RC05-62.6

ALVAREZ-BENAVIDES, ANTONIO* (CADIS Internacional - GRESCO Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)

Ethnonationalism and Identitarianism in Spain. Changes and Continuities in the Spanish Far-Right Wing

Spanish far-right has been always connected with the regimen of Franco. Their claims, styles, symbols, ideology reclaim the glorious past of the dictatorship.

But in the last years, we can see an important change with the born of new far-right groups, some classics political parties as Vox, that they do not define themselves as extreme right, but they combine all the characteristics of the European far-right parties, and others absolutely new, the so-called alter-right or the alter-activism of the extreme right, as Hogar Social.

The basis of its ideology is Spaniardness. They reject diversity as a whole. The ethnic and linguistic diversity of Spain, sexual diversity, ideological diversity and, of course, feminism, all of them put the Spaniard identity and the unity of Spain at risk. The independence process of Catalonia is a clear example, for them, of the consequence of losing classical values. The nationalist exaltation is articulated into an identitarian and an ethnopluralist discourse but no longer makes direct reference to the Franco regime, to Catholicism or these traditional elements. In this context many people who support these groups consider neither them nor themselves to be extreme right, but just real Spaniards.

That is another important characteristic of the nowadays Spanish identitarianism, many of the ideas normally associated with the extreme right, such as the defense of national unity or the primacy of Spaniards' rights over that of immigrants, are being naturalized and normalized by Spanish society, passing the ideology on and to the platform of more moderate parties and supported by a public that does not identify itself as extremist, extreme-right supporters or fascist.

In this text, we will analyze the different fields, scenarios and ways in which the identitarian ideas are being developed in Spain.

RC47-590.2

ALVAREZ-BENAVIDES, ANTONIO* (CADIS Internacional - GRESCO Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)

GALDON CORBELLA, CARMEN (Independent Researcher/ Feminist Activist, Spain)

BETANCOR NUEZ, GOMER (Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED), Spain)

Persistencias y Cambios En Las Formas Del Activismo Juvenil En Movimientos Sociales: Analizando Activismos Juveniles En El Estado Español

El 15M de 2011 significó un momento de implosión de movilizaciones, protestas y movimientos sociales y, a su vez,de explosión de nuevas formas, articulaciones y movimientos sociales. Urde sus raíces en un buen número de acontecimientos sociales y de transformaciones en el ámbito de los movimientos sociales. Los jóvenes habían adquirido un renovado protagonismo poco visto en lustros anteriores, nuevas cohortes de activistas cuestionan el orden establecido a través de prácticas subjetivas, usando de manera masiva las herramientas virtuales sin dejar de lado las redes físicas de sociabilidad más amplias (que sirven como canales de transmisión de ideas), con unos estilos innovadores de *reclamarlas calles*y ocupar el espacio público para visibilizar mediáticamente sus demandas, y poniendo en el centro del debate público temas centrales que marcan la agenda. Es, a su vez,el resultado y el germen de movimientos de gran impacto, como el activismo por una vivienda digna con la aparición estable de la Plataforma de Afectados por las Hipoteca (PAH) y sus múltiples asambleas barriales de vivienda o, más recientemente,la renovación del movimiento feminista que se manifiestaen la alta presencia juvenil en las huelgas feministas del 8 de Marzo (8M).

El propósito de nuestra comunicación es analizar cuatro tipos de activismos (JSF, 15M, PAH y activismos feministas juveniles en el 8M), caracterizados por diferentes procesos de innovación estratégica y su difusión interna. Son formas de contagio político impulsadas por los jóvenes, y que emergen de iniciativas de participación juvenil, en un hilo temporal que va de 2009 a 2019, a partir de fuentes primarias y secundarias de investigaciones propias que hemos desarrollado estos años anteriores. Además de estas investigaciones cualitativas previas, también analizamos datos cuantitativos de contexto a partir de la Encuesta de Juventud 2016.

RC18-218.4

ALVEAR, NICHOLAS* (, USA)

Virtual Activism in Chile through COVID-19

In 2019, Chile experienced massive social unrest that continued into the global coronavirus pandemic of 2020. After the metro fares were increased in the nation's capital, Santiago, students began a fare-dodging movement as a response. This resistance led to further movements addressing income inequality, inadequate health care systems, and other institutional social problems. Addressing the pandemic, the government mandated curfews, "stay-at-home" orders, and quarantines, deterring protesting in public spaces. The rising question is, how have Chileans adapted to limited physical freedoms, and how have they used social media and the internet to continue resistance. This work aims to understand the changes in approach to activism in Chile, from physically oriented speech to virtual communication through social media networks. By analyzing and comparing online posts on Instagram, we can compare the manners in which activist-oriented pages and governmental institutions address national reform and promote consensus on how to manage social problems.

RC23-271.1

ALVES, DANIELA* (Federal University of Viçosa, Brazil)

ALVES MOURÃO, VICTOR (Federal University of Viçosa, Brazil)

Sociotechnical Controversies Involving the National Biodiesel Utilization and Production Program

Climate change and energy security are increasingly present in technical and scientific issues in public policy and in the public debate surrounding national development. Biodiesel as an alternative energy source was included in the Brazilian energy matrix in 2005 through the National Program for the Production and Use of Biodiesel (PNPB) and, since then, has produced a series of socio-technical controversies. The main controversies found in our research are economic (relation between oil supply and demand; inflationary risk); social (family farming and soybean and palm oil monoculture; social fuel seal); technoscientific / environmental (scientifically stabilized and "wild" raw materials, level of greenhouse gas emissions in production). This paper aims to present an overview of these controversies over the 14 years of the policy's existence, focusing especially on the changes in its objectives. The methodology used in this research consisted of interviews with researchers who produce knowledge in the area of biofuels, news mapping in the media, and analysis of policy documents. The main hypothesis is that the changes in policy, which promoted the use of certain raw materials over others, and the flexibility of the perspective of social inclusion, intensified the techno-scientific / environmental and social controversies.

RC04-43.7

ALVES, NATÁLIA* (Institute of Education of University of Lisbon, Portugal)

GUIMARAES, PAULA (Instituto de Educação, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal)

ALMEIDA, ANTÓNIO JOSÉ (Escola Superior de Ciências Empresariais, Instituto Politécnico de Setúbal, Portugal)

How Much I Walked to Get Here! Analysis of Young Adults' Life Courses Attending VET Provisions

This paper focuses on the analysis of life and education pathways of young adults attending VET courses, based on life course theory (Heinz et al. 2009; Walther, 2002, 2006). The adoption of this theoretical perspective allows emphasizing the agency and the role of the individual in the construction of his/her biography in interaction with the social context and the existing institutional arrangements. This discussion is supported by an empirical corpus built on in-depth interviews with 18- to 29-year-olds attending VET courses. Data analysis reveals biographies marked by geographical mobility and events that constitute true turning points in their life courses: divorces, deaths or early pregnancy. Their academic trajectories are characterized by failures, dropouts and a general feeling of disaffiliation towards regular education. Attendance of VET courses occurs for most young adults after having experienced precarious or seasonal, low-paid work. To get an upper secondary education diploma is the main motivation to which is added the learning of a profession that in some cases corresponds to the fulfilment of a vocation, but in others, it is only a non-choice. In the first case, the choice of the course is intentional and is at the service of a project where personal and professional development takes a prominent place. The strategies young adults develop are imbued with strategic rationality and reveal the ability to take advantage of the existing opportunity structure. In the second case, the profession for which they are being trained was the only one they had access to or the least bad, given their academic qualifications. The mismatch between the VET course provided and the desired one gives young adults a sense of frustration about the present and uncertainty about the future. However, in both situations, the life courses of these young adults are marked by de-standardization and non-linearity.

RC10-126.3

ALVES, PAULO* (ISCTE-University Institute of Lisbon, Portugal)

The Uses of Internet and the Social Media By the Teachers' Unions in the Context of the Protest Against the Devaluation of the Profession

Employment relations in the Portuguese public administration have changed profoundly in recent years, firstly under the "New Public Management" ideology and later with the austerity policies. This hit hard the education sector, particularly teachers' wages and careers.

Much of this transformation was led by the previous right-wing government. With the change of the political situation after 2015, teachers thought that the process of devaluation of the profession will stop. Despite the replacement of the cuts in the wages, the actual government of the Socialist Party continues to refuse the full recovery of the length of service frozen (9 years, 4 months and 2 days) only accepting to recover slightly over two years. This situation led to a deep protest, which takes place both in the real and digital worlds.

In this paper we intend to analyze how the teachers' unions are using the Internet and the social media in the context of this protest. Our findings show that they are being used intensively, but with different purposes. Some unions used them mainly for mobilizing; others used them basically for information. However, there is a convergence in the fact that the use that it is made do not allow us to assert that unions have fundamentally changed the way they act in the Internet, namely in what concerns the enhancement of participation. A relative exception is STOP, a newly founded union. In this case, it takes advantage of the potential of the new media through the promotion of participation, for instance, by answering the questions or comments in Facebook.

RC44-551.2

ALVES, PAULO* (ISCTE-University Institute of Lisbon, Portugal)

Workers' Participation in OSH in Portugal: A Missed Opportunity?

The available statistical information shows that accidents at work continue to have a strong incidence in Portugal, which makes this country one of the European states with one of the highest incidence rates in this field. This happens despite the progress achieved in recent years, especially in relation to fatal accidents, which have been showing a downward trend although the fluctuations observed, and that the data remains identical to that recorded at the beginning of the 1990s.

Therefore, and notwithstanding the fact that matters related to OSH are legally regulated in detail, working continues to be an activity that involves numerous risks in Portugal (Areosa, 2011), which has been accentuated in the current context of a deep devaluation of work and of a growth in labour market deregulation.

This situation calls for the need to deepen the joint action of the social partners, implying the indispensable participation of workers, which is legally foreseen, and which arises as a central issue of prevention strategies, as stated by Menéndez et al. (2008: 5)

Participation can take place in two ways. The first is by the collective bargaining, through which working conditions are regulated. The second is the election of workers' representatives to OSH and their participation in specialised OSH committees.

With this paper we intend to make a review of the election of workers' representatives since 2004, as well as to assess the regulation of OHS in collective bargaining in the last three years. We will highlight the scarce number of elections held, and that in the collective bargaining the contents negotiated are in general quite generic and follow strictly the legislation, although some provisions stand out. We conclude by stating that the Portuguese unions have not been able to obtain new rights in this field beyond those enshrined in the legislation.

RC54-662.2

ALVES SILVA, LUCAS* (UFPA - Universidade Federal do Pará, Brazil)

Body Practices: Symbolic and Cultural Measures in Quilombo Are Joseph of People in Curralinho-PA

The research about body practices in the Remaining Quilombo Community called São José da Povoação, in the city of Curralinho-PA/Brazil, intend to analyze body management, meanings and investments in body practices through body expressions and movements, identifying the cultural aspects of the black population and the relationship with education. It is based in the "Roots of Quilombo" Dance Group that performs typical dancing habits like Carimbó, Lundu and Maculelê, teaching the main movements for a group of teenagers in local schools. The members of the group are themselves responsible for making the costumes, choreography and songwriting for the presentations that are held at the town's parties, by understanding the reality of the body expressions of the quilombola community, one can approach the sociology of the body with emphasis on black body culture.

RC04-JS-33.2

ALZEER, GERGANA* (Zayed University, United Arab Emirates)

Women's Bodies As Representations of the Perceived Space in Emirati Higher Education

This presentation is concerned with Emirati women students' bodies and associations with their bodies, as representations of the perceived space and as a way of offering a glimpse into women learners' forces of inclusion, exclusion and inequality associated with their bodies. The focus will be on the perceived space represented through the physical presence of the female body, and its pure material representation, as the medium that allows for our physical existence in space and time. To explore women's bodies in space, an ethnographic qualitative inquiry was conducted at a federal university campus in the UAE, applying several levels of data gathering and analysis, including mobile and static interviews, observations and class audits. The work here is backed up by theoretical framework of Lefebvre's spatial triad, specifically his interpretation of the perceived space, and his rhythmanalysis that fits the nature of body-space analysis. The women's perceived space, as it emerged from the field work, is inclusive of, and represents women students' bodies with their associations (clothes, accessories and smells), physical movements and unique rhythms in the sensory world. The findings emphasize these women's lack of space and exclusion, and their agency in utilizing their bodies as a place of their own. The emerging types of bodily, academic, religious, institutional, socio-cultural and mobility related rhythms, reveal interesting aspects of these women's spatial reality, social forces, habits, and unique daily practices. Such bodily rhythms and representations are culturally and socially driven while being closely intertwined with their unique identity as Emirati women.

RC47-575.4

AMALRIC, DAVID* (EHESS Paris - Centre d'étude des mouvements sociaux, France)

Offline and Online Intertwined. an Ethnographic Approach to the Use and Impact of Digital Media in the 2016 High School Occupation Movement in Rio De Janeiro.

The 2015-2016 high school occupation movement in Brazil is characterized by the relative novelty of its modes of action - preventing classes from being held while organizing daily activities and transforming the school into a place to live - but also by the intensive use it makes of social-digital networks (mainly through the use of smartphones). Without replacing the more traditional modes of action and communication such as meetings, assemblies or demonstrations, these digital tools are however much more than a mere accessory. As many recent studies point out (Gerbaudo, 2012; Lim, 2014), it is essential to consider the use of new technologies in social movements from the perspective of the very strong intertwining between physical spaces and digital media, between "keyboard" participation (one would rather say : "touch-screen") and the forms of participation that involve the body in its materiality. From March to June 2016, I participated in the daily life of a high school occupation in Rio de Janeiro, as part of my PhD field research. Thanks to this immersive participant observation, combined with my presence on the socio-numerical networks used by the high school students, I was able to draw a detailed ethnography of the multiple relationships between the online and offline dimensions of mobilization. This allowed me to bring to light the "hybrid media ecology" (Tréré, 2018) in which the high school occupation was embedded, essentially combining an internal interface through the whatsapp group (which served as a space for continuous discussion, emergency decision-making, collective coordination and casual chatting and joking) and an external interface through the facebook page, which served as an official communication channel, allowed the students to collectively stage their image and to broadcast on a large scale the announcement of the various organized actions and activities.

RC47-588.4

AMALRIC, DAVID* (EHESS Paris - Centre d'étude des mouvements sociaux, France)

« Protagonisme » Et Autonomie : Les Défis De L'auto-Organisation Dans Le Mouvement Des Occupations Lycéennes De 2016 à Rio De Janeiro

Le mouvement des occupations lycéennes à Rio de Janeiro se caractérise par un mode d'action largement inédit au Brésil : il s'agit non seulement d'empêcher la tenue des cours, mais aussi d'organiser régulièrement diverses activités ouvertes au public (cours alternatifs, ateliers, concerts) et de transformer le lycée en un véritable lieu de vie. Les lycéens sont alors confrontés à la gestion quotidienne du vivre-ensemble (résolution des conflits, répartition des tâches quotidiennes, etc), qui devient une dimension à part entière de la mobilisation. Pour ce faire, les lycéens ont recours à des modes de décision et d'organisation qui privilégient l'horizontalité : réunions, assemblées, commissions à participation libre. Ces

méthodes font l'objet d'un véritable apprentissage, et parfois, d'une transmission d'expériences assurée par des militants plus âgés ou des enseignants en grève intégrant le « comité de soutien » de l'occupation. Par ailleurs, une grande majorité des lycéens mobilisés tend à s'inscrire dans un refus des organisations traditionnelles (« entidades ») et à revendiquer une indépendance par rapport à toute influence extérieure : les lycéens doivent ainsi décider à la fois collectivement et par eux-mêmes tout ce qui a trait à la mobilisation, s'affirmant comme les « protagonistes » à part entière de leur mouvement. À partir d'un enquête de terrain en immersion d'avril à juin 2016 au sein d'une occupation lycéenne à Rio de Janeiro, je tente ici de décrire dans sa complexité le défi que pose au quotidien l'apprentissage de l'auto-organisation et des méthodes de prise de décision horizontale, tout en tentant d'éclairer la construction récente d'un imaginaire de l'autonomie qui puise largement dans les traditions anarchiste et alter-mondialiste.

RC32-410.2

AMELINA, ANNA* (Brandenburg University of Technology Cottbus, Germany)

LUTZ, HELMA* (Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany)

Gender and Migration: Transnational and Intersectional Prospects By Anna Amelina and Helma Lutz (Routledge, 2019)

From its late beginnings in the 1970s and 1980s, interest in the topic of gender relations and migration has grown. Gender and Migration is a textbook that seeks to introduce and connect the most relevant sociological theories of gender relations and of migration studies; it considers ongoing transnationalization processes at the beginning of the third millennium a driving force of current migration movements. Using an intersectional lens key issues of migration are explored as fundamentally gendered processes. Intersectional theory, queer studies, social inequality theory, and the theory of transnational migration and citizenship are brought together and illustrated by means of various empirical examples.

RC51-627.2

AMETOWOBLA, DZIFA* (Technische Universität Berlin, Germany)

Digitalization: Competing for Control of Societal Innovation through Software

Digitalized societal innovation is fundamentally dependent on software. I propose to use the software used in digitalized social processes as entry point to analyze how, by whom and for which purposes digitalization shapes social processes and is shaped by them. To this end, I put forward a sociological perspective on software that reconstructs the complex interconnections of social systems that shape software development and use.

Practices of software use result from users' interactions with the software and the rules and dynamics of the societal relations in which users are embedded (Orlikowski 2000). Both software and rules can be regarded as attempts to control user behavior and thus contingencies of the social (Mormann 2010). Organizations and communities of developers produce software because they want to utilize users' desire for new forms of communication and interaction to achieve their own purposes. Software is not only contingent upon developers' purposes, but also on the social systems that influence its production. Since usage information feeds back into software evolution, a sociological perspective on software can trace back these influences to the systems that use, develop, finance, regulate or standardize software (Pollock et al. 2007).

By reconstructing how control shifts between social systems that compete in influencing software usage, we can analyze how the objectives of software users, producers, investors, regulators, bodies of standardization and others shape societal innovation.

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RC07-87.3

AMETOWOBLA, DZIFA* (Technische Universität Berlin, Germany)

The Social Complexity of Software: Tracing Back Processes in the Software Life Cycle to Surmount the Plurality of Perspectives in Sociological ICT Research

Research about the uses of ICTs in social and political life comprises a plurality of subjects, theories, and methods. One common denominator is that the object of research is always fundamentally dependent on software. I put forward a sociological perspective on software, which traces back the interconnections of social processes that try to influence social life through ICTs. The perspective fits a variety of subjects, theories, and methods and thus provides common ground for discourses in Digital Sociology. Practices of software use result from users' interactions with the software and the rules and dynamics of the social contexts in which users are embedded (Orlikowski 2000). Both software and rules can be regarded as attempts to shape social life by controlling user behavior. Organizations and communities of developers produce software because they want to utilize users' desire for new forms of communication and interaction to achieve their own purposes. Software is not only contingent upon developers' purposes, but also on the social contexts that influence its production. Since usage information feeds back into software evolution (Pollock et al. 2007), a sociological perspective on software can trace back these influences to the contexts that use, develop, finance, regulate or standardize software.

My perspective systematically traces back the "involutions of agency" (MacKenzie 2006) that characterize ICT development and use. By locating their research objects in the web of processes created during the software life cycle, researchers can relate their work to other investigations about ICT-related social change.

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RC46-565.2

AMORIM, CAMILA GABRIEL* (Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais, Brazil)

Theory of Life History and Theory of Life Course: Convergences and Contributions to the Study of Infrational Trajectories of Boys and Girls

The proposal in question, sought to analyze to what extent the theory of life history can converge with the theory of life course, and thus analyzed, how the dialogue between the two theories constitutes as an important analysis on infringement trajectories in the scope of criminology . The proposed study had as main objective to raise a debate about the perception constituted among criminologist sociologists of the theory of development and of the life course, that the research used to analyze the trajectories of infraction of adolescents, theoretically anchored in the theory of the life course, they must prioritize the use of quantitative studies, with a predominance of statistical analysis, to the detriment of qualitative studies, with the use of life history to deepen the questions about social trajectories. This argument was built from the distrust of sociologists about the use of life history, specifically when it comes to studies that use only the self-reports of the research subjects, who, according to them, may present distorted data by the interviewee. Given this, this study proposed to deepen the study on the theory of the course of life, from the origin, main North American, European and Latin American exponents, until its main modifications. As well as presenting the study on the theory of life history, its origin, its main exponents in the French and German context and its use in sociological studies. And to analyze the main convergences between the theories of the course of life and the history of life and the importance of this junction in the studies on infringement trajectories.

RC30-374.2

AMOROSI, LUCIA* (University of Milan, Italy)

The Italian Care Regime: Persistent Informality and the Role of Mesolevel Organizations.

The theme of migrant domestic work plays a crucial role in our everyday life and our societies. In Italy, the increase in female participation to the workforce since the '70s has provoked a real care shortage, due also to the familistic welfare system that characterizes Mediterranean Europe. Care regime, in fact, seems to be still strictly linked to gender regime according to which domestic and care work

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

are still conceived as women's burden. On the other hand, the recent transition that Italy has faced, starting as an emigration country to become an immigration country, has generated a strong presence of labour supply, shaped also by the peculiar migration regime in terms of migration laws, rules on residency and cultural norms. The historical and structural invisibility of care and domestic work linked to the sexual division of labour intersects with the juridical invisibility that affects migrant workers'life. This invisible dimension is relevant even more when it is translated into heavy working conditions and exploitation within the strongly informal italian labour market. Focusing on the italian case, I detect the different realities of northern and southern Italy (Milan and Naples), characterized by very different rates of labour informality and I analyze also the recent impact of employment agency operating at the mesolevel, in order to grasp how this kind of care organization interacts with the widespread labour informality. This reality, in fact, has recently developed also in Italy, although networks and communities still play the major role at the mesolevel of care regime.

RC24-300.5

AMOROSO GALBIATI, LÍGIA* (, Brazil)

Women's Role in the Climate Change Debate

In a global context, some groups benefit from environmental exploitation while others suffer from the negative consequences of environmental degradation. Thereby, addressing environmental issues through the perspective of power relations and social inequalities is essential to find appropriate and effective solutions. This perception opens a new field for investigation, in which gender is an important category to assess the dynamics between the human being and the environment.

With regard to climate change, the discussion of gender issues generally takes place at two levels: (1) about women's specific vulnerabilities to negative effects and (2) about the potentials for broadening their political participation. The historical construction of this theoretical field occurred intimately to activism in the area. This has outlined how international documents and policies address this theme: crystallizing essentialist views on the category of women. Thus, women play two ambivalent roles within the debate: more vulnerable and more virtuous, that is, victims of climate change and saviors of humanity.

There are several criticisms and discussions of how these essentialist and universalist attributions have negative implications for the environmental debate, limiting theoretical development and leading to ineffective political programs.

Currently, some discussions establish a dialogue with intersectional theories. From this perspective, the way women relate to the environment is also a result of their economic, racial, ethnic, age, political, cultural contexts, which may result in different perceptions of environmental issues. More than just broadening women's political participation in the climate-related political agenda, we must consider the contexts of these women. This way, it is possible to understand its own specificities and in its potential contributions (or not) to mitigation and adaptation proposals.

We then point to the need for empirical studies that elucidate women's participation in policy discussions on climate change issues, considering different contexts on a local scale.

RC38-479.1

AMOUGOU, GÉRARD* (CERDAP, Université de Yaoundé II, Cameroon)

The Rise of an "Indocile Middle Class" in Cameroon

New economic and consumption patterns and open forms of political participation are widely considered as key features of the rising middle-class in Africa. This article focuses on another, subterranean, feature of the rise of a middle-class: processes of subjectivation, understood as the construction of oneself as an actor of one's own life, against the hold of political, cultural or economic domination. Cameroun offers a particularly interesting case study, as the authoritarian regime impedes the rise of middle-class political citizenship while maintaining the hold on politics, economy and society by a wide patronize system. In this adverse context, our series of life-course interviews show the emergence of new subjectivities in citizens from the generation marked by the repressed 1990 democratization protests. The subjectivation processes they experienced led them to become entrepreneurs in economic, media, cultural or social projects, developing initiatives that are not political in a strict sense but contribute to transform their society and entail criticisms toward the hold of the society by the authoritarian regime.

RC51-618.1

AMOZURRUTIA, JOSE ANTONIO* (UNAM, Mexico)

The Adaptive System for Social Analysis, Sias

The socio-cybernetic analysis can be performed from different social theories. In this paper I present an operating system that starts from the concepts of Walter Buckley's social adaptability and principles of general systems theory. The system take into account the cybernetics of Wiener and the second reflexivity of Heinz von Foerster. The system is built by the genetic epistemology of Jean Piaget and considers the operational principles of Rolando García. The operation of the system has been done in practical social problems by various authors. We present the general philosophy and various applications of practical national problems.

The general philosophy is based on the configuration of Socio-Cybernetics, proposed by Felix Gayer, Bern Honung, Bernard Scott and Garcia. The methodological strategy is heuristic and is presented with a systemic scheme with several ways to address the problem. The system has a basic social model "Analysis of epistemic / social / cultural components for social problems". In this model, the process for the approach of the cognitive complex of social actors corresponds to Piaget's epistemological theory.

The operative process starts from the observation of the *empirical unit* and basic theories proposals for the *theoretical unit*, to raise *problems and research questions*. With these components, variables and categories are configured that are assuming to evaluative values for information in information techniques.

The system is presented at several sociocybernetic meetings at the beginning of the 21st century and since then we have presented the different advances and relevant techniques in the social sciences. In these times it has been used in different presentations by authors from Mexico and other countries of which I will refer to their results. I indicate some applications and how the sistema is used for a set of problems related to Urban Design in cities of Mexico.

RC22-266.3

AMWE, RUTH* (Princeton Theological Seminary, USA)

African Spirituality and Popular Culture Betwixt Africa and the African Diaspora

Ama McKinley's blog article 'Beyoncé Serves African Spirituality in Lemonade' in *The Huffington Post* (2016) depicts Beyoncé Knowles Carter as "an artist of the Earth, using her stage and global influence to teach about the human condition, using symbology and language that is sacred and pronounced beyond a few approved circles." This view partly epitomizes the resilience of African Spirituality in the diaspora, where she in 'Lemonade' invokes so much of the Yoruba tradition, grounded in African tradition, by offering a musical and visual journey through the African diaspora. African spiritualities touch on and imbue every facet of life and thus cannot be separated from quotidian, mundane thought. This paper explores African spirituality as a spirituality of the marketplace that is mostly concerned with the pursuit of cosmic balance and human flourishing through a matrix of worldviews, belief systems and ritual praxis. Using concrete case studies in exploring the intersectionality of African spirituality and popular culture in Africa and the African diaspora, we demonstrate how and to what extent the religious, moral, sociocultural and popular imaginaries linked to indigenous worldviews in Africa and the African diaspora are continually contested and negotiated.

RC05-70.1

ANANE-BEDIAKOH, BEATRICE* (York University, Canada)

Under the Conditions of Removal: Green Dispossession, White Gentrification, and Black Elimination

Mobilizing Ananya Roy's (2017) iteration of racial banishment, this paper seeks to examine various mechanisms of removal that operate within and across Black geographies in Canada. Removal, a form of violence that is chronically operationalized –not only ruptures connections between people and place but is a process of racial violence that is situated in histories of racial exclusion and colonial domination. This paper pays particular attention to the relationship between green dispossession, white gentrification, and Black elimination as key contemporary sites through which techniques of removal are practiced, enacted and narrated to structure geographic domination. As McKittrick (2006) contends, traditional geographies organize the world from a stable White patriarchal Eurocentric heterosexual classed vantage point that assumes that we can view, assess, and ethnically organize the world from positivist and imperialist lens that is deeply negotiated through geographic landscapes upheld by legacies of exploitation, surveillance, and conquest. Accordingly, I will be drawing on Postcolonial theories alongside Critical Race Studies to shed light on racial-colonial-state-instituted structures that function to propel processes of removal, while being cognizant of the particular ways that mechanisms of removal operate differently on Black geographies. Put forth by Roy (2017), I contend that the material and discursive work of (re)presenting 'empty' landscapes through varying processes of removal is not merely a practice of capital accumulation or burial, but also that of racial banishment which brings into focus systems of power relations, resistance(s), and histories.

RC24-295.2

ANCIC, BRANKO* (Institute for Social Research in Zagreb, Croatia)

DOMAZET, MLADEN (Institute for Political Ecology, Croatia)

ŽUPARIĆ-ILJIĆ, DRAGO (Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, Croatia)

"for My Health and for My Friends": Exploring Motivation, Sharing, Environmentalism, Resilience and Class Structure of Food Self-Provisioning

This presentation aims to supplement the growing understanding od the specificities od the food-self provisioning (FSP) practice in Eastern Europe with a deeper understanding of the class structure and the broader environmentalist motivations of the self reported practitioners. FSP and sharing of "garden pro-duce" is a long-term socioeconomic phenomenon in Croatia but so far there has been no research on the whole population in regard to FSP. We explore how wide-spread FSP in Croatia is, based on a survey of a nationally representative sample (N=1000), within a broader social stratification project. We further explore the class structure of FSP practitioners and compare it to their reported motivations for engaging with the practice, and their pro-environmental behaviour, resilience and personal flourishing. Previous research in CEE has shown that FSP is charac-teristic of between 35% and 60% of national populations (Smith & Jehlička, 2013) thus indicating "quiet sustainability" practices, whereas our findings show that a little over 50% of respondents claim that they have a garden, field or orchard, they use to produce food for themselves and part of their social network. As a practice it is more situated in smaller settlements and rural areas, but it is not a principally rural phenomenon. Slim majority of people involved in FSP in Croatia are identified as working class, however FSP is not a coping strategy focused on the poor and low-income households in Croatia and food self-provisioners report higher level of personal wellbeing, more pro-environmental behaviour and higher level of self-perceived resilience.

RC26-JS-9.1

ANDERSEN, JOHN* (Roskilde University, Denmark)

Action Research in Planning Studies - the Legacy of Freire at Roskilde Uni-Versity

In 2009 Roskilde University (RUC) started a new Master program in Urban Plan-ning (Planning Studies/Plan, By og Proces) This paper presents experiences and reflections from courses and student projects working with action research in facilitation of bottom-up citizen driven urban planning and neighbourhood mo-bilization (Andersen and Frandsen, 2018). First we outline the key foundation of the Planning Studies (PS) program: planning as social learning and processes of empowerment/social mobilization which is directly rooted in the Freire tradition. Second we describe the Roskilde University institutional and pedagogical context where Problembased work in Projectgroups (PPL) is the key learning principle. Third we presents concrete examples of work with action research in courses and project work. Finally we discuss contemporary institutional obstacles and poten-tials for further development of action research in planning education and the possibilities of linkage to long-term research programs.

RC14-174.4

ANDJELKOVIC, KATARINA* (, Serbia)

Through Technologies of Communication and New Media Practices: [Un]Aesthetics, [Un]Mensch

Through technologies of communication and new media practices, such as speculative media interfaces and façade projections, our posthuman society com-bat a globalized "technosphere" causing the planet and its inhabitants to undergo a profound crisis. Such new media practices, in their technique and epistemolog-ical aspects, stand as the provocative potential of the dialectics of nature and cul-ture and its role in critically exploring the implications of emerging technologies in the communication processes in urban space. The hypothesis is that speculative media interfaces and façade projections can be used to explore the co-existence of human vs. non-human futures under the environmental crisis today. How in-terface's 'non-human eye' as a communication device can be related to Bernard Stiegler's (1952-2020) endavours to understand technical evolution by provoking a revision of the whole of a non-human agency in history? What 'otherness', such as Benjamin's 'angel of history' ('unmensch'), may have revolutionary forces that indicate a way out of our Anthropocentric perspectives?

RC53-654.5

ANDRADE, REGINA* (UERJ, Brazil)

DE MENDONCA, VALERIA (UERJ,)

MOTA, MARCIA (UERJ, Brazil)

FIGUEIREDO, ADRIANO (UERJ, Brazil)

Bilinguism and Procedures of Portuguese Text Comprehension in Refuged Children Enrolled in the Municipal Public Education Network of Rio De Janeiro

This project proposes the investigation of the processes that take place in BI-LINGUISM, having as special reference the comprehension of words and texts of the Portuguese language of Brazil and French of Africa, in children, specially children of refugees enrolled in the schools of the Municipal Public School, in Rio de Janeiro city. The phenomenon of migration has occurred in this third millen-nium as one of the most intriguing psychological and sociological situations of this time. Most of the research focuses on the environmental, social and cultural factors to which refugees are exposed. We have base Dr. Marcia Mota's studies on morphological awareness (2012) which can be defined as the ability to reflect on the morphological structure of words. There are also researches carried out in different orthography that show a relationship between morphological aware-ness and reading. Thus, we want to research which cognitive processes involved in the comprehension of Brazilian Portuguese texts in children of refugee families with mastery of the French language and in compulsory bilingualism. Theoretical investigations will be based on Child Development Studies and Cognition Studies, for the exploration of bilingual perception, as well as, in relation to social and cultural studies, we will based on the authors of Cultural Studies. The method-ology to be applied will be participatory research, in which we will make a selec-tion with refugee children attending the Municipal Public Education Network of Rio de Janeiro through operational groups to verify the understanding of texts in Portuguese. We will continue the data collection with interviews conducted with the parents of these children assessing the degree of adaptability to the official language of Brazil. The results will be published so that we can understand which cognitive processes and cultural partners interfere in the understanding of words when children are exposed to mandatory bilingualism.

RC14-173.5

ANDRADE DA SILVA, GABRIELLE* (, Brazil)

The Representation of Ugliness and Beauty in the Soap Opera "La Fea Más Bella"

The Colombian soap opera "Yo soy Betty la fea" is still the most watched ever, even though she has a low budget, few characters, the story of the ugly girl who fell in love with her new boss conquered the world, being displayed in various countries in Latin America, Asia, Europe. In this sense, what we seek to under-stand is how the representation of the ugliness that has been made in the Latin American soap operas, thinking mainly of the Mexican version of the soap opera, called "La fea más Bella", that also became a great phenomenon in that country. It is noteworthy that the representation of female ugliness in the Mexican version was carried out in a caricatured manner, which generated strong criticism from the Colombian public, especially Fernando Gaitán, writer of the original version. To identify the way the social representation of ugliness in the Mexican version will be compiled chapters in which the protagonist deals with her appearance, as well as the way she is treated when presenting as Leticia (ugly) and when present-ing as Aurora. This is because after the transformation the protagonist can not show differently to society and is afraid to present herself as a beautiful wom-an. Finally, the analysis will be done through the discourse analysis of the two versions of the character, to understand the changes of approach between the representation of an ugly woman and a seductive one.

RC17-214.1

ANNAN, ADJOA* (Center for Development Research, Ghana)

LAUBE, WOLFRAM* (Center for Development Research, Germany)

Sourcing Wild Gold for Whose Benefit? Challenges and Prospects of Value-Oriented Sourcing Strategies in the Shea Nut Sector of Ghana.

There is an increasing demand for shea nuts from West Africa in the inter-national cosmetic and confectionary industry, but its supply is dwindling. In re-sponse to this, international cosmetic and food processing companies promote organized groups as solution to ensure steady and reliable supplies. This sourc-ing strategy disguised in discourses about fair trade and quality enhancement that draw on values such altruism, environmental protection as well as health. But in concrete implementation, it is not clear who actually benefits from new

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sourcing approach and the development of social and quality standards. Looking at power relations and the nature of Shea nut sourcing it can be observed that different standardized and non-standardized sourcing channels offered different benefits, experiences and challenges. Producers selling through standardized contract arrangement received slightly higher market prices, access to loans, and bonus schemes while those selling through largely unregulated market channels reported to be disadvantaged. However, though producers under standardized contract arrangements received better prices and some additional benefits, their risk of production, such as widely fluctuating yields and health hazards, remained largely unaddressed. Social and quality standards as well as corporatization and training exercises rather helped reducing the risk of international buyers, largely increasing highly valued sourcing security in a competitive market environment through contract arrangements - and as as marketing tools vis-à-vis value-oriented consumers in in the North. Local value such as secure and sufficient livelihoods remained largely unaddressed.

RC28-333.1

ANNEN, SILVIA* (BIBB, Germany)
TIEMANN, MICHAEL (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training (BIBB), Germany)

Competition between Vocational and Higher Education? Determinants of Educational Choices and Their Return on Investment in the German Labour Market

The presented results derive from a project which focuses on the alleged competition between vocational and higher education. We contribute to the debate on the relevance of vocational qualifications in the labour market, driven by an increasing academisation in multiple occupational fields.

Our approach evaluates qualification and skill utilisation of potentially competitive educational programmes regarding the returns on educational investment. The mixed methods research concept contains curricula and vacancies analyses, case studies in selected sectors and a quantitative survey. The theoretical background is formed by rational choice theory (Arrow 1989; Esser 1990) as well as the signaling (Spence 1973) and screening (Stiglitz 1975) approach. This contribution analyses data from the German BIBB/BAuA employment survey of 2018 and 2012. We assess employees' educational decisions based on their returns on educational investment. From an individual perspective, the disparate labour market outcomes of employees with equivalent qualifications (based on the German Qualification Framework) are compared.

Our empirical approach utilises multilevel models. First results indicate that the aspirations regarding employability and income have a positive effect on individuals' returns on educational investments, confirming their educational decisions to be rational. In further models we test the impact of the following aspects as criteria for the educational choices employees make on a micro level: aspirations regarding employability and income, personal strengths and interests as well as individual socio-economic factors including their parents' socio-economic status (SES). On a macro level, the analyses take into account the sector, the company size and the counselling impact. Our data allows for the comparison of selected micro and macro level factors of 2012 and 2018.

RC55-671.2

ANNEN, SILVIA* (BIBB, Germany)

Relations between International Mobility and Intersectionality: What Factors Influence the Labour Market Success of Internationally Trained Employees in Canada and Germany?

Deterioration of labour market performance and economic marginalisation of qualified migrants are a global problem of inequality. The aim of the presented mixed methods project is to gain insights into how well immigrants can use their foreign qualifications and skills in the Canadian and German labour market, and how skills, qualifications and work experience affect their labour market outcomes. The analyses explain skill under-utilization and pay inequity. Besides, they contribute knowledge regarding the subjective perceptions of immigrants and employers in the recruiting process.

This presentation triangulates the results of quantitative analyses using PIAAC data, with the results of twelve qualitative case studies conducted in Canadian and German enterprises in the information and communication technology and health sectors, which vary in their degree of regulation, requirements for labour market access and their occupational requirements. Overall, 26 internationally trained employees and 24 recruiters were interviewed to provide a multi-perspective analysis.

The Mincer wage regression (1974) is used to analyse impact factors of individual wages, focusing on migration status. The signalling (Spence 1973) and screening (Stiglitz 1975) concepts are used as theoretical reference points for the analysis of the case studies.

The findings confirm the discrimination of immigrants regarding their current income as well as a greater problem of qualification and skill mismatch for this group. The results also clearly indicate that the signalling effect of foreign qualifications is lower than the one of domestic qualifications, while skill mismatch varies less between immigrants and natives. The case studies provide a more detailed explanation for the quantitative results including sector specific and subjective rationales. They provide an empirical explanation regarding the relevance of information in the recognition of foreign qualifications and competences. Quantitative and qualitative data indicate the lower usability of foreign qualifications due to the lack of host country specific human capital.

RC01-22.2

ANSARI, ARVINDER A.* (Jamia Millia Islamia, India)
KAUSAR, HINA (Jamia Millia Islamia, India)

Half Widows in Kashmir: The Unheard Voices of Conflict

The breakdown of the rule of law and militarization of society have a major impact on women's lives and on their sense of security and well-being, creating feelings of constant fear, alienation, and despair.

Since past thirty years Kashmir has experienced Militarization, Conflict and violence. The turmoil has given rise to an army of widows who have lost their husbands and scores of "Half-Widows", whose husbands are missing; there is uncertainty whether they are dead or alive. These women, described as half widows, are most pathetic, running from pillar to post to discover the whereabouts of their missing husbands. The situation is far worse for the half widows', whose husbands are missing or have disappeared.

Half-Widows are unable to either close on old chapter in her life or to start a new one by remarrying. The loss of a principle bread earner from family can be devastating. The prolonged often-permanent absence of male family members is particularly detrimental for women from weaker social –economics background, where the absence of male kin has severe economic implications. The chance of half-widows remarrying is slim- since their husbands have not been declared dead officially, half widows are not entitled to ex-gratia payments by the state. The loss of a husband is compounded by fears regarding custody of children and/or desertion by in laws. More corrosive still is the psychological price paid by broken families-constant agony and trans-generational trauma that over time can develop into mental disorders. The paper is based on empirical study, highlighting the trajectories and anxieties of the lives half-widows, The plight of Kashmir's widows and half-widows is not a 'women's issue. It is inextricably linked to the enforced disappearance /detention and/ or unlawful killing of men by the state.

RC32-416.3

ANSARI, ARVINDER A.* (Jamia Millia Islamia, India)
KAUSAR, HINA (Jamia Millia Islamia, India)

The Intersectionality of Caste and Gender: Feminization of Manual Scavenging

Census 2011 reported 12.76 lakh in sanitary latrines and 5.9 lakh dry latrines were cleaned manually in rural areas. Socio-economic caste census reports further found 1,82,505 persons are engaged in manual scavenging. An average of 20 sewer workers die every month due to suffocation or exposure to toxic gases and accidents in Mumbai (Partha, 2014). It is estimated that more than 100 sewer workers die in India every year (Limaye, 2016). About 90 to 95% of the scavengers engaged in removing human excreta from household latrines are women, which is lowest among the low status jobs, as manual scavenging is not a homogeneous category. There is a disdainful hierarchy among the various jobs that come under manual scavenging. Women are forced into cleaning excreta, while men do the sweeping- considered as the lesser evil. The intersectionality of gender, caste and social positioning is thus an important aspect of manual scavenging in India. Coupled with a 'narrative of disdain' it has made inequalities sharper and stigmatized women manual scavengers physically, emotionally and culturally. Persistent health issues such as skin diseases, sexually transmitted diseases, chest pain, viral and bacterial infections, add to their miseries. Men suffer from acute alcoholism and women bear the brunt of it. The wives of these workers are forced into the occupation, not just domestically but structurally through the 'preference' given to the kin of the manual scavengers in employment. This paper seeks to understand the dynamics of gender, caste and class in the perpetuation of manual scavenging in India and enforcing gender oppression among the lowest castes.

RC41-521.1

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

The Triple Helix of Social Hierarchy: Bourdieu's Three Forms of Capital

Demographers are critically aware of the role of social hierarchy in describing population structure and in explaining demographic processes. However, hierarchy itself has been poorly conceptualised, and measured in many different ways. Research programmes have focussed on income, education, labour force

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characteristics and many other measures of hierarchy, sometimes separately, sometimes combined in a composite scale. Besides these are measures of race and ethnicity, forming a social hierarchy, but whose relation to other elements of hierarchy is unclear. In the present paper we suggest that Pierre Bourdieu's tripartite concept of Capital can help us understand the composition of social hierarchy and the way it varies from one society to another. Bourdieu (1986) defines Capital as cumulated work which has taken on a substantive form and which enables whoever controls it to expropriate social energy, human work, either their own or that of someone else. Bourdieu identified three types of capital:

1) *Economic capital*: anything which can be directly translated into money;
2) *Cultural capital*: Education, educational credentials, and other forms of socially valuable knowledge;
3) *Social capital*: The sum of social resources accessible through network relations

Together, access to these three types of capital create a *habitus*, or social environment which generates socially conditioned patterns of action and gives a certain degree of control over the life-space. This control is never absolute but limited by the amount and types of capital at individuals' disposal.

In this paper we discuss the meaning of these three types of capital, the relations between them, how they may be measured, and how they may help us understand demographic phenomena, mortality in particular.

RC33-422.2

ANTEZANA, LORENA* (Universidad de Chile, Chile)

La Ficción Televisiva Como Espacio De Tensiones Globales y Locales

La ficción televisiva seriada ha estado presente en la parrilla televisiva local prácticamente desde sus orígenes. Tanto telenovelas como series han logrado adaptarse a las transformaciones y cambios de las sociedades a las que se dirigen. Esto pues son producciones situadas en un espacio- tiempo determinado y responden a necesidades de sus seguidores, pero también refuerzan y alimentan la construcción de comunidades imaginadas.

La multiplicidad de plataformas existentes hoy en día junto con el creciente número de producciones y posibilidades de acceso a estas, han ido modificando las temáticas, estética, y lógicas de producción enfatizando la utilización de marcas locales que puedan ser reconocibles y distintivas en el contexto global.

Las nuevas tecnologías han ido difuminando las fronteras espaciales alterando las categorías de lo propio y lo ajeno unificando mercados y consumos. En este sentido y a partir de la revisión de las transformaciones en la producción ficcional televisiva en Chile del 2000 en adelante desde las nociones de Espacialidad crítica y enfatizando las distinciones existentes entre los aspectos globales y locales presentes en ellas, nos preguntamos por las múltiples y complejas conexiones que se manifiestan en estas narrativas.

RC51-630.1

ANTON, MIHAIL* (National Defense University, Romania)
ANTON, ELIZA (Ministry of National Defence, Romania)
BARBIERU, DRAGOS (National Defence University Carol I, Romania)

Complexity and Truth Regarding Security: A Sociocybernetics Approach.

The present paper presents a short state of the sociology of security as the scientific study of the mutual relationships between community and security as a socially construct. The main issue addressed in a sociocybernetics approach is referring at multiple understandings of security concept provided by the society through its agencies (the military, the police, the judiciary, and secret intelligence agencies).

The meaning of security concept is particularly influenced by a wide variety of human perceptions. More than this, the concept of security implies a wide variety of dimensions of analysis, from the values and beliefs of people to the fundamental rights.

Furthermore, this paper attempts to identify and explain the relation between epistemology and truth of security as a socially construct, and to notice the evolving and dynamics of security based on complexity of a liquid and hybrid society. Since the cyberspace is an extremely complex and large-scale social system, we can consider Sociocybernetics, besides the other cybernetics paradigms, to be a proper method of study related to security.

RC17-210.2

ANTUNES, CAMILA* (University of São Paulo,)
HEY, ANA (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)

Brazilian Think Tanks: Roles and Dynamics in the Field of Power

The rise and expansion of Think Tanks in Brazil, as well as their role in the contemporary scenario, have been a subject of little investigation in the field of Sociology. The debate concerning these organizations has been held nationally in the areas of Political Science, International Relations and even Administration, neither of them succeeding at offering a more compreennsive understanding of the dynamics of such institutions whithin the changing field of power. This may be stated, firstly, due to the limitations current theories present at justifying the expansion of think tanks in Brazil in the first two decades of the XXI century, which opposes to an international trend of decrease or stabilization in the number of existing think tanks. Secondly, by the inneficiency of the importation of the American models to the Brazilian context, as both the participation of these organizations in the political field and the kinds of interactions they establish with other political actors differ significantly from nation to nation.

This investigation aims at understanding the Brazilian think tanks' role in the field of power, not only by considering their willingness to foster and direct policy-making, but above all by their ability to influence the value of resources that intervene in the political game, such as money, social connections with influential actors, and political know-how. It is whithin this perspective that the relation with the State stands out, specially in what concerns the conjuncture of its symbolic re-signification. Through the recruitment of certain profiles, these Think Tanks embody specific forms of thinking the State and of applying categories of thought geared to a belief in the (in)capacity of the State to ensure the organization of social life.

RC34-437.4

ANWAR, MOHAMMAD AMIR* (University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)

Chasing Rainbows: Digital Labour and African Youth's Transition to Work

In the contemporary era, the opportunities for work have changed tremendously. New digital work has provided non-traditional avenues to work for youth entering the labour markets through work platforms such as Upwork, *Fiverr.com*, Uber or Deliveroo. In the African continent context, these are considered as silver bullet for solving the unemployment problem both among the national policy and international development discourse. Yet, these platforms and their work activities come with their own challenges despite the much-lauded aspects of flexible working conditions and freedom to achieve well-being, often noted in the mainstream literature. To complicate the matters, much of these activities already operate unregulated and unprotected. Therefore, new entrants to the labour markets, especially youth in the developing countries contexts can face long transition period to meaningful and sustainable livelihood opportunities.

Drawing on author's in-depth interviews with African youth from South Africa, Kenya, Nigeria, Ghana, and Uganda, this paper provides an empirical account of the challenges of transition to work among workers doing a variety of digital labour tasks on the continent. The paper focusses on three broad digital work types. These are *remote gig work, place-based work,* and *call-centre work*. The paper points to key structural factors constraining African youth's transitions such as economic inequality, which further influences the levels of education, skills, and digital tools, all necessary to earn a living in the digital work of work. It concludes with some policy-level implications and suggestions required to support African youth's transition to digital work in a way that provides sustainable livelihoods and reduces the risks that many digital jobs carry.

RC30-372.6

ANWAR, MOHAMMAD AMIR* (University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)

Toiling on the Internet: Digital Labour and Informality in the Local Labour Markets in Africa.

The growth of digital economy has changed the way work is being organised with implications on livelihoods and local labour markets in Africa. An estimated 4.8 million workers have performed a variety of digital labour through 277 digital work platforms in just seven countries on the continent. Ride-hailing services have grown tremendously. Of all the cities Uber operates around the world, Johannesburg experienced the fastest growth within the first 12 months of the launch. Platforms such as Upwork and Fiverr.com provide much need livelihoods to a large workforce in Africa. On just one platform, there are an estimated 130,000 registered workers seeking jobs from Africa. While the existing research on digital labour suggests that these activities present both the opportunities and challenges for workers, these are also unregulated. In other words, digital labour

can be generating new forms of informalisation in the local labour markets on the continent. With high rates on informality across the continent, we need to understand the political economy of labour market transformation in Africa, in the context of digital labour.

Markets do not exist in a vacuum but are shaped by institutions, regulations, civil society, behavioural norms and cultural values. Through the crucial works on segmentation theories (see Peck, 1996), this paper attempts to examine the dynamics and processes of labour market segmentation in digital work (labour flexibility, workplace restructuring, [de]regulation), and the emerging forms and shapes local labour markets take. Empirically, the paper is grounded in the author's previous work on digital labour in Africa (2015-2019 and a year-long fieldwork with over 200 interviews (2016-2017). The objective of the paper is to highlight how segmentation in digital work generates informality in the labour markets and to explain the geographies of segmentation across the four case study countries, i.e. South Africa, Nigeria, Ghana and Kenya.

RC56-683.1

APITZSCH, URSULA* (Goethe University, Germany)

Generational Experiences and Biographical Differences Among European Migrant Workers and Their Offsprings.

Generational experiences and biographical differences among European migrant workers and their offsprings.

This paper tries to analyze the family histories of several generations of former guest workers in Europe as collective and inter-dependent historical processes that can be reconstructed through biographical research. Firstly, it aims at identifying the different experiences of the first and the second historical generations of contract workers and their families from Southern to Northern and Western Europe. Secondly, it tries to explain how the two different generations were coping in their biographies with the difficulties and the new chances of the trans- national space that was developing in Europe. In this historical process, questions of Gender and Family Relations became more and more relevant.

In the third part of this paper there will be explained how the offsprings of former guest – workers –despite their precarious position in the receiving societies- could take advantage of the chances of the new trans – national space. Finally, in its last part, the paper refers to the social and cultural diversities of different generations of migrants nowadays. I want to show that the concept of the so-called post - migrant society –influencing also Sociology- is productive and reductive at the same time. It is productive in so far it takes into account that nowadays in Europe there is no place where social relations are not affected and often constituted by migration processes regardless whether the involved persons are migrants or not. The concept of the post migrant society, however, is also reductive in so far it tends to overlook that also after generations individual and collective migration experiences as processes of suffering and as resources still matter.

In synthesis, generational experiences in migration will be conceptualized as the outcomes of biographical processes of negotiations of belonging.

RC22-256.4

ARAT, ALP* (Cardiff University, United Kingdom)

Being, Presence, and Stillness: Towards a Sociology of Mindfulness

Mindfulness meditation has emerged as one of the most popular and accessible interventions for tackling the growing challenges of mental health and wellbeing in western societies. The vast majority of research in this nascent field however remains targeted exclusively on the clinical efficacy of mindfulness interventions over and above the people, places and practices that constitute this ubiquitous field in the first place. This paper draws on the recently completed 'Mapping Mindfulness in the UK' project (Leverhulme Trust, with S. Stanley, P. Hemming, E. Hailwood, and R. King), the first nationwide sociological study of the contemporary mindfulness milieu to date. Over the last three years, this project has produced a survey of 800 qualified mindfulness teachers, 80 in-depth interviews with leading practitioners, 4 focus groups with key advocacy groups and stakeholder organisations, as well as extensive ethnographies of the delivery of mindfulness programmes across hospitals, schools, workplaces, and the UK parliament. Based on these findings, this paper will provide original insights into (1) the professionalisation and institutionalisation of one of the oldest religious ritual practices known to humanity; (2) the role of secular platforms for religious work in western societies; and (3) the growing currency of highly abstract yet deeply embodied notions such as being, presence, and stillness in modern life.

RC24-288.6

ARAÚJO, ANA CÉLIA* (UFRN (Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte), Brazil)
TEIXEIRA, RYLANNEIVE LEONARDO (Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil)

SGD, Agenda and Climate Changes: A Study in Context of a Brazilian Metropolitan Region

The dynamics of urban development generate high impacts on the environment and society, and with the urbanization, at this point, cities have begun to awaken to the need to find sustainable solutions to social and environmental problems, making them a common agenda for discussion, whether in public management, in science or business. Amid the popularization of the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their Agendas and the encouragement of Climate Change fighting actions, there is a need for public policies to adopt a climate agenda to reduce social and environmental issues. In underdeveloped countries with a reality as unequal as Brazil's, the challenges for implementing a climate agenda are enormous. Having as empirical object the Natal Metropolitan Region (MR), in Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil, focusing on the city of Natal, this paper aims to discuss the process of formation and incorporation of the climate agenda in Brazilian public policies. Using a qualitative, time-bound methodology from 2017 to 2019, we will use documentary research, content analysis, and the KINGDON multi-stream approach model to analyze the processes surrounding agenda-setting on climate change issues. We are going to study environmental, urban and social policies of the Natal MR, as representation of the regional, socioeconomic and political importance of Brazilian MRs and their great social and environmental impact printed on territory. The discussion and analysis of the results are expected to be useful about the internalization of the SDG and UN Agendas guidelines of a climate agenda, analyzing how this agenda has been constructed and internalized in the design of a more sustainable government agenda to fight against Climate Changes on MRs.

RC30-374.5

ARAÚJO, ANGELA MARIA* (State University of Campinas, Brazil)
KREIN, ANDRÉ EDUARDO* (University of Coimbra – UC,, Portugal)

The "Non-Labor" of Women: An Analysis of Housework and Care Activities in 21st Century Brazil

This article intends to analyze the housework and care activities in Brazil in the 21st century from the perspective of gender and race. The study tries to demonstrate in what form of socio-economic organization these activities are performed, *where* they are performed and, especially, *who* performs them and for *whom*, are among the central aspects of the organization of social life. It starts from a discussion about the use of time in different activities, and then examines what is considered labour/work in our society, historically and contemporaneously. We intend to discuss the reasons why housework and care activities were relegated to a condition of "non-labour", having as an important influence the development of capitalism and the separation between domestic space and the space of production, that even conformed traditional models of family, with the provider man and the housewife woman. However, in the last five decades women's living conditions and, as a result, family organization have been transformed under the impulse of the feminist and youth movements. Although the increasing insertion of women in the labor market did not mean their departure from domestic work, so they were subjected to a double shift, by continuing to spend many hours on housework. Therefore, this article examines the role of the state in attributing responsibility for household chores and care activities to women, by not providing enough public facilities, such as child care centers, hospitals, collective restaurants and laundries, and by formulating public policies that end up reinforcing this responsibility. This will be done by analyzing the evolution of these activities in Brazil through the microdata of PNAD and PNAD Continua, from IBGE. The different categories of housework and care activities will be analyzed in relation to gender, race, age, income and working hours.

RC34-444.2

ARAUJO, EMILIA* (University of Minho, Portugal)

The Changing Nature of Time to (for) Work

This communication debates the apparent conflicts between the experience and the understanding of time by young people and the experience of time and temporality by firms and labor markets. For quite long-time firms and employers in general have dictated the time regimes of persons. They were the only time owners. Therefore, individual times have become in its dependence. That meant that working time regimes were designed and planned according to em-

ployer's needs. It is still fact that employers continue to have a great discretionary power over individual times, affecting deeply daily life and interfering largely on biographical expectancies. At its core, economical neoliberalism is feed by an intense manipulation and exploration of individual times. However, for small countries such as Portugal and other places whose greatest part of industrial tissue is still directly productive and lacks greatly design and I&D industries new time cultures with which young people is becoming more and more socialized (working in precarity, at different places, and in different, alternate and variant time models) are threatening strongly industrial time regimes because young people do not feel no more they need to work for a specific time period, follow a schedule, or manage their life prospects according to a specific job. This paper analyses data qualitative data gathered through semi-structured interviews with human resources managers and owners of 15 firms from the northern region of Portugal in which firms are strongly suggestive of the emergence of new time orders that regarded as perverse effects, signal great transformations on the way people perceive and value their time and the need for employers to radically reshape the traditional modes of operating with time regimes.

RC24-300.2

ARAUJO, GABRIELLE* (PPGS/UFRGS, Brazil)

Los Efectos Políticos De La Institucionalización De La Agenda Global De Resiliencia Urbana En Porto Alegre.

El trabajo tiene como objetivo discutir los efectos políticos locales de la agenda global de resiliencia urbana. Desde 2005, en particular, con el huracán Katrina que devastó la ciudad de Nueva Orleans, las agencias de cooperación internacional han promovido un conjunto de informes, acuerdos y programas que describen una agenda de políticas de resiliencia global. Esta noción ha sido promovida como una guía (deseable) para la gestión y planificación urbana mundial frente a los desafíos del siglo XXI, caracterizados por la globalización, la urbanización acelerada y el cambio climático. Si bien el termino rápidamente se volvió de amplio uso, todavía existe poca precisión sobre sus significados reales para las ciudades. En esta dirección, problematizamos la agenda de resiliencia global a partir del estudio de su aplicación concreta en Porto Alegre, a partir de la participación de esta ciudad en el Programa "100 ciudades resilientes". Esta es una iniciativa de la Fundación Rockefeller, una organización filantrópica internacional de EUA que, de 2013 a 2019, financió a 100 ciudades de todo el mundo para desarrollar un plan estratégico de resiliencia para la formulación e implementación de políticas urbanas. Porto Alegre se unió a la red de ciudades resilientes en 2013, finalizando su plan estratégico en 2016, y comenzando la implementación de las acciones definidas. Sobre la base de este proceso empírico, nos enfocamos en comprender los efectos políticos de institucionalizar la noción de resiliencia en la gestión de la política urbana. El análisis se basa en una perspectiva crítica que cuestiona la naturalización de la resiliencia como un paradigma contemporáneo para la gestión y planificación de la ciudad, en este sentido, tiene como objetivo comprender los significados políticos e institucionales de esta agenda para las ciudades. En otras palabras, el artículo busca responder sobre modificaciones materializadas y desafíos a nivel local.

RC56-677.1

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

Historical Trajectories and Problematizations of Individualism in South America.

Based on a research which comprises five countries (Colombia, Peru, Argentina, Chile, Brazil), this paper aims to present and discuss the historical trajectories of individualism in South America. We will start by arguing that in these societies there is a strong reluctance to interpret themselves from the framework of individualism despite the importance attached to the figure of the individual both in the legal framework and the importance of individualistic manifestations (caudillos, characters, etc.). This reluctance is expressed in very different but consistent ways throughout the nineteenth century and until the last part of the twentieth century. Secondly, we will discuss the reasons for this paradox by underlining five major problematizations, that is, following Foucault, orders of facts, domains of interpretation and sets of institutional responses, whose historical articulation is subject to controversies since they raise problems: 1) the relationship between political individualism and an ungovernable individual model (through the case of the transgressive subject); 2) liberal individualism as a solvent of the collectivities (through the threat to organic and hierarchical social visions); 3) the collective subject as an antagonistic ideal to political individualism (discussing the case of the national-popular subject); 4) the neoliberal project and criticism of the State (focusing on the figure of personal entrepreneurship); and 5) political individualism as a citizen horizon (through the case of human rights).

RC16-195.2

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

Revisiting the Notion of Authority

As indicated by the current debate in the social sciences, we are witnessing today the advance of a set of transformative currents (individualization, technological development, pluralism, the fragmentation of social frames, de-traditionalization processes, etc.) that bring to the fore questions about the forms taken by the management of power asymmetries and hierarchies, and consequently the question of authority. The questioning of power asymmetries and hierarchies spread significantly at the same time as new forms of power management and of the exercise of authority began to emerge with relevant impact in different social and political spheres. Among them, the questioning of representative democracy; the spread of authoritarian political leaderships; non-pyramidal forms of organization of collective action, to mention just a few. Drawing on the results of theoretical and empirical research, I propose in this paper that this evidence underscores the importance of revisiting the notion of authority, a concept for which political sociology and sociological theory have shown relatively little interest in the past decades. I will argue that a response to the challenges of the current historical juncture requires not only a sharper focus on the study of this phenomenon, but also its conceptual re-examination. With this aim, I will propose a critical review relating to three dimensions of this notion: the relationship between authority and the notions of power and domination; the conception of hierarchy that has tended to underlie the former; and the compact and homogenous character attributed to it, that is, its compactness.

RC19-236.3

ARAÚJO FILHO, TARCISIO* (Universidade Federal de São Carlos (UFSCar), Brazil)

Street Vending As a Profitable Urban Problem: Governance and the Business of Shopping Populares

This presentation aims to discuss the governance strategy towards informal street vending practices in Belo Horizonte (Brazil), whereas is seen as an "urban problem" to be managed. The research findings indicate the production of consensus around both the definition of target groups and the definition of the "solution" methods that simultaneously outline public policies and create or canalize markets. The current strategy implemented in Belo Horizonte is a result of public-private partnerships that represents the contemporary neoliberal interventionism in Brazil. In Belo Horizonte it is deployed by two main interdependent fronts: (1) the increase of surveillance and militarized repression against street vendors, reinforcing a process of criminalization and moral stigmatization of the more resistant street vendors; and (2) the pressure for formalization of street vendors activities by shifting them to regulated indoor comercial centers called shoppings populares, which are managed by private specialized companies. While informal street vending is seen as an obstacle for the city modernization (or a typical trace of latin american economic underdevelopment), it represents a convenient input for certain businesses consistent growth, such as the profitable shoppings populares branch, among others. Such mechanism of governmentality tends to persist and expand since it allies both labor force disciplinarization and space ordering, by reshaping the sense of public actions by market validation. This social process empirically observed indicates new forms of social insertion by promoting a sense of "innovative" local development through "social entrepreneurship"; and, also, new perspectives on marginalization in the 21th century neoliberalism.

RC57-JS-55.4

ARCE ZELADA, ISABEL* (Wilberforce Institute for the study of Slavery and Emancipation, United Kingdom)

Trapped in a Lie: Physical Truth and Temporal Migration in Asylum Cases

Abstract
In this paper I explore the protected characteristics developed to supposedly aid asylum seekers who would be the most vulnerable in conflict. Specifically I focus on the LGBTQIA and childhood identities. These protected characteristics end up exhibiting three main state narratives: (1) the imagining of the national LGBTQIA/child, (2) the heavy reliance on "unbiased" medicalised knowledge to prove them and (3) the imagining of the other through the dichotomy between developed and undeveloped.
In this national imagining the occidental nation-state imagines the child as an innocent dependee, a creation that Postman (1995) suggested was due to the increased rate of literacy that had swept Europe, creating a timeframe of liminality in which learning certain aspects of society marked the division between child and adult. This construction of ignorant innocence often becomes incompatible with children who have fled war zones and crossed vast, dangerous territories by themselves. Something that ends up creating solid timelines that exist parallel to each other and that the asylum seeker needs to choose from. In order to be giv-

en asylum in court they must choose the more developed, saviour west, proving that they have broken free from their past oppressive timeline. Children then, must remain innocent and ignorant, their existence in between these timelines completely disregarded.

When the Dubs Agreement in 2016 agreed to take in unaccompanied children to the UK from different shelters in Europe there was public scrutiny over how to prove that these young people were indeed children. Scans of wrists and molars revealed that while the margin of error within Europe was relatively small, 2-7,3%, it was considerable in other parts of the world, Brazil had a margin of error of 22.6%. This begs the question: whose childhood are we using as a measure?

RC24-297.3

ARD, KERRY* (the Ohio State University, USA)
VELEZ, THELMA (The Ohio State University, USA)

Developing and Testing a Coupled Human & Natural Systems (CHANS) Social Movement Theory

Early social movement theories were largely based around understanding the internal motivations of participants in social movements. Later theories examines the structural opportunities which allow individuals to take action. Much of this later work took a contentious politics approach, highlighting the collective claims made by oppressed, or marginalized, groups against the state or formal institutions. However this suite of theories have not yet fully incorporated the role of external, environmental stimuli, which prompt social action. In this paper we develop and test a coupled human and natural systems theory of social movements. The mechanism which we propose underlies the relationship between climate change and social unrest is the stress on social institutions which were developed for a social system created in a different climate.

We utilize data from the Social, Political and Economic Event Database Project (SPEED), a technology-intensive effort to extract event data from a global archive of news reports covering the Post WWII era (1946-2005). These data are joined with country specific, observed mean surface temperature changes with respect to a baseline period (1951-1980) and World Development Indicators. We fit a mixed linear model estimating how changes in surface temperature affected 52,033 social unrest events that occurred globally from 1961 to 2005. The number and severity of social unrest events will be the dependent variables in the county-level models, with fixed effects for year and country, and a covariate for population density. Estimates will be obtained for the change in land temperature for each county and year. Covariates related to a country's reliance on natural resources' and social safety nets will be included at the country level. We also included a random effect for country nested within one of the four income brackets designated by the World Bank (Low income, lower-middle, upper-middle, and high-income).

RC22-JS-34.4

ARD, KERRY* (the Ohio State University, USA)
WILLIAMS, TIFFANY (the Ohio State University, USA)

Trajectories of Concern: The Role of Race, Religion and Politics in Support for Environmental Policies over Time across the US

Since the late 1960s the relationship between environmental concern and religion has been increasingly studied. Much of this work has been in response to Lynn White's (1967) provocative argument that Christian teachings are fundamentally opposed to protecting the environment. In the years following, there has been a great deal of research investigating the role of religiosity in environmental concern. However this work has not sufficiently disentangled the role race plays in these relationships. We hypothesize that the trajectory of White fundamentalists will become increasingly less concerned about environmental protection over time as a function of increased political polarization on these issues. Whereas the trajectory of African American fundamentalists will become increasingly more concerned about environmental protection, as a function of increased vulnerability to environmental hazards, as measured by vulnerability to flooding and hurricanes and exposure to air pollution. In addition, we expect to see denominational differences in trajectories. We argue that religious communities have framed their changing environmental positions as being morally and religiously aligned with their denomination's positions on the environment. We test these hypotheses with a mixed-methods approach, joining data on environmental hazards, race, fundamentalism, denomination, and political preference to support for environmental policy spending using annual data from the General Social Survey from 1972 through 2018. Using content analysis of denomination's stance on environmental issues, we explore if and how religious groups have framed environmental issues as a moral one to determine if their congregants environmental concerns line up with the religious leaderships positions.

RC52-634.2

ARISTIZABAL, PATRICIA* (National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico)
NIGENDA, GUSTAVO* (National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico)

Adaptive Dynamics of Health Occupations in the Age of Liberalization of Labor Markets: The Cases of Medicine and Nursing in Mexico.

Two occupational groups are key in the operation of health systems over the world: medicine and nursing. Across a long historical process starting from mid XIX century, medicine and nursing in Mexico moved across professionalization processes which derived in two distinctive labor markets. By the beginning of the XX century, the Mexican state had priviledged the development of medicine and early granted it the status of profession. Nursing did not received this priviledged treat but in the last 20 years, the state supported the upgrading of technical nurses to university-trained nurses and declared its profesional status. However, is with the liberalization of commercial and labor market relations by the end of the XX century, when the state partially withdrew its protection from both groups leaving them to confront market forces and competition. The effects of this withdrawal have been clearly detetereous for both groups but each one of them have confronted different consequences. Physicians were attracted by the exploding demand of pharmacies that were not able to sell antibiotics without a medical prescription after 2010, while nurses have confronted an increasing precarization in the demand of labor positions from private and public institutions as well. In this context, the role of unions have been neutralized and doctors and nurses have been able to coincide in common public manifestations, as civil society groups, against the loss of employment positions, areas of practice and training in pubic institutions. Joint civil manifestations have achieved meager progress to change labor market conditions but they represent an innovative strategy of the manifestation of common intereses that until recently was not considered. Civil groups, including doctors and nurses may become a potent political force in the years to come if they further agree in their organization and strategic decisions.

RC37-463.2

ARKHIS, IMANE* (Université Hassan II, Morocco)

Le Street Art à Casablanca : la perception des Habitants

Depuis ces dernières années plusieurs fresques s'imposent dans l'espace urbain de la ville de Casablanca participant à améliorer son image esthétique. Ces initiatives artistiques sont le plus souvent soit le produit des associations culturelles telles que « L'Boulvard » ou « CasaMouja » qui organisent des festivals annuels du street art à Casablanca soit elles proviennent d'une action de volontariat de certains street-artistes marocains qui s'autofinancent pour produire des œuvres murales sur de grandes façades.

En effet, ce type d'initiative a créé un débat autour de cette forme d'expression artistique et culturelle qui trouve son origine dans le mouvement culturel du graffiti connu historiquement comme moyen de contestation sociale et politique. Cependant, les mass médias à l'image de la télévision ont participé à construire une image positive sur cette forme d'expression dans le sens où elle permet à des jeunes artistes de contribuer à la vie citoyenne de la ville. Toutefois, nous constatons que certaines fresques à Casablanca ont subi de la violence à travers des actes de vandalisme.

Ainsi, en partant d'un travail empirique (observation directe, collecte des données et des entretiens semi directif), nous nous inscrivons dans une approche socio-anthropologue pour proposer une réflexion sur le degré d'acceptation et d'interprétation de ces productions artistiques au sein de la société marocaine et plus particulièrement dans la ville de Casablanca. L'idée est de voir quelle place occupe le street art dans les médias et dans les représentations des habitants casablancais.

RC19-232.2

ARMIJO, LORENA* (Universidad Santo Tomás, Chile)
BARRA, CATALINA (Universidad Santo Tomás, Chile)

Políticas De Protección a La Maternidad y Paternidad En Chile: Una Interpretación Del Ejercicio Del Derecho Al Cuidado

En las últimas décadas la relación entre trabajo y vida ha sido uno de los principales focos de debate sociológico, convirtiéndose en una vertiente fecunda de la clásica relación capital y trabajo. Una respuesta estatal a este conflicto ha sido la elaboración de políticas de protección a la maternidad y paternidad, centradas en el ejercicio de los derechos al cuidado infantil de padres y madres trabajadoras.

Esta ponencia presenta los resultados de una investigación cualitativa en base a 29 entrevistas en parejas heterosexuales de padres trabajadores de diferentes orígenes sociales y 8 grupos de discusión de trabajadores de distintos sectores de la economía que viven en Santiago de Chile. Su objetivo es comprender los

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

significados otorgados a las políticas de protección a la maternidad y paternidad, las experiencias en el ejercicio del derecho al cuidado y su ubicación simbólica dentro del marco de protección social destinadas a las familias.

Los resultados muestran que los padres y madres trabajadoras tienen un desconocimiento relativo acerca del contenido y acceso a las políticas de protección a la maternidad y paternidad vigentes en Chile, mientras que el ejercicio del cuidado está concentrado en las madres trabajadoras. Los entrevistados tiene una creencia generalizada que tras este desconocimiento se produce una situación de injusticia que jerarquiza a los individuos en términos de acceso y titularidad de derechos al cuidado, sin que puedan decidir libremente sobre los ámbitos trabajo y familia, como padres y madres trabajadoras. También ellos afirman no se trata de acceder a prestaciones o servicios limitados en términos temporales o espaciales como los provistos por las actuales políticas mencionadas, marcados por la participación en el mercado laboral, sino de proveer un conjunto de prestaciones integrado y universal que minimice los riesgos que viven las familias ante el cuidado de los hijos.

RC16-192.3

ARMINEN, ILKKA* (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Beyond Erving Goffman and Conversation Analysis?

In studies of public behavior, it has been discovered that gazes between non-acquainted persons form a two-peak distribution. Most gazes are liminal, less than 100 msecs, and the second, a bit lower peak, is around gazes of less than 500 msecs. Only rarely gazes among unacquainted are longer than 500 msecs. The empirical finding both supports and qualifies Erving Goffman's notion of civil inattention, in which "one gives to another enough visual notice to demonstrate that one appreciates that the other is present, ...while at the next moment withdrawing one's attention from him so as to express that he does not constitute a target of special curiosity or design". For Goffman, civil inattention as the most frequent interpersonal ritual is the foundation for interaction order enabling a distinction between focused and unfocused interactions. The gaze length measurements comply civil inattention with the gazes of less than 500 msecs, as neurophysiology has demonstrated that the response delay is about 200 msecs. In that way, we may presume that these gazes are potentially reciprocal, and evidence for centrality of civil inattention in human encounters. Nevertheless, liminal gazes escape reciprocity: they are subconscious foundation for interaction that escapes the recipients' eye and conscious social orientation. Conversation analysis encounters also other structures of interaction in which parties rely on irrecoverably unsaid as a basis for interaction, e.g., "confirming allusion", even in principle inexplicable tie between conversationalists. We will claim that the principled imprecision underneath social action will leave us three options. 1) We can start to analyze neurophysiology below society. 2) We may rely on artistic license and try to catch the lived sense of social action without its measurement as Goffman. 3) We may follow the methodological canon of conversation analysis, and focus on actors' orientation for achieving social action.

RC15-178.2

ARNAL, MAUD* (EHESS, Cermes3 / IRIS, France)

The Contemporary Alternative Biomedicalization of Pain during Childbirth

In this paper, we analyze the development of an alternative biomedicalization of pain during childbirth (Clarke and als, 2003) according to a sociological comparative research focusing on the restructuration in health care work and organizations of the perinatal care system in France and in Quebec, Canada. The paper specifically focuses on the diversification of places of birth (from public hospital to public and private birth centers) without recourse to anesthetic pain management. We analyze the intersections of, on the one hand, the transformation of the standardization of epidural anesthesia as a public health problem (80% of childbirth in France, 70% in Quebec) (Akrich and Pasveer, 2004) and, on the other hand the increase of an obstetric market focusing on "alternative" pain relief through the techno-scientific controversies about the development of birth centers in Quebec and their legalization in France in 2013 (Daston, 1992; Murphy, 2012). Based on the analysis of written sources, as well as, seventy-five semi-directed interviews and non-participant observations with health professionals, in this paper, it is argued that the analysis of the management of pain outlines how the boundaries between health and illness, pain and suffering, are transformed through the appropriation of heterodox obstetrical knowledge and practices transformations, their movement from users and professional practices and the development of midwifery as a practice fit together in the development of a stratified alternative biomedicalization of pain during childbirth, which highlights tensions between multiple forms of knowledge (Collins, 1985; Epstein, 1996) which then oscillate between "objectivity" and "subjectivity" and "certainty" and "uncertainty". This process opens new spaces of negotiation and consumption of health and pain, but lacks the possibility of comparing expertise between these heterogeneous and multiple forms of knowledge, and the interconnections both at the level of practices and at the level of political and health institutions.

TG04-741.3

ARNAL, MAUD* (EHESS, Cermes3 / IRIS, France)

The Multiple Risks of a Stratified Medicalization of Pain during Childbirth

In this paper, we analyze the development of a stratified medicalization (Clarke and als, 2003) according to a sociological comparative research focusing on the restructuration in health care work and organizations of the perinatal care system in France and in Quebec, Canada. The paper specifically focuses on the diversification of places of birth (from public hospital to public and private birth centers) without recourse to anesthetic pain management. We analyze the intersections of, on the one hand, the transformation of the standardization of epidural anesthesia as a public health problem (80% of childbirth in France, 70% in Quebec) (Akrich and Pasveer, 2004) and, on the other hand the increase of an obstetric market focusing on "natural" pain relief through the techno-scientific controversies about the development of birth centers in Quebec and their legalization in France in 2013 (Daston, 1992; Murphy, 2012). Based on the analysis of written sources, as well as, seventy-five semi-directed interviews and non-participant observations with health professionals, in this paper, it is argued that the analysis of the management of pain outlines how the boundaries between health and illness, pain and suffering, are transformed through the appropriation of heterogeneous obstetrical knowledge and risks transformations, their movement from users and professional practices and the development of midwifery as a practice fit together in the development of a stratified medicalization of pain during childbirth, which highlights tensions between multiple forms of risks and knowledge (Collins, 1985; Epstein, 1996) which then oscillate between "objective" and "subjective" knowledge and "certain" and "uncertain" risks. This process opens new spaces of negotiation and consumption of health and pain, but lacks the possibility of comparing expertise between these heterogeneous and multiple forms of risks and knowledge, and the interconnections both at the level of practices and at the level of political and health institutions.

RC17-214.5

ARNOLD, NADINE* (University of Lucerne, Switzerland)

Where Standards Do Not Play a Role: Food Waste Valuation

While it is accepted that standards organize the production and exchange of food, this article sheds light on an area of the world of food that is not pervaded by standards: the valuation of food waste.

Since food waste has gained in visibility, private and public actors are concerned about its organization. The EU has developed a powerful policy which ranks the desirability of different forms of waste organization according to their environmental impact. Prevention is best-ranked, and scientists call for strong prevention that generates a desire for food waste (Mourad, 2016). Yet, strong prevention is rare, and we lack an understanding (practical and theoretical) of the ways in which food waste is turned into edible consumer goods.

Against this background, I ask: how is ostensibly worthless food waste valued so that it becomes desired by consumers to eat, and what are the newly ascribed values? Theoretically, I mobilize insights from valuation studies (Beckert and Aspers, 2011; Bessy and Chateauraynaud, 2014) and Thompson's rubbish theory (2017) to develop a framework for analyzing value infusion. Empirically, I examine four purposefully sampled organizations that engage in strong prevention by producing and exchanging food waste goods (jams, bread and bakeries, catering goods, bouillon) in Swiss marketplaces.

The findings show that the practices of saving and price-setting, the mobilization of senses, and the creation of local networks allow for an upward valuation process. This means that standards do not play an important role, but sensory experiences, which are to be considered as standards' counter-element, are pivotal for food waste valuation. As all cases prevent food waste, they are of value; but I also discuss them critically, pointing out their shortcomings, such as the emphasis on economic and environmental values that risks undermining social values.

RC48-600.4

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

The Contours and Trajectory of the Dalit Movement in Bijnor: Congruities and Incongruities

The Dalit movement, before independence, under the leadership of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar struggled for recognition, space and identity. However, as the period of freedom of the country approached, the movement was eclipsed by the Indian Freedom movement and the issues of nationalist concern over the dalit issues. Though Ambedkar and his party AISCF tried hard for pushing these issues to the forefront, but could not succeed. His party performed badly in the General as well as Assembly elections held after the independence. The dalit issues and movement took a backseat after the demise of Ambedkar due to the lack of any strong leadership.

The dalit movement continued to be in crisis in the northern region, until Kanshi Ram appeared on the political forefront. He provided the much needed catalytic momentum to the movement. He launched BSP in 1984 for intruding into the political arenas. in 1989, it made successful entry into the Loksabha and the Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradseh.

Bijnor, a district in the western UP, became the launchpad of Mayawati by making her win the Loksabha election 1989, which until then was ruled by Indian National Congress party. The Assembly seats from this area also were won by the BSP. However, the journey has been a chequered one.

The present paper attempts to explore the trajectory of the dalit movement and politics with the entry of the Bahujan Samaj Party in this district and Uttar Pradesh region. It seeks to analyse the contours and the various phases of the Dalit movement in Bijnor as well as at the State level.

For the purpose, the data have been collected empirically through in-depth interviews conducted with the leaders of BSP and other politically active in the studied area. The secondary data has also been collected from various written records.

RC24-298.2

ARORA, VIBHA* (IIT Delhi, India)

Gandhigiri in Save the River Teesta Movement of Himalayan Sikkim, India

In June 2007, I discovered Mahatma Gandhi inspiring the political practice of a social movement opposing the construction of numerous hydropower projects in the Himalayan state of Sikkim, India. Save the River Teesta movmement is the name I give to a loose coalition of non-state actors who organized public opposition to hegemonic state-directed cascacde development of River Teesta in Sikkim and North Bengal in India. This paper is not about organization of these protests, but explains the ideology that informed the leaders and their praxis. I demonstrate how the eco-warriors and *satyagrahi* of Save the River Teesta (SRT) movement creatively combines the teaching of Lord Buddha with Mahatma Gandhi and evoke them in their narrative and negotiations with the Indian state. The indigenist nationalism of these struggling Lepcha and Bhutia tribals neither challenges their political citizenship nor undermines their nationalist affiliation to India. The ACT (Affected Citizens of the Teesta) leaders have dedicated themselves to the pursuit of truth, questioned the truth of professed participatory development in Sikkim, and exposed the rhetorical claims of the elected government's democratic practice.Their narrative of protest has challenged the existing power structures that serve expansion of capitalist interests and marginalize them in the name of national development. Their critical voices have deepened the 'green' roots within the discourse and practices of local and state-level democracy in manifold ways. This article is based on prolonged fieldwork and extended engagement with the Save the River Teesta movement of Himalayan Sikkim.

RC24-281.5

ARORA, VIBHA* (IIT Delhi, India)

Renewable Extractivism, Rivers, and Hydropower Projects in Manipur, India

Neo-extractivism bears the indelible stamp of the capitalist state prioritizing national development and economic growth over envionmental rights and human rights of the indigenous people. Conflicts over ecological conditions of livelihood and production (water) are increasingly being transformed into political conflicts between state, market, and society, and the impoverished peasants and tribals are emerging as 'ecowarriors' guarding these contested waterscapes against rapacious capitalism.North-eastern India is being transformed into the vital ingredient of India's energy sovereignty and its sustainable development agenda.Taking two case studies of the Tipaimukh Dam and the Maphou Dam located in Manipur (North-east India), I highlight the renewable extractivism embedded in neoliberal India's mega hydropower development policy and plans. I document the mounting and intensified contestations between a hegemonic hydro-state development vision that is being opposed by the hydro-social territorial attachment of many tribal and rural communities in Manipur. The affected communities (primarily indigenous groups) are unwilling to be displaced form locales of their ancestral identity, but state is forcibly transforming them into environmental refugees. Dams are getting inter-linked with violent repression and heavy militarization of these hydroelectric project areas is apparent. The human rights of indigenous communities are being violated, and their impoverishment and social trauma is directly a result of hydropower development. The repressive conditions and violation of all democratic norms evident at these project sites and condition of displaced villagers underscores the ecological racism inherent in these India metropolitan-centric renewable extractivist projects that are alienating locals from their hydro-social territories, and transforming Manipur into an enclave of mainland India.

TG03-738.5

ARQUERO DE ALARCON, MARIA* (, USA)

Access to Justice in Young Land Occupations: From Water Rights to Legal Representation

In the Global South, young land occupations are a main driver of peri-urban growth through the consolidation of informal housing in areas of environmental protection and geological risk. In their early years, slums are subjected to legal challenges that evoke the narrative of environmental degradation and unsustainable practices to force eviction or deny urban services to impoverished land occupiers. Thus, land occupiers in particular lack consistent access to drinkable water for the first few years of a land occupation. Meanwhile, they live under unhealthy conditions such as precarious or open sewage and drainage and inadequate waste management. Instead of addressing these problems as human rights violations caused by environmental injustices, legal actors frame land occupations that involve deforestation as an environmental crime, resulting in the criminalization of informal dwellers. By the time municipalities assess that it is legally sound to upgrade a land occupation, it is often too late to guide their informal settlement patterns towards healthy and ecologically sensitive development (Pimentel Walker & Arquero de Alarcón, 2018). Moreover, land occupiers lack tenure security and are more likely to be victims of forced evictions. Since 2016, we have been partnering with young land occupations in the periphery of São Paulo in Participatory Action Research, which aims to mitigate pollution and improve environmental health. We co-produce land development strategies that promote healthy environments and place land occupiers as protagonists and stewards of their environment. We believe access to clean water is an environmental and human right. Likewise, we (Arquero de Alarcón and Pimentel Walker) work with the Center Gaspar Garcia for Human Rights, the Piabiru architecture NGO, and colleagues from LabJuta, Brazil's Federal University of ABC, to increase dwellers' access to justice, including timely notification of complaints, which may result in eviction, and proper legal representation in court.

RC31-389.3

ARRIAGA, FELICIA* (Appalachian State University, USA)

Outsourcing US Based Immigrant Detention?

In 2017, 46 US states received reimbursements through the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) for incarcerating immigrants with at least one felony or two misdemeanor convictions for violations of state or local law and incarcerated for at least 4 consecutive days during the reporting period. Although unsurprising given the devolution of US immigration enforcement, recipients also included Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. According to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, some of these financial relationships date back to 1997—the first year of SCAAP reporting (Puerto Rico received $407,718 and the Virgin Islands received $541,016). But how is this possible? And how might this broaden our understanding of migration patterns to the United States? And are the incentives to participate similar across non-state jurisdictions? This research seeks to bridge the recent focus on extraterritorial detention (Mountz & Loyd 2018; Macias-Rojas 2016; Lindskoog 2018) and the devolution of US immigration enforcement (Farris & Holman 2017; Jaegar 2016; Menjivar 2014).

RC48-JS-2.3

ARRIBAS LOZANO, ALBERTO* (Maynooth University, Ireland)

Cosmopolítica Andina y Futuros Pluriversales

Esta comunicación explora la cosmopolítica andina y su contribución para imaginar y tejer otros horizontes de futuro. A partir del trabajo de campo realizado entre junio de 2018 y mayo de 2020 con el Proyecto Andino de Tecnologías Campesinas (PRATEC) y los Núcleos de Afirmación Cultural Andino-Amazónica en Perú, mi propuesta invita a pensar el futuro / los futuros (y su construcción) desde la perspectiva de la ontología política.

En la concepción eurocéntrica del tiempo lineal, los futuros *deseables* implican a menudo la superación del pasado que pervive en el presente. Este *ethos* es compartido por la axiomática capitalista, que hace que 'todo lo sólido se desvanezca en el aire'; por la epistemología moderna/colonial, que enmarca los saberes-haceres subalternos como primitivos, atrasados, subdesarrollados; y por los grandes relatos progresistas, que ven en la ruptura revolucionaria su horizonte de deseo, su ideal de realización de una política emancipadora. Por su parte, en la cosmovivencia andina, con una concepción no-lineal del tiempo, el futuro / los futuros *deseables* (cuya construcción no depende solo de la acción humana, sino también de la acción de otras comunidades no-humanas) pasan por la recreación/regeneración del pasado en el presente. No su imposible reproducción literal sino su *repetición como diferencia*. Recrear el pasado bajo las condiciones cambiantes del presente alienta hoy en el área andina múltiples prácticas de *afirmación cultural*,

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

autonomía y descolonización que operan sobre las más diversas dimensiones: regeneración de las tramas comunitarias, formas de distribución de autoridad, salud y educación propia, tecnologías de producción, ritualidad, lengua, etc.

En este contexto, para las comunidades andino-amazónicas la posibilidad de tener futuros propios, singulares, auto-determinados, y en diálogo pluriversal con otros proyectos de futuro solo puede existir entretejida/imbricada íntimamente con el pasado que se armoniza en el presente.

WG08-726.1

ARTAVIA, FERNANDO* (University of Costa Rica, Costa Rica)

Humiliation. Social Anatomy of a Dark Emotion

Humiliation is one of the most intense among the so called "dark emotions" (e.g. envy, jealousy, Schadenfreude, etc.). An increasing attention has been payed to this emotional complex by recent psychological research. This paper, however, takes Georg Simmel's contributions to the sociology of emotions, specially his thoughts on shame, as an important theoretical basis for analyzing humiliation. Taking both historical and literary examples into account the paper looks for the distinctive features of humiliation in relation to other closely related phenomena, like that of offense. Firstly, it is highlighted its relational character, because humiliation requires the interaction of at least two persons or social units. This minimal social core is completed when a "third" comes into play, when a spectator watches the action considered "humiliating", intensifying in this manner the whole negative charge of it. Secondly, some reflections are devoted to the "excessive" nature of humiliation, because more than mere asymmetrical interaction and instrumental rationality is needed for it to emerge. Humiliation requires a plus; it doesn't just finish when the other is defeated but it seeks for his degradation even if there's no more resistance from his part. This leads us, thirdly, to discuss the relations between moral notions of the self and human dignity. Such notions are directly affected by the situation or action considered humiliating. That's why the paper concludes with some final remarks on the topic of social "recognition" and some important consequences of its negation: resentment and desire for revenge.

RC19-232.1

ARZA, CAMILA* (National Scientific and Technical Research Council and Centro Interdisciplinario para el Estudio de Políticas Públicas, Argentina)

Changing Families, Social Policy and Inequality in Latin America

In Latin America, social policies specifically oriented to support families with young children have been weak and countries have mainly relied on parents (or the extended family) to provide material security and care to their offspring. Despite recent social policy expansion and the growing attention to child and gender equality issues, family policies remain limited: childbirth leave offers only partial coverage (formal sector workers), the supply of full-time childcare services for children under school age is weak, and cash benefits for children have expanded but tend to be low, conditioned and income-tested, rather than universally provided to all children.

At the same time, the socio-demographic context on which social policies are applied is transforming. Families are shifting from the traditional nuclear family model and populations are ageing. Fertility patterns and female labour force participation have changed over the past half century, but remain stratified by income group. In a context of limited state support, families' alternatives to combine paid work and care also vary considerably across social strata. And all this risks reproducing and reinforcing existing socioeconomic inequalities.

This article explores these issues looking at changes in family structures and female labour force participation by socioeconomic strata, as well as at the ways in which social policies work for diverse family and care arrangements. It aims to identify the specific contribution and remaining gaps of social policies to support families with young children, in a context of changing and unequal families. It focuses on two Latin American countries (Argentina and Chile) and relies on both household data on family structures, paid work and care arrangements, as well as on administrative data on the reach and generosity of family policies.

RC15-179.2

ASAKITIKPI, ALEX* (Monash University South Africa, South Africa)

Healthcare Policies and Health Outcomes in Sub-Saharan Africa

In sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) health sector reform has witnessed significant evolution and in the process governments have experimented with various health programs guided by neo-liberal policy towards improving health equity and accessibility. However, fiscal constraints, starting from the early 1980s, which necessitated a partnership with the Bretton Woods Institutions, and leading to varying structural adjustment programs, have significant effects on healthcare delivery in all countries of the sub region with lessons to be drawn towards achieving the United Nations sustainable development goals. This paper describes health reforms embarked upon by sub-Saharan governments and chronicles public healthcare development from the 1980s with reference to key features of actors, processes, designs and contexts. A comprehensive review of the literature and relevant documents forms the basis for analysis and discussion within the broad context of socio-political exigencies and the neglect of indigenous health knowledge systems that explain the seemingly intractable health problem in SSA. To achieve universal healthcare coverage, the paper highlights sub-regional responsibilities in taking ownership of health policies by designing health programs that are both endogenously crafted and sensitive to local conditions and contexts.

RC13-161.3

ASAKITIKPI, ALEX* (Monash University South Africa, South Africa)

Responsible Tourism and Economic Inclusion in South Africa

Tourism contributes significantly to the social and economic value of a country especially those countries in the global South that are categorized as prime destinations. South Africa is one of such countries with its natural wonders and unique scenery. Tourism is a major source of job creation to thousands of South Africans, thus, improving the lives of citizens. Tourism is also an important source of revenue for the country. Current statistics suggest that tourism contributed about 8.6% to the country's gross domestic product grossing about $30 billion in 2017. Consequently, in this paper, we examine the South African tourism model and discuss the lessons other African countries with similar potentials but with less success may learn from that country's tourism industry. The paper also examines how the country promotes the practice of responsible tourism towards citizens and foreign visitors as well as the environment within the context of the United Nations sustainable development goals. Finally, we consider how xenophobic attacks in recent times may hinder further development of tourism in the country with significant ripple effects on citizens and the country at large.

RC15-179.1

ASAKITIKPI, ARETHA* (Southern Business School, Johannesburg South Africa, South Africa)

An Analysis of the National Health Insurance Scheme of Nigeria's Website and the Efficacy of Its Health Communication Messages

The National Health Insurance (NHI) scheme in Nigeria was established through Decree 35 of 1999 but did not become operational until 2005. The aim of the NHI was to ensure that Nigerians have access to healthcare services at a subsidized cost without directly paying for it. To have access to this, participants pay a monthly fee to a licensed Health Maintenance Organization (HMO). The HMO serve as the financial body that ensures that the financial pool needed by the health care providers are available to provide the needed health care service. Unfortunately, many researchers do not see the scheme as successful and due to various factors ranging from lack of trust by the Nigerian people of their government, the urban focus of the scheme, the philosophy of paying for health, the limitation of the scheme to the nuclear family (thus excluding the external family). Other more pertinent challenges noted by scholars are the participant's complaints of lack of drugs and health facilities by the health care providers, distance of the centers for those seeking health care or to register with the scheme. In a bid to get the cooperation of the Nigerian people, various governments of the day embarked on awareness campaigns and one of such strategies was the setting up of a website managed by the NHI Scheme in Nigeria (*https://nhis.gov.ng/home/*). This paper interrogates the quality and quantity of the information provided through this website in addressing the identified challenges noted in the literature. Using the content analysis method, the paper aims to find out if the website tries to fill the gaps by providing public inspired information as against government assumed and misleading information. This will be significant in understanding how the NHI can be better designed to meet the actual needs of their people.

RC13-161.2

ASAKITIKPI, ARETHA* (Southern Business School, Johannesburg South Africa, South Africa)

An Analysis of the Osun Osogbo Festival As a Cultural Tourism Attraction and Its Possible Effects on the Ecosystem of Osun State Nigeria

Tourism is considered a major contributor to the growth of middle and low income countries due to its ability to draw in much needed foreign exchange. In Africa, countries like Kenya, Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana are countries in Sub-Saharan Africa which have witnessed high tourism performance while Morocco has been identified as Africa's leading tourist attraction. In a country like Zimbabwe, foreign visitors to Victoria Falls contributed up to 11% of the GDP, employing 7.3% of the total work force. On the flip side though, tourism has resulted in an increase in GHG emission caused by transportation, accommodation and other activities that

come with it. Such activities environmentalists have warned trigger climate changes such as flooding, droughts and wildfires; and this in turn affects the tourism industry because natural scenery is the major attraction. This interdependence of tourism and climate change will be considered in relation to the Nigerian tourism and cultural attraction of the Osun Oshogbo festival which takes place in the month of August. Though the festival is a cultural one, many side events such as the production of the traditional *Adire* greatly increases resulting in the increase of residual dyes in the soil; and because the festival involves sacrifices to the Osun River, so does the pollution of the water body. This research thus considers these factors and the possible long term as well as short impacts the yearly cultural festival may have on the ecosystem of Osun State, Nigeria.

RC49-612.5

ASAKURA, TAKASHI* (Tokyo Gakugei University, Japan)

Influence of Social Capital in Multiple Contexts on Mental Health and Academic Achievement Among Japanese Junior High School Students.

Recently, researchers are interested in the influence of **multiple domains of social capital** on adolescent health (Novak D & Kawachi I, 2015). For adolescent such as junior high school students, social capital embedded in multiple social contexts or domains, including **neighborhood**, **family**, and **school**. The previous study suggested family social capital and school social capital interplayed and such interaction related to adolescent academic achievement (Crosnoe R, 2004). Therefore, we examined the influence of three social environments of social capital -in neighborhood, in family, and at school- on students' mental health and academic achievement. We used the data obtained from 2,002 eighth-grade students from 20 public junior high schools located in four cities located in urban, suburban, satellite, and rural areas in 2007. In the first step, to measure family social capital and school social capital, we specified sub-constructs of family social capital and school social capital by a series of exploratory factor analysis and following confirmatory factor analysis. We found four sub-constructs of family social capital and six sub-constructs of school social capital. Using generalized linear model (GLM), the influence of three social environments of social capital -in neighborhood, in family, and at school- on students' mental health and academic achievement were examined. Controlling basic characteristics including gender, family background, and residential area, we found that higher level of depressive symptoms associated with sub-scale scores of neighborhood social capital (availability and quality of services (-), cohesive neighborhood relations (+), insecurity and danger of accidents (-)), and sub-scale scores of family social capital (parents' concern and understanding about study and school (-), mutual interest among family and gap of feeling with parents (+), cooperation and solidarity of family (-)), school social capital (cooperation among students (-), Cleanliness / order / safety (-), Violence / Confrontation / Danger (+)).

RC23-268.1

ASHEULOVA, NADIA* (Institute for the History of Science and Technology of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia)

The Role of the International Sociological Association for Boosting Academic Career and Building Global Networks

International societies/associations are playing an important role in the processes of professionalization and the development of disciplines. In 1958 *Robert K. Merton* in his paper *"The Functions of the Professional Associations"* defined a professional association as "an organization of practitioners who judge one another as professionally competent and who have banded together to perform social functions which they cannot perform in their separate capacity as individuals". He felt certain that professional associations are important for the regulation of the structural influence on professionals. The associations can help to overcome the problems of ambivalence in a professional society, the possible selfish behavior of professionals. Later on, *Jennifer Platt* wrote about sociological associations (Journal of the International Sociological Association, June 2002; 17 (2)): *"They are playing an important role in the processes of professionalization and the development of disciplines".* Alan Johnson in his brochure *"Charting a course for a successful research career. A Guide for Early Career Researchers"* (April, 2011) recommended young researchers to participate in all activities of professional associations. Professional associations, especially international certainly boost an academic career. A. Johnson summarized: *"International societies are very important and obviously work at a much more global level than National societies. The award of prizes from these societies and other activities such as invitations to present keynote papers at the International Society meeting are indicators of the high level of your research activity and will certainly benefit your research career".* RC23 presents the study of the ISA modern role for boosting an academic career in sociology area, how its activity helps individuals and collective members to cooperate and build academic networks. The project is collecting data to develop a broader picture of the status of ISA across the world and ideas from the members for future ISA development.

WG01-698.1

ASOCHAKOV, YURY* (St.Petersburg State University, Russia)

From Globalization to Post-Globalization: Shifting Paradigm in Modeling the Future of the Nation State and Global

This paper is intended to discuss the prospects and the ways of constructing a new model of nation and global development in a situation of factual and theoretical uncertainty indicated in social and political science by the concept of post-globalization. It aims at analyzing the critical and theoretical potential of the concept of post-globalization for understanding the direction of shifting the paradigms of conceptualization of the future of nation state and its potential effect on political agendas and social policies of international and national administrations.

My research is based on contextualization, theoretical analysis, and conceptualization of the post-globalization critique of the results and further prospects of globalization.

I proceed to the study of the emergence and the content of the post-globalization concept. The concept of post-globalization radicalizes the critique of globalization by the act of heuristic disruption. Delimiting globalization temporally and spatially by drawing the line separating the actual from the "post-" and thus demarcating the contours of globalization as it happened, the concept of post-globalization actualizes understanding of the "fault lines" of neoliberal model, makes them more "visible". My research results in determining the heuristic and constructive value/potential of the post-globalization concept for configuring the foundations of the modeling present-day concept of nation state, global policies of international institutions, national administrations, and the principles of their coordination.

RC17-JS-57.3

ASOR, BUBBLES BEVERLY* (University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines)

Between Strangers and Citizens: Mediating and Making Claims for Migrants in South Korea

This paper examines the role of faith-based organisation in the claims-making process for migrant inclusion and citizenship in an emerging 'multicultural' society like South Korea. Following Peter Berger and John Neuhaus' (1977; 1996) notion of mediating structure, I contextualize faith-based organisation (in particular the Catholic Church) as a *migrant-serving mediating structure* which bridges migrants as 'strangers' and the wider publics in the receiving society. Within the context of migration, mediation as an organisational process and strategy is employed by faith-based organisation to make claims on behalf of migrants whose limited access and resources at the structural level encumber direct transmission of demands and claims to the state, bureaucracy, receiving society and even the market. Based on a multi-sited ethnography of Catholic-based migrant organisations in South Korea, this paper introduces three strategies of mediation between migrants and the wider publics. I first focus on *care mediation* by which the Korean Catholic Church engage social service provision and delivery as a (de)politicized blueprint of welcoming and incorporating migrants especially vis-à-vis welfare and migration regimes. I then present *symbolic and spatial mediation* by which the Catholic Church provides the physical and symbolic infrastructures for migrant community formation especially among Filipino migrants. Through a mediated community-building, the presence and visibility of migrant communities becomes both an object of legitimacy and scrutiny in public sphere. Finally, I present *empowerment mediation* as a paradoxical strategy of providing spaces and resources which migrants employ in the production and maintenance of a "sense of self" and self-worth amidst social exclusion, discrimination, and marginalization. By focusing on these three strategies, the paper offers a portrayal of mediational state-civil society relations that is played out in the context of migration and religion and the need for intermediating institutions in the claims-making for citizenship among migrants.

RC07-JS-19.1

ASSIS, KARINA* (UFSCar, Brazil)

The Fintechs and the Great Brazilian Banks - Disputes, Partnerships and the Reconfiguration of the National Financial Field

Fintechs' breakthrough in the country has allowed a broader and more specific range of financial services. These startup companies become increasingly competitive with traditional services for both their ability to handle highly unstable but flexible scenarios and the ability to focus on the specific needs of particular customer groups and the arsenal of data it can interpret and use for the configuration of its next steps of action in the offer of services. However, what could be just a competition front to the traditional system has become a potential tool for a new performance of the big banks and lenders. We have then configured at least three possible situations to be debated: the one in which Fintechs compete directly with banks in attracting customers and offering innovative and increasingly

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

simple and useful services - making use of its large analysis differential data and algorithms, another one in which they claim investments and compete with each other (obviously this scenario is much more complex, also counting on cooperation for power lines to be established in certain segments), and one in which the banks themselves become propellants of these new players (such as the incubation structures of startups in which such banks become investors).In this sense, it is considered interesting this effort that starts from this new technological trend and that are able to reconfigure the structures, values and lines of strength of a scenario dominated by large and traditional players. From these transformations we operate the naturalizations of the financial way of executing, from the technological base and the customer-focused customization, which redirects the look to large banks and creditors and makes us question the future movements for the preservation of the force of actors already consolidated and the tricks to be used by the entrants to reconfigure this scenario.

RC22-256.5

ASSIS, THAÍS* (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

Between Religious and Secular: The Dynamics of Spirituality

Over the last four decades, Brazilian religious dynamics has changed significantly, notably the diversification of practices and beliefs. The majority of the population is Christian and the Evangelical and Pentecostal denominations are growing in influence. In parallel, a number of practices and beliefs commonly identified as mystic-esoteric or New Age spiritualities have become more prominent, especially among urban middle classes. Based on a sociological perspective, this communication addresses the issue of contemporary forms of religious expression at the fringes of or outside religious institutions, through religiosities and spiritualities that defy the boundaries and the opposition between the religious and the secular. To describe such practices and conceptions has been a challenge for researchers; moreover, in the sociological and anthropological literature, there are multiple terminologies trying to account for the complexity of the social world. Strictly speaking, there is no consensus on the issue and the definitions that some researchers elaborate – concerning both religion and spirituality – seem to be different from the concepts of social actors. Indeed, according to current world trends, individuals involved with spiritualized or mystical practices tend to identify themselves as "nones" or "spiritual, but not religious". These individuals consider their activities as philosophy, faith, explanation, self-knowledge or lifestyle, but not as religion. In addition, they generally present themselves as articulators of a universal knowledge that transcends cultural and religious boundaries. Many sociological analyzes show that such phenomenon neither indicates that there are fewer religious people in Brazil, nor that the secularization theory is valid. Evidence suggests that categories of irreligion encompass expressions of individuals who have some kind of religiousness, but do not consider themselves religious for some reasons. The present work attempts to outline the particularities of these expressions and discourses based on an empirical and theoretical analysis of Brazilian cases.

RC22-260.2

ASSIS, THAÍS* (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

Between Spirituality and Health: Holistic Therapies Beyond the New Age

Based on a sociological perspective, this communication addresses the issue of complementary and alternative medicines (CAMs), officially recognized as integrative and complementary practices (PICs) in Brazilian public health. By analyzing the interfaces between spirituality and health, the study intends to examine how non-biomedical practices originally associated to New Age esoteric spiritualities have achieved a therapeutic status in the Unified Health System (SUS). Over the last four decades, Brazilian religious dynamics has changed significantly, notably the diversification of practices and beliefs. The majority of the population is Christian and the Evangelical and Pentecostal denominations are growing in influence. In parallel, a number of practices and beliefs commonly identified as mystic-esoteric or New Age spiritualities have become more prominent, especially among urban middle classes. This presentation starts from the historical background of alternative and holistic therapies at global and national levels in order to map the social movements that contributed to popularize, legitimate and institutionalize these practices. The theoretical discussion intends to examine how discourses, practices, therapeutic routines and public policies institute and legitimate holistic therapies as instruments for disease prevention, health promotion, well-being, and quality of life. Public disputes, tensions and debates around the professional recognition of therapists are also analyzed. Hence, the work proposes to advance the sociological understanding of the asymmetries of power between the different health care modalities and also of the indicators of autonomy and authority of non-hegemonic therapeutic practices.

RC14-168.2

ASSUMPÇÃO, CAROLINA* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brazil)

Women As Mediators of National Identities in the Globalization

Identities are built dynamically and they are result of association and differentiation processes among individuals in social environment. They arise as an element of belonging mutual recognition between its members. The main interest of this research is to comprehend the mediation of South Korean national identity made by migrant women in cultural centers in São Paulo. The emphasis is on mediation - understood as a process of transmission, meaning allocation and ritualization - of national traditions regarding to cultural roles undertook by the mobilization of national symbols. The cultural mediation marked by female gender enables us to get in contact with national narratives and imaginary, in which women's perspective about their life trajectory and social experiences provide a comprehensive enlargement of national identities development in the context of globalization. The selection of these immigrant groups is based on the recent institutional organization of cultural centers around original nations, as they are Korean Cultural Center in Brazil and Hallyu Cultural Center. These cultural centers, displaced spaces of ritualization and significance of national identities, are not randomly headquartered: they are based on central neighborhoods in the global city of São Paulo, which is permeated by intense flows of social, economical, political and cultural relations immersed in a global scenario.

RC20-JS-5.2

ATOBE, CHISATO* (Rikkyo university, Japan)

Who Supported the Career Development of Japanese Highly Educated Women? : Focus on Social Division of Women between Elementary School Teachers and House Wives in Tokyo between the 1970s and 1980s.

Japan has the third highest GDP but is only ranked 110th for gender equality. This is because the employment rate of women did not rise as much as other developed countries, despite demographic changes. In other words, we can say that it follows a civilization process different from other countries. In recent years, the Japanese government has a policy to promote the participation of women in the labor market. In this paper, I will consider the problems that women continue to work after giving birth in a society with large gender inequality, in the historical case in Japan. I focus on female teachers in elementary schools who managed to continue working after getting married and giving birth in a time when married women being housewives was a growing trend in Japan. I presented at the ISA 2018 Toronto, where I spoke about maternity leave substitute system for highly educated women resulted in a new job for women with low income and unstable employment, in a society based on gender disparity. This time, I will discuss about domestic workers, which were also needed when highly educated female workers continued to work after giving birth. So, I conducted interviews with female elementary school teachers who moved from local cities to Tokyo in the 1960s, and housewives who helped female teachers' house work and childcare. At that time, many female teachers entered urban areas, which also caused the "feminization of teachers" in Japan. I investigated the trajectories of female teachers, when they had no relatives in the neighborhood. As a result, I believe it is necessary to understand the workers of the reproductive field and the informal sector, who identify themselves as housewives, when we consider about the career formation of women in the countries where the gender division are strong.

RC37-JS-68.3

ATTENCOURT, BORIS* (Ecole des hautes études en sciences sociales (EHESS), France)

The Fabric of Profane Intellectual Taste : The Case of Conferences of Scientific Culture

Notre communication se propose d'analyser la fabrique du goût intellectuel profane à partir d'une ethnographie multisite menée dans les années 2000 en France parmi les lieux de conférences de culture savante (la BnF, Beaubourg, l'Université de tous les savoirs, le Collège international de philosophie, etc.). De telles instances et l'audience qu'elles rencontrent auprès d'un large public s'inscrivent dans le développement depuis la fin des années 1970 de tout un ensemble de circuits de célébration qui mêlent référence à la culture légitime, accessibilité et action : institutions culturelles, presse de qualité, revues intellectuelles, émissions de radio et de télévision, maisons d'édition, laboratoires d'idées, etc. Or, ces nouveaux circuits se sont imposés au milieu des années 1980 comme l'espace où se jouent désormais la valeur publique des idées et de leurs porteurs et, partant, les classements et systèmes de classement intellectuels du grand public. Sur la base des approches mixtes (observations, questionnaire et entretiens) engagées durant notre enquête auprès des auditeurs, nous avons cherché à saisir

la consommation des conférences savantes sous l'angle de ses déterminants, modalités et usages. Il ressort du traitement de ce matériau empirique qu'une telle pratique renvoie avant tout à des trajectoires émaillées de décalages scolaires et professionnels qui portent les individus à entretenir un rapport ambivalent à l'école et ses hiérarchies et, par conséquent, à trouver des formes de salut dans les styles et discours anti-école que leur procurent des producteurs d'idées à la fibre extra-universitaire. Caractérisé de la sorte, le goût intellectuel profane peut donc être rapporté à la diffusion par une élite de l'esprit de biens culturels de luxe situés au-delà des classements scolaires, pour des dominés qui tendent à se les approprier de manière plus ou moins légitime selon les différents facteurs de domination de l'espace social (genre, race, classe sociale, etc.).

RC31-380.4

ATTERBERRY, ADRIENNE* (Syracuse University, USA)

Navigating Transnational Higher Education Options

This presentation answers the following questions: How do parents navigate the transnational field of higher education? How does this affect where they send their children to complete their K-12 schooling? What challenges do parents of transnationally mobile youth face when getting their children admitted to college? What are the experiences of transnationally mobile youth in college? I examine these questions by focusing on the specific case of Indian American return migrants and their children. In doing so, I describe how the transnational struggle for social status shapes parents' local educational decisions and how, as a result of living a life characterized by mobility, transnational Indian American youth carve out a cultural and social niche for themselves on US college campuses. As such, using the transnational field of higher education as its backdrop, this presentation discusses how parents make educational choices for their children and transnational youths' experiences in US institutions of higher education.

RC04-43.6

ATTERBERRY, ADRIENNE* (Syracuse University, USA)

Transnational Concerted Cultivation: Parenting Practices Among Indian American Return Migrants

Social inequality is produced and reinforced by how parents choose to educate their children. Through analyzing interviews with 39 affluent, professional Indian American return migrant families, this presentation discusses their enactment of a transnational form of concerted cultivation. According to Annette Lareau (2011) concerted cultivation is a middle-class childrearing technique that involves discussions between parents and children and children's participation in organized activities. As a result of these experiences, children develop a sense of entitlement that benefits them in institutional settings whereby they learn to make demands on adults. This provides middle class children with important institutional advantages that may be valuable when they enter the labor market. Annette Lareau (2011) originally defined concerted cultivation in relation to Black and White, middle class US families. Expanding upon the original concept, Pawan Dhingra (2018) defines concerted cultivation for Indian American migrant families living within the USA. He describes them as enacting a form of concerted cultivation that emphasizes education and (academic) extracurricular involvement. In his conceptualization, parents' racial and immigrant backgrounds inform how they navigate opportunities and constraints within an intensely competitive environment. In this presentation I extend Lareau's and Dhingra's conceptualizations of concerted cultivation as I discuss how Indian American return migrant parents practice transnational concerted cultivation. I argue that they use four tools in this process: exposing their children to India, educating them in good K-12 schools, nurturing their interests, and encouraging them to travel abroad. I argue that parents use these tools with the goal of facilitating their children's cultivation of advantageous cultural capital that will enable them to be successful, transnationally mobile professionals in the future. In doing so, I discuss how transnational migration enables the emergence of new forms of economic and social inequality.

RC16-JS-20.1

ATZMUELLER, ROLAND* (Institute of Sociology, Austria)

Critical Crisis Theories?

The paper assesses so-called political crisis theories (O'Connor 1987) which were developed by people Claus Offe (1973) and Jürgen Habermas (1972) (and from a different theoretical strand, Nicos Poulantzas) in the crisis of late capitalism/Fordism, for a deeper understanding of finance dominated accumulation. These approaches tried to understand the role of the in the crisis of (fordist) capitalism not only because the interventionist state of late capitalism/Fordism tried to manage the crisis but even more so because these approaches could show that the crisis prone developments in late capitalism/Fordism, which threatened its reproduction, did not simply emerge logics of capital accumulation. Rather they showed how in particular (welfare-state) activities which were developed to manage the destructive effects of capitalist accumulation created crisis tendencies of

its own (eg crisis of legitimacy/loyality, rationality etc). Habermas and Offe did not envisage the transformative capacity of the CMP and the emergence of neoliberal reform projects this at this time.

However, the theoretical core of their argument is still helpful to understand the contradictory developments concerning the reproduction of the CMP in and through crisis in finance capitalism. In this context the attack on welfare system but also the transformation of labour processes in particular in the global north is crucial. This shifts the burden of coping with crisis onto individuals (and their family household), their ability and willingness to constantly adapt their labour-power under a human capital oriented mode of regulation, and to develop their subjective abilities in a post-Taylorist form to secure reproduction through change and to reify their labour power. Thus, the permanent re-composition of their "Arbeitsvermögen" constitutes a crucial mechanism of the reproduction of the relations of production. Thereby, the latter is transformed into a pedagogical relation through which the hegemony of capital over the former is secured.

RC12-150.2

AUCHMUTY, ROSEMARY* (University of Reading,, United Kingdom)

Is Divorce Ever a Feminist Issue?

In a society where marriage is women's main career and livelihood, as was the case in Britain up to the 1970s, and where property is separately held, feminists recognise that divorce law reform will leave many ex-wives destitute unless proper arrangements are put in place for their maintenance. The men who pushed for divorce reform in Britain in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries resisted feminist calls to incorporate such arrangements in each new divorce law (the classic 'after the revolution' argument) and in 1969 (the year of the last Divorce Reform Act) tricked the feminists into abandoning their community-of-property-style bill in favour of the less far-reaching provisions that form the basis of the current law. The 1969/70 legislation is a classic example of how feminists may achieve successful (and much-needed) interventions in law but not in the form, or to the extent, that they wanted; and how men's self-interest almost always prevails.

RC52-JS-37.2

AULAKH, SUNDEEP* (LUBS, United Kingdom)
EDWARDS, LEE (London School of Economics, United Kingdom)

Top Dogs Drink from the Same Bowl! Corporate Professions, Elite Actors and Linked Professionalization Projects.

A central construct within institutional theory (Scott, 2014), several ground-breaking papers have greatly advanced our understanding of organisational fields in recent years (e.g. Hinings et al., 2017; Zietsma et al, 2017), including identifying new pathways engendering field-level change (e.g. Faulconbridge and Muzio, 2019; Furnari, 2016). Yet, with notable exceptions (Furnari, 2016), few studies explore ways in which the interaction between fields produce and reproduce cultural and material practices. Responding to Wooten and Hoffman's (2017) call to adopt a relational approach to organizational fields, this paper explores how the interaction between elite actors of two corporate professions (executive search and public relations) that are unable/unwilling to adopt a traditional professionalization strategy (Muzio et al., 2011), maintain economic privilege and social prestige through exclusionary practices in the name of the client.

Drawing on a qualitative research strategy, including interviews with recruitment professionals serving the public relations industry, we show how narratives such as client service, 'matchmaking', talent and 'fit' are treated as forms of competence by executive search professionals. Deployed in the context of recruiters' self-ascribed roles as 'guides' for the practitioners they are seeking to place in corporate and other elite organizations, such narratives have the effect of reinforcing the 'othering' of BAME practitioners in the recruitment process. The translation of subjective criteria into 'objective' forms of competence results in the prioritisation of client relationships and professional legitimacy in both fields despite their (field-level) aspirations to improve diversity.

This study demonstrates that exclusionary practices occur not only as standalone dynamics within fields, but emerge through field-level interaction of elite actors whose mutual interests are reinforced and where patterns of engagement strengthen normative power of exclusionary practices, thereby simultaneously perpetuating stratification and inequality characteristic of most professional occupations.

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

RC46-JS-86.1

AULENBACHER, BRIGITTE* (Johannes Kepler University, Austria)

DECIEUX, FABIENNE (University of Vienna, Austria)

Social Investment, Child- and Elderly Care – a Polanyian Analysis of the Austrian Care Regime in Times of Marketization and Social Inequalities

The welfare states' paradigm of social investment goes along with politics and policies discovering children and women as human capital and the 'best agers' as productive resource of the society while the multi-morbid elderly people are considered to be cost factors. Combined with the adult worker model it touches and changes the role of the family, the market and the state in the Austrian care regime. Drawing on two projects which investigate child- and live-in care the paper compares the social policies and arrangements. In the first part of the talk we reflect on the social investment paradigm and social policies referring on Karl Polanyi's work and show how the neoliberal governance strengthens but also regulates the marketization and quasi-marketization of care and care work. The second part discusses the case of public and non-profit childcare as an example for quasi-marketization of care drawing on the investigation of stakeholder policies and education in kindergartens. These policies are strongly connected with the adult worker model, the concept of education instead of or besides care and the idea to produce human capital in the case of children and to make women available for the labor market. The third part draws on empirical research on the promises of brokers of live-in care, the policies of stakeholders, and the embeddedness of this care market in the welfare state. It shows how elderly care is organized in the line with the adult worker model privileging the middle classes at cost of the mainly female migrant care workers. The conclusion argues why childcare has to be seen as a case of social investment in line with marketization and elderly care has to be seen as a case of marketization instead of social investment.

RC30-369.3

AVILA, ALYNNI LUIZA* (PONTIFÍCIA UNIVERSIDADE CATÓLICA DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL, Brazil)

Camino Académico Y Profesional De Doctores EN Geografía De UNA Universidad Pública DEL Sur De Brasil

La inserción profesional de los graduados ha sido objeto de investigación desde la perspectiva de verificar el desempeño de los alumnos de los cursos más diversos en el mercado laboral. Sin embargo, existe un desajuste notable entre la producción intelectual académica de los graduados y las políticas de democratización y expansión del acceso a la educación superior observadas en las últimas décadas. Los estudios de posgrado, en este plan, han adquirido una importancia central, dado que el aumento en la matrícula ha resultado en un mayor grado de profesionales calificados que juegan un papel fundamental en la producción de conocimiento y el desarrollo de nuevas tecnologías. El Programa de Posgrado en Geografía (Posgea) del Instituto de Geociencias (IGEO) de la Universidad Federal de Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS) se encuentra entre los mejores del país según la evaluación de la Coordinación para la Mejora del Personal de Educación Superior. (CAPES) Teniendo en cuenta que Posgea tiene como objetivo la formación de profesionales académicos altamente calificados, ¿la inversión personal en la carrera durante la trayectoria educativa favorece la inclusión de los doctorados en puestos académicos y de investigación? La población analizada consistió en 80 graduados de doctorado de 2008/1 a 2016/1. La recopilación de datos se realizó a través de cuestionarios en línea, disponibles a través de la plataforma Google Docs. Los datos se analizaron estadísticamente con la ayuda del software SPSS y NVivo. Los resultados muestran que la inserción previa al curso de doctorado en el mercado laboral y la participación en eventos durante todo el curso de posgrado favorecen la entrada de docentes en instituciones federales de educación superior.

RC13-166.4

AWACHAR, SMITA* (Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, India)

Leisure Time Activities of Working Women in India

Leisure time is a product of modern society. Though some roots of leisure activities are found in ancient period .In modern era concept of work and leisure are redefined according to class, caste, region and religion.

In Indian society concept of work and leisure was defined according to religion, region and gender too. A general assumption is that working women who also fulfill domestic responsibilities are starved of time for themselves. In India concept of work has been changing after industrialisation in general and after accepting new economic policy in particular.

After accepting new economic policy participation of women in labour force is decreasing constantly though Government is implementing several policies and programs for women's empowerment. Women experience inequalities in gaining access to work and it also reflect in gaining access to leisure 'space' and activities.

This study aims to search the relation among leisure and work and also leisure and gender in India.

RC28-331.3

AYALA, CONSTANZA* (Doctor(c) in Sociology UC Chile, Chile)

Teachers' Bias and the Academic Achievement of Foreign-Born Students: Testing the Compounding Effect Hypothesis

Sociology has paid little attention to teachers and focused on the relevance of schools in the reproduction of social stratification. Moreover, the use of different empirical strategies has shown mixed results. In this paper, I try to address some of these issues. This paper analyzes the bias of primary school teachers on foreign-born and national students, relying on the compounding effect hypothesis. I apply a double-blinding design using a difference-in-difference analysis on administrative data from Chile. Data availability allows me to measure academic performance with standardized (blind) and teachers' (non-blind) scores in mathematics and language. Results show that teachers present a positive bias towards Latin American students compared to their Chilean and other foreign-born counterparts in mathematics. However, in language, the gap is negative. This difference is higher when the cultural capital of students is included. A possible explanation comes from the social reproduction theory, which suggests that students with higher material and immaterial resources experience a more significant benefit from teachers' effectiveness. Moreover, as teachers are part of the social structure, they rely on stereotypes in their perceptions and attitudes towards their underprivileged students. This explicative mechanism can be related to ethnic discrimination in the grading process. Although these findings are not conclusive, there is a hint that teachers could rely on negative or positive stereotypes reproducing social inequalities in the educational system. These results help to discuss teacher effectiveness and educational attainment of disadvantaged students from a sociological approach and contribute to public policymakers.

RC52-644.2

AYDAR, ZEYNEP* (Research Institute for Regional and Urban Development, Germany)

How to Transfer Artistic Knowledge? the Case of Turkish Musicians in Germany

The concept of *cultural capital* coined by Bourdieu is understood to be contextual. This contextuality is shaped by inclusion and exclusion practices of a certain society that turns into either recognition or devaluation of certain abilities and skills. Although the concept has been used widely in the research of the highly-skilled migrants, these studies tend to exclude the field of arts. This article addresses a very specific sub-group of migrants in Germany: Turkish Classical music artists. This sub-group is uninvestigated although this migration path is continuous since the 1930's. It carries importance since cultural capital is not equal among migrant groups and theirs is different than the majority of guest-worker generation Turks in Germany. The musicians were educated in highly eurocentric institutions and they are experts in a genre that does not originate from Turkey but has strong historical roots in Germany. This paper questions the experiences of highly-skilled Turkish musicians in Germany in terms of knowledge transfer of an occupation that is hegemonic and has its own language. The purpose of the paper is to understand how social negotiation is carried out in the field of arts in Germany and to explore the role of dynamics regarding institutional settings in this field. This study shows that there is a strong relationship between Turkey and Germany regarding Classical music owing to the artistic knowledge and expert exchange that took place in the 1930's. This relation, the reception of this genre in Germany and the fact that music is a language itself eliminates the problematics of entering the foreign labor market. Ultimately, this article argues that in the context of Germany, the cultural capital of the Turkish musicians is recognized which eases the process of knowledge transfer, unlike being experienced by other profession groups.

RC52-637.3

AZAIS, CHRISTIAN* (Conservatoire national des arts et métiers (Cnam), France)

DIEUAIDE, PATRICK (Université Paris 3, France)

Digital Work Platforms: A Challenge to Professions and Organisations

Granovetter's notion of "Strength of the weak ties" is a challenge for Professions and Organisations in a time when digital work platforms (DWP) are spreading all over the world.

Drawing on case studies, this communication examines the conditions for organizing and managing the employment relationship on DWPs. We show that these conditions are largely due to the disruptive nature of the process of digitizing the employee/employer relationship. Digitalisation replaces the employment contract of the standard employment relationship with a triangular "worker - platform - customer" relationship. The boundaries become opaque and uncertain: subordination disappears, labour law gives way to commercial law, the figures of the employer and the employee lose institutional visibility. We seek to clarify the contours of this "in-between" model and propose to use the notion of "grey zone". The notion of "employment grey zone" (EGZ) makes it possible to shift the researcher's perspective by focusing attention on practices and "intermediate spaces of regulation", relatively autonomous and endowed with their own dynamics. This broadens the perspective and helps to better understand the impact on the employment relationship of new forms of governance in a context of digital turn.

We argue on the foundations and interest of mobilising this geopolitical notion in the field of industrial relations. The links between digital platforms and grey zone are then examined. In particular, we show that digital governance is based on a confusion of powers between coordination and leadership. The reflection continues in a third phase with an examination of digital management practices in two areas: the control of the activity of connected workers and the production and management of externalities induced by the operation of platforms. We conclude with a discussion on the heuristic value of the notion of grey zone of employment and its meaning for professions and organisations.

RC11-139.2

AZAR, ARIEL* (University of Chicago, USA)

The Interplay between Life Courses and the Welfare State: Women's Mental Health Later in Life in Comparative Perspective

How can exposure to different welfare contexts throughout the life course moderate the way individual characteristics affect people's health? More specifically, how can generosity of child care, maternity leave, and unemployment policies moderate the effects of childhood SES, mid-life labor-force and family-formation trajectories, and social mobility over women's mental health later in life? Using SHARELIFE data, a retrospective survey representative of the population aged 50+ in 13 European countries, I employ sequence and multi-level regression analyzes in order to better understand mental health inequalities by bringing the welfare state as a dynamic time-varying entity, and labor-force and family-formation patterns as non-static throughout time. Mental health has rarely being used to study the association between life courses and health, but some long-term effects of life course circumstances over mental health have been documented. However, research has not looked at life course stages simultaneously and contextually. Looking at women's mental health is a particularly important considering traditional gender roles and the incorporation of women into the labor market among the cohort observed in this study (1943 - 1958), which created several sources of stress that might translate into mental health issues later in life. Results show that women who experienced a disadvantaged childhood, who were downwardly mobile, and who followed non-traditional labor-force and family-formation trajectories, show worst mental health later in life. However, by showing that these effects are weaker in contexts with more generous welfare states in different policy domains, this paper advances the intersection between political sociology and social epidemiology in two ways: by moving forward from static definitions of the welfare state, understanding it as an institutional entity that changes over time, and conceptualizing it as an institution that can be analytically fragmentized into different policy domains in order to understand how it affects health inequalities.

RC11-138.2

AZAR, ARIEL* (University of Chicago, USA)
BAMBS, CLAUDIA (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

To What Extent Can Lifelong Employment and Wellbeing-Habits Trajectories Moderate the Negative Effects of Disadvantaged Early-Life Conditions on Chronic Diseases?

During the last two decades, sociological and epidemiological research has stressed that people who confront material and social disadvantages in early-life periods (i.e., pregnancy, childhood and youth) have a higher risk in old age for non-communicable chronic conditions such as cancer, hypertension, diabetes and others. This research has also highlighted that adulthood conditions (notably, occupational status and health behaviors) can moderate the negative health effect of adverse childhood experiences. Nevertheless, when it comes to adulthood measures, most of these studies consider static indicators from only one point in adulthood, thus neglecting the effect of long-term trajectories in domains such as employment, health and wellbeing. Based on a life-course approach and using longitudinal statistical tools (sequence analysis and regression models) this study examines to what extent the association between early-life conditions and non-communicable chronic diseases in old age is moderated by lifelong and simultaneous employment and wellbeing-habits trajectories. The research is

focused in Chile, a relatively high-income (but strongly unequal) Latin-American country, that has achieved universal health coverage (99.9%) in 2013, and where non-communicable diseases account for 85% of all deaths among adults. To perform this study, we used data from the survey '*Life course and vulnerability among older people in Santiago, Chile*', which provides information about key experiences and transitions across the entire life of 802 individuals aged 65 to 75 years old. Among other preliminary results, we observe that long-term trajectories indicating weak labor market attachment (i.e. career interruptions, informal and part-time jobs) and simultaneously inadequate wellbeing habits (i.e., low physical activity, high tobacco and alcohol consumption, and permanent stress) increase the odds of chronic diseases among individuals with disadvantaged origins. The results of this study will have academic and policy salience for countries aiming at promoting healthy lives among older people based on a life-course perspective.

WG06-712.4

AZEVEDO, MARCOS* (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, France)

Mental Illness and Its Milieu: Socio-Spatial Issues on Housing Support for Mentally Distressed People in France

In France, the reform of psychiatric assistance and the emergence of the "médico-social" sector in the 1970s led to an important reconfiguration of mental health policy, care practices and trajectories of people with severe mental disorders. This policy aims, somehow, to avoid wellknow spatial patterns: imprisonment, homelessness, long-term hospitalizations, wandering, social isolation at home etc., and, to do so, improve housing and home-based care.

Taking these elements into account, my doctoral research focuses on home-based care for people with mental distress in France and aims to analyse its spatial issues. My reflections are grounded in a fieldwork (involving interviews and observations) realised on three different Parisian home-based services: (1) a psychiatric team responsible for the home visits of psychiatric patients living in social housing estates ; (2) a social support team composed of social workers caring for around eighty people and (3) a medical-social support service composed of a multidisciplinary team in charge of the case management of around seventy users.

Assuming that social practices are inherently spatial practices, I argue that these three different services (re)shape the living space-time of mental health users : these teams build and organise territories of life by constraining actions, mediating interactions and regulating social practices of everyday life through spatial arrangements focused on home and dwelling. Home visits corresponds to the main tool of intervention in this field and places workers and users into ambiguous situations and spaces and promotes reflections on professional jurisdiction and deviants uses of living spaces. Home visits can also be considered as a way to reframe peolple's senses of dwelling.

The elements presented here ask us about the spatial (and therefore social) inscription of these people in the city within an ecology of services, practices and experiences which aims to render the city habitable for this population.

RC22-265.4

AZEVEDO, PEDRO* (Universidade Estadual do Norte Fluminense, Brazil)
AMÉLIA BELCHIOR MESQUITA, WANIA (Universidade Estadual do Norte Fluminense Darcy Ribeiro, Brazil)

The Mobilization of the Religious Leaders of the Metropolitan Community Church (MCC) Under the Perspective of an Inclusive Religion

This study aims to understand the meanings and practices that the religious leaders of the Metropolitan Community Church (MCC), located in Rio de Janeiro city, mobilize about the relationship between Christianity and sexual diversity in the Brazilian religious context. At the theological and doctrinal level, this evangelical stream called Pentecostal, pay different kind of attention as usual about religious and sexual diversity, mainly in the debate based on the inclusion of "social minorities". In its version of the biblical texts, the MCC produces the rereading guided by scientific work yielding an inclusive Christian doctrine. With the participant observation method inside cults and activities of this institution, it is noticed the appreciation of a theological formation for the leaders as a mechanism of widening the meanings and practices of gender and sexuality in the religious scenario. "Including theology" is based on the political participation of different social actors. It presents as religious mission the idea of "social justice" and because of it, is common that the institution be present in protests, realize marriages between LGBT people, promove prevention campaigns about IST, and another actions that put on its agenda the human rights. As consequence, religious leaders articulate inclusive theology in the resignification of discourses promoted by Christian streams that do not promote the inclusion of non-heterosexual people. Inclusive theology presents itself as an alternative to people who had their religious trajectory in institutions who denied their gender identity and their sexual identity.

RC29-359.1

AZEVEDO, RODRIGO* (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Incarceration and Penal Alternatives in Brazil and Canada - Comparative Study of the Scope and Impact of Criminal Alternatives in the Two Countries

The Brazilian prison population grows uninterruptedly throughout the post-Constitution period of 1988. Considering the fact that in this period the possibilities of alternative punishment and measures were expanded, as well as alternatives to provisional imprisonment, It is assumed that the relationship between prison and the alternatives proposed in its place is not necessarily of rupture, but also of coexistence, continuity and reciprocal functioning. On the other hand, Canada has maintained an incarceration rate close to 100 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants over the past 30 years, not adopting the policy of mass incarceration of the American neighbors and expanding the possibilities of alternative mediation and punishment, as well as prioritizing the application of the prison sentence for short periods. Thus, if it is relevant to question what criminal alternatives "did", what is the impact of their implementation in reducing incarceration, and to question "what was done" with criminal alternatives, how the actors involved in its production and implementation, as well as in other areas of the judicial field, sought to lead, implement or oppose them. In this sense, it is intended, with the present research, to establish criteria of comparison on the imprisonment and the penal alternatives in two countries whose data point to the existence of a contrasting situation, and that will allow to advance in the comprehension of the elements that can somehow influence the greater or lesser ability of criminal alternatives to effectively constitute a mechanism for reducing incarceration.

RC29-356.2

AZEVEDO, RODRIGO* (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Punitive Populism, Penal Reforms, and Response to Crime in Brazil - the Bolsonarian Discourse for Public Security and Its Impact on Crime Control Institutions

Jair Bolsonaro's victory in Brazil's presidential election in 2018 usheres in a new moment in criminal policy. The lack of more effective measures to contain violence, the reform of police institutions and the assurance of public security by governments following the redemocratization process since the 1988 Constitution have opened the way for the rise of criminal populism, providing answers. reactive and regressive to the problem, but with increasing social support. With about 60,000 homicides per year, and a rate of 30 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants, the growing sense of insecurity and fear of crime was one of the factors driving Bolsonaro's bid. Once in government, the discourse of punitive populism gave rise to a set of initiatives, both legal reforms and the empowerment of police institutions and questioning the defense of fundamental rights and guarantees. The present work seeks to map the main elements of the pocket speech for crime control, the measures implemented by the current government and their impact on justice and security institutions.

RC39-492.3

AZÓCAR DE LA CRUZ, GABRIELA* (Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Chile)

Narrativas De Una Crisis Socioecológica: El Caso Del Megaincendio De 2017 En La Comuna De San Antonio, Chile

Las crisis socioecológicas dan cuenta de la estrecha vinculación entre sistemas sociales y ecológicos, develando diferentes efectos que sinérgicamente tiene uno sobre otro. Los sistemas y sus organizaciones son capaces de aprender de las crisis socioecológicas y adaptarse a los nuevos escenarios que estas generan. Comunidades e instituciones involucradas en la producción e intervención de este tipo de crisis pueden renovar sus conocimientos y recursos para enfrentar futuros eventos similares, aumentado con ello su capacidad de adaptación. El supuesto de esta investigación es que las crisis socioecológicas se constituyen en una dinámica de comunicaciones diversas que se intersectan e influencian positiva y negativamente y que se potencia a partir de las contradicciones internas sobre sus atribuciones causales, consecuencias y proyecciones de reestructuración. Lo que se comunica como crisis socioecológica es una conjunción de narrativas en las que se enfrentan versiones contradictorias y complementarias que dan cuenta de su carácter controversial. Esta investigación aborda el estudio del mega incendio producido en Chile el año 2017, analizando como caso particular la comuna de San Antonio. Esta comuna presenta uno de los índices más altos de ocurrencia de incendios forestales en el país. Fue una de las comunas con mayor daño social y de infraestructura urbana como consecuencia del megaincendio de 2017. A partir de análisis de prensa y entrevistas cualitativas a actores clave (técnicos, políticos, fuerzas armadas y comunitarios) se presentarán resultados que describen y caracterizan las diferentes narrativas sobre las causas del megaincendio de 2017 y de su propagación, junto con describir los mecanismo de restructuración de este sistema socioecológico. Se identifican los aprendizajes que dan cuenta de un incremento en su capacidad adaptativa, a la vez que el déficit de coordinación entre instituciones y las medidas de mitigación adoptadas luego de la ocurrencia del megaincendio el año 2017.

B

RC04-57.6

BA, YIN* (, United Kingdom)

Teacher-Styled Chasing Perfection: Research on the Education Field of Chinese Primary and Secondary School Teachers' Children from the Perspective of Cultural Capital

As teachers' status in society continues to increase, the family life of teachers has gradually entered the public's field of vision. Teachers educate their children, but they are not as smooth as people think. In this research, using depth interviews and grounded theory as research approachings, 15 children of primary and secondary school teachers were involved in qualitative research. Pierre Bourdieu's cultural capital theory was used as a theoretical perspective to study the educational experience of teachers' children in both school and family education fields.

The study shows that, due to the professional characteristics of teachers, there is an overlapping and fuzzy intersection between the school and family education fields. The opposing cooperation between the two is the focus of shaping the unique educational experience of teachers and children. Meanwhile, the differences in cultural capital used by different teachers' children's families are the keys to achieving different social benefits and influences of cultural capital. This study believes that there are strategical differences in the use of superior resources given by teachers in different teachers' families, especially when assigning family power relations. The application of different strategies is the key to different educational outcomes.

In terms of research results, this study proposes that teacher families have the initiative in cultural capital reproduction, mainly because parent-child presents gamification strategies in the interaction of dual education fields. At the same time, it proposes ways to improve the dilemma of teachers' children's family education, that is, to carry out cooperative educational games in the form of "family-child collusion".

RC05-60.7

BACAL ROIJ, AZRIL* (Uppsala University, Sweden)

The Commoditization of Nature and People. The Struggle Against Neoliberal Extractivism

The UN Declaration Human Rights on Indigenous Peoples, finally in place thanks to the joined efforts of Rodolfo Stavenhagen (UN Rapporteur at the time) and Victoria Tauli-Corpuz (President at the time of the UN International Platform for Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples), provides an international legal platform of human rights, from where Indigenous Peoples' Movements are enabled to safeguard and counteract to some extent the continuing murder and intimidation of environmental activists. The policies to criminalize environmental activism and protest of indigenous movements are associated with countries with authoritarian regimes and neo-liberal policies, closely allied to the interests of powerful mining, construction, oil and gas international corporations. These key players in the global economy tend to deny climate change and regard nature and people as commodities. In the end, the entailed conflict is not just about a wasteful economy and environmental devastation. It is primarily a cultural war between competing visions of the world and nature. The future of our planet and Humanity depends not only in averting a climate catastrophe. It also depends on the outcome of this cultural war, where the human rights of indigenous peoples holds a decisive role.

RC39-496.2

BACIGALUPE, GONZALO* (University of Massachusetts Boston USA & CIGIDEN Chile, USA)

Citizen Science for Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance with Children and Adolescents in Chile

Greater inclusion of children in disaster risk governance as part of a children's rights paradigm has been the subject of collaborative research in several countries. These contributions underline that children's participation could improve the effectiveness and legitimacy of disaster policies and interventions, incorporating their unique knowledge about disasters and recognizing them as right-bearing citizens. In Chile, we are developing DRR modules that are integrated into the regular educational curriculum, working directly with students and teachers. Educational research projects with children and adolescents, however, carry inherent risks of misrepresentation, tokenism and exploitation, as demonstrated by an extensive literature on the topic in geography and other branches of the social sciences. In spite of these challenges, little research so far has worked on the development of appropriate methodologies to engage children and youth in disaster management. We are experimenting with photo mapping as a way of engaging students in a coastal territory. The study takes a first step in that direction by exploring the value of participatory photo mapping (PPM) in this context. The few existing experiences with PPM suggests that this technique could provide a use-friendly way to involve young people, facilitating critical reflections and communication hard to achieve through purely textual methods. Two local schools are involved, organizing weekly class activities over a period of three months consisting of photo surveys followed by discussions in class. Participants take an active role in defining the mapping focus advancing a participatory citizen science iis an instrument for children to learning science practice to engage with community members and experts in reflecting upon DRR strategies and knowledge locally. We hope to contribute to a small but growing body of critical literature on children-led disaster management, laying the basis for developing a model of disaster management that is more inclusive of young people.

RC24-293.3

BACK, ADALBERTO* (University of São Paulo - School of Public Health, Brazil)
DI GIULIO, GABRIELA (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

Mapping Actors in São Paulo's Urban Development Policies: Interests at Stake in the Challenge to Sustainability

In the context of global climate change, extreme weather events are increasingly intense and frequent, challenging the adaptability of urban space. In this sense, the literature points out that urban planning is a relevant instrument to address several sectoral policies capable of linking the urban agenda to the reduction of socio-environmental risks. Our findings indicate that the São Paulo's Master Plan (2014) presents innovations capable of promoting urban sustainability transition, including: i) promotion of population and construction density in the mass transportation axes (compact city); ii) socio vulnerabilities reduction based on housing policy, including regular source of funds for social housing, land reservation in consolidated urban areas and urban resettlement of people in risk areas; iii) and promotion of green infrastructure implementation strategies related to the creation of a green belt, public parks and water basin's protection. However, its long-term implementation involves distributive conflicts and may change in different political, economic and social contexts over time. Thus, the central objective of this work is to identify the dynamics of conflicts between the main actors that seek to influence urban development policy taking into account their views, interests and demands on urban regulatory structures and how their views converge or not with the assumptions of sustainable urban transition. In particular, we highlight the performance of three urban actors who played an important role in the municipality's recent urban development policy: the real estate market, upper-middle-class neighborhood associations and housing movements. To support our analysis, we conduct semi-structured interviews and we survey the discourses of these different social groups expressed in documents produced during public consultations to review the city's urban laws. This approach seeks to fill a gap in the international literature on the causes that support or limit the implementation of policies aimed at sustainable urban transition.

RC24-293.2

BACK, ADALBERTO* (University of São Paulo - School of Public Health, Brazil)
DI GIULIO, GABRIELA (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

Sao Paulo Urban Development Policy: Distributive Conflicts and Adaptive Capacity

In the context of global climate change, extreme weather events are increasingly intense and frequent, challenging the ability to adapt in urban space. Thus, urban planning is a relevant tool to address, in a systemic way, several sectoral policies capable of linking the urban agenda with the reduction of socio-environmental risks. The São Paulo's master plan, 2014, presents innovations capable of promoting the transition to sustainability in the urban space, with a view to its regulatory instruments related to the promotion of *population and constructicve density*, the *redistribution of resources and risk management in housing policy* (sources of regular resources; urban resettlement; reserve of land to social housing), and promotion of *environmental sustainability* (financing instruments and reserve of green areas for the creation of parks). However, its long-term implementation involves distributive conflicts and can undergo changes in different political, economic and social contexts over time. Thus, the main objective of this paper is to identify the dynamics of conflicts of interest between social groups in the implementation of São Paulo's urban development policy, particularly in relation to recent attempts at a (re) interpretation of the Master Plan guidelines, in view of the proposals for revision of the urban zoning law, aiming to make it more flexible to capture urban surplus value. This movement tends to prioritize the interests of the real estate market to the detriment of the interests of housing social movements, neighborhood associations and environmentalist movements, weakening the mechanisms of redistribution of resources to social housing and expansion of green areas in the city. To support our analysis, we survey the discourses of the

different social groups expressed in documents and interviews, as well as we perform a historical series of the commitment of resources focused on social housing and environmental preservation, in City of São Paulo.

RC19-238.6

BACK, FRANCY MARY* (UNESP, Brazil)
KERBAUY, MARIA TERESA (UNESP, Brazil)

El Sistema Unificado De Asistencia Social (SUAS) y La Protección Social Brasileña: Correlación Entre Los Niveles De Gestión Del Sistema y La Reducción De La Pobreza Extrema

Históricamente vista como caridad y benevolencia, la Asistencia Social fue reconocida en Brasil como una política pública bajo la Constitución Federal de 1988, incorporándose como una de las bases del trípode de la Seguridad Social. A pesar de la relevancia legal, el desarrollo institucional de esta política se retrasó, e incluso con la promulgación de la Ley Orgánica de Asistencia Social, cinco años después, en 1993, faltaba la construcción de instrumentos de coordinación que permitieran la operación compartida entre las entidades federativas. Esta situación comienza a cambiar en 2004, 10 años después, a partir de la movilización popular en la IV Conferencia Nacional de Asistencia Social, que señala la necesidad de una Política Nacional de Asistencia Social con la consolidación del Sistema Unificado de Asistencia Social. . Hay una inflexión en la trayectoria de la política de Asistencia Social con SUAS, en aproximadamente 10 años después de su publicación, casi todos los 5570 municipios brasileños se unieron al Sistema. Pero, ¿la amplia adhesión de los municipios al SUAS significa un cambio en los estándares de protección social, especialmente dirigido a las personas en situación de pobreza? Para verificar la existencia de una correlación entre la gestión de SUAS y sus impactos en las tasas de pobreza extrema en municipios medianos de São Paulo (entre 10 y 50 mil habitantes), este estudio compara los porcentajes y la pobreza extrema antes y después de SUAS Censo y 200 y 2010 y correlacionarlos con los datos de gestión SUAS disponibles en la base de datos SAGI / MDS

RC12-150.6

BADER, DINA* (New York University, USA)

Gender, Law, and Symbolic Politics: U.S. Republicans and the Ban on Female Genital Mutilation

In 2018, a federal judge ruled that the U.S. Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) ban — untested since its implementation in 1996 — was unconstitutional. His ruling ended the first federal prosecution of FGM in the U.S. involving two doctors from an Indian-Muslim community in Michigan. This case and the subsequent judge's ruling gathered public outrage. In response, over twenty anti-FGM state laws have been introduced, and white Republican lawmakers sponsored two third of them. This paper examines the U.S. Republicans' commitment to end FGM and shows how their rescue narratives of Black and brown immigrant girls from FGM is an illuminating demonstration of femonationalism in the United States. Following Sara Farris (2017), femonationalism describes the discourses that suggest the inferiority of the immigrant Others regarding women's rights and gender equality, thus lauding the host nation's moral virtue. This concept uncovers the intertwinement between feminist claims and xenophobic ideas within public discourse, which stigmatizes non-Western immigrants in the name of women's rights. I will argue that Republican lawmakers' claim to "protect little girls from FGM" is merely symbolic politics aiming to pursue both the anti-immigration and nationalist agenda of the Republican party.

RC18-218.2

BADILLA RAJEVIC, MANUELA* (Universidad de Valparaíso, Chile)

Carnivals and Barricades of Memory: Political Repertoires of Mobilization of Peripheral Neighborhoods in Post-Dictatorship Chile

Transitions from authoritarian dictatorships to democracy in Latin American countries strengthened a discourse that deeply connects recognition and memory of the victims of these regimes with an ideal of reconciliation and consolidation of democracy. However, during the last years, new generations from peripheral neighborhoods of Santiago are mobilizing an alternative memory that challenges the idea of reconciliation and the repertories of remembering. Young people are remembering the resistance movement against the 1973-1990 military dictatorship that played a key role in these areas, as well as the process of urban segregation and stigmatization that the constant police harassment and violent repression triggered in these territories.

According to the first Chilean Truth Commission the repressive military apparatus targeted many peripheral areas of Santiago were actions of solidarity and resistance were part of the everyday experiences. Many of these areas, have remained in the margins, not only of the economic growth -becoming hubs for *drug*

traffic; but also, disappearing from the public memory of the dictatorial time. Yet, today, young neighbors who did not experienced first-hand that repression are bringing back the memory of urban segregation, solidarity and urban struggles against the military apparatus through creative and many times violent demonstrations, such as Carnivals of memory, barricades or actual confrontations against the police.

Throughout the analysis of 50 in-depth interviews with young people from these areas, archive analysis, and fieldwork ethnography, I suggest that silenced and bottom-up expressions of public memory of the dictatorship inspire and activate new generations and mobilize contemporary social demands that have the capacity of questioning the current state of democracy. Remembering has become a key political repertoire in these marginalized territories that strengthens civic engagement of young people who today find within the past an effective way to be part of the political community.

RC47-587.4

BAGINOVA, MINA* (Charles University Prague, Czech Republic)

Rising Against the Radical Rigth: New Feminist Wave in Central-Eastern Europe

Since 2016, East Central Europe has witnessed a significant increase of women's protests and feminist mobilizations. Particularly in Poland, attacks on reproductive rights have mobilized various segments of society and brought thousands of people into the streets. Around these protests, a very important and effective activist platform called Black Protest has formed, countering the far-right and ultra-conservative government. Similar mobilizations have occurred in other parts of the region, such as the #IamNotAfraidTo Speak in Russia and Ukraine, and pro-choice protests in Slovakia, Croatia, Czech Republic, and elsewhere. These mobilizations are part of recent women's and feminist wave of protests that have occured all over the globe, such as the #IamNotAfraidTo Speak in Russia, Ukraine, and Kazachstan, the global #metoo movement, Ni Una Menos in Argentina, Peru, Bolivia, the Women's Strike in the US, and many more. Using my ethnographic data, in this paper I explore the transnationality of feminist movements in East Central Europe, and their connections to the international feminist mobilizations, the 'traveling feminism' or 'migrant tactics' of transnational feminist movement. Furthermore, being both a researcher and an activist, in this paper, I explore the question of what is the role of a resercher working with feminist movements, the challenges of activist-research synthesis, and possible consolidations.

RC38-483.4

BAHL, EVA* (University of Goettingen, Germany)

Ending up in Brazil – Leaving Situations of Collective Violence As a Long-Term Process

In this paper I will discuss the situation of refugees and migrants who have left sociohistorical situations of collective violence and lived in Brazil for several years.

Based on my empirical findings from the research project "Biographies of migrants from Syria and West Africa in Brazil and in Germany", funded by the German Research Foundation, I will discuss how leaving a context of collective violence is oftentimes a long-term process. In the cases I will present in this paper, Brazil was not the intended destination, nor was it perceived as the final point of a process that had already lasted for many years. Rather, the respective migration processes were influenced by historical coincidences and were interrelated with transnational networks, (changing) constructions of belonging, and figurations with other individuals, institutions and groupings in which the migrants were embedded.

Biographical research enables us to accompany and analyze these processes and figurations. Biographical interviews and historical context research allow us to reflect upon the background constellations that result in particular migration "decisions". Follow-up interviews direct our focus to the processuality of migration and (possibly temporary) arrival.

As the corona pandemic has deeply affected the conducting of fieldwork, I will discuss possible ways of keeping in touch with interviewees, and consider how this enables us to analyze the processuality of flight and migration processes even (or especially) in situations of profound crisis.

RC24-286.2

BAILEY BERGAMIN, GINO* (,)
ESPINOSA PARRA, FELIPE* (Universidad Santo Tomás, Chile)

Residualidad Global En Contexto Latinoamericano: El Caso De La Región De Valparaíso

La investigación tiene como propósito indagar en el desarrollo urbano residencial y de servicios en el caso de Valparaíso en Chile, un área metropolitana que colinda con la capital del país Santiago. Para ello, se analizan datos de permisos

de edificación por tipo y destino de construcción para los años 2001-2019, periodo considerado relevante para comprender los procesos de desarrollo urbano en una etapa de globalización. Los resultados indican una fuerte tendencia a la concentración de la edificación de destino Industria, Comercio y Establecimientos Financieros (ICEF) en la región Metropolitana respecto a la Región de Valparaíso y al total nacional. El trabajo interpreta estos fenómenos a luz de los debates sobre los procesos de globalización y concentración espacial de este tipo de actividades y los modos de integración regional y global de ciudades latinoamericanas intermedias, que denominamos ciudades residuales. Esto porque quedan rezagadas de las oportunidades de la economía global y afectadas por procesos de rezago que afectan sus sistemas territoriales

RC32-415.4

BAIMURZINA, GUZEL* (Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia)

KABASHOVA, ELENA (Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia)

Women in the Informal Sector of the Russian Economy: Do the Regional Features Matter?

Informal employment of women, its scale, structure and special features are one of the least examined issues not only in Russia and in the world as well. There are many reasons for that: objective - the lack of accurate data; the lack of special regular studies, representative at the subnational level (regions of Russia) and enabling the analysis of the situation by age, sex, residence, education and other factors; methodological - inaccuracies related to the distinction between the concepts of informal employment and employment in the informal sector of the economy, disputes about the criteria for classifying households workers as employed people etc.; subjective – some respondents participating in the surveys are not aware of the presence or absence of formal employment or refuse to answer the relevant questions, etc. Meanwhile, the well-known problems of gender discrimination and informal employment are closely related to the phenomenon of segmentation of the labor market. According to the concept of labor market segmentation, the secondary (periphery) group consists of employed under short-term contracts and without contracts, working part-time, without guarantees of workplace preservation in times of economic recession, subcontractors, borrowed workers, self-employed. The relevance of the problem is due to the consequences and social risks that accompany women's employment in the informal sector (lack of development opportunities, education and career growth; social insecurity, low self-esteem and confidence in the future, etc.). The purpose of this work is to reveal specific features of women's employment in the informal sector of the economy in different regions of Russia depending on the level of their socio-economic development, structure and type of economy. The empirical base of the research is made up of National Labour Force Surveys, the results of Comprehensive Monitoring of Living Conditions, macroeconomic indicators on national and regional development.

RC37-466.4

BAIOCHI DO NASCIMENTO, NAYARA* (Universidade de São Paulo (USP), Brazil)

Love, Technology and Melancholy in Her

Through the sociological analysis of the film *Her* (2013) – a North American audiovisual production directed by Spike Jonze -, love, technology and melancholy are discussed in this paper. It is part of a research which aims to understand the last decades technological development impact on contemporary ways of life. More specifically, this research seeks to understand how the technological innovations observed in recent years impact on love. To this end, the film is comprehended as a singular language, a construction from which several aspects of the social life can be reached. *Her* is analysed in its entirety, taking into account its aesthetic aspects, dialogues, silences and soundtrack. Throughout the paper, the proposals of Walter Benjamin (*The origin of German tragic drama*) and Elisabeth Beck-Gernsheim and Ulrich Beck (*Individualization* and *The normal chaos of love*) are discussed, among others.

RC30-JS-47.1

BAJARD, FLORA* (LEST Institute of Labour Economics and Industrial Sociology, France)

Business and Employment Cooperatives in France: When the Cause of Solo Self-Employed Testifies to Workers' Creativity and Renewal of Mobilizations

Since cooperatives first appeared in the 19th century, history has shown the diversity of this movement. This contribution highlights the role of Business and Employment Cooperatives (BEC) i.e. a peculiar kind of cooperative of self-employed workers. The way the latter organize themselves in a context of growing incentives to self-employment and decline of trade unions challenges the classical debate of continuity/renewal of workers' collective action.

Unlike the classical model of cooperatives, in which all workers produce a common good/service, BECs gather different entrepreneurial activities (services, intellectual and professional services, building trades...). Actually, not only do BECS create solidarity among workers, but they also aim at providing them an indefinite employment contract - and its social protection; to some extent, making them 'salaried-entrepreneurs' is way of 'hijacking' the wage-labor contract. Besides, BEC are considered to be new actors at the crossroads of policy making, industrial relations and academic world: they are *employers* of these freelance workers, but also *interest groups* (e.g.: their attempts along with European trade unions to play their part regarding the status of 'uberised' workers), and *think tanks* (e.g: SMart in Belgium and their research activities). In parallel, some BECs endorse the rules and shape of the Social Sector, but actually work as traditional companies: they include a CEO, profit goals, and very few workers' participation is observed. These BECs deviate from the 'cooperativist spirit' and resemble 'umbrella companies' used to support individuals' entrepreneurial projects.

Despite such diversity, BECs appear as the testimony of the inventiveness of actors to adapt the existing rules of the cooperation movement to current political issues, whether they emerge from local and informal initiatives, or highly institutionalized dynamics. This communication aims at showing empirical and theoretical elements to think through these new forms of cooperation, which nowadays shape the cause(s) of self-employed workers.

RC57-688.2

BAJUSZ, ORSOLYA* (Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary)

Cuteness As a Tool of Depoliticization: Two Hungarian Case Studies.

The "Squirrels" and "Mauves" are two activist groups, both dedicated to good causes (helping the homeless, preventing cancer, social justice and preventive healthcare) but mostly they talk about themselves, and in fact, the most important element of their discourse is creating and narrating their own distinction. Meanwhile, they create a fictitious world based on "common sense" rules and alternative facts that justify their own privileged status. Behind the "good cause" most of their activities relate to their own world views, revolve around their own (fictive) identities, and reflect their own desires. I use narrative analysis and visual rhetorics analysis to investigate the mechanism of such depoliticisation and I conclude that most of it is done on the visual and affective register.

I investigate how and when they communicate "rational", "common sense" statements, and what is the material reality behind them. The "Squirrels" and the "Mauves" seem to move in very different environments, thematising causes that seem far apart, yet the two groups have striking similarities: through the strategic application of cuteness they obscure the complexity of "good" causes and the political struggles surrounding them. The personal investment of the participants also prevents the breaking of the "common human value", "common sense" consensus. Meanwhile, their activity is connected to transnational networks invested in political work, so it clearly has political stakes. These groups do the local footwork of transnational political actors (meaning making, distributing cultural scripts such as identity panels and moral axioms), and they legitimise geo- and biopolitical relations of the East-West axis by staking out moral hierarchies.

RC48-594.2

BAKARDJIEVA, MARIA* (University of Calgary, Canada)

DUMITRICA, DELIA (Erasmus University, Netherlands)

Digital Media and the Lived Experience of Activism

Taking theoretical guidance from sociological phenomenology and theories of practice and mediatization, this paper discusses participation in progressive social movements at the level of lived experience. Individual citizens' enrollment and sustained participation is critical to movements' growth and political efficacy. Yet little is known about how movement-related activities mesh with everyday life. Activism is typically discussed as a type of subject position and performance with

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

reference to a public context without tracing the links to the ways in which activist self-understanding and practice is embedded in private lives. Taking the use of digital media by movement participants as our entry point, we investigate the complex intertwinement of the personal and the political that leads individuals to align themselves with collective identities and causes and to invest time and effort in collective action and the pursuit of movement goals.

Our analysis draws on two projects conducted in two different political and cultural settings – Canada and Bulgaria. In the course of these projects, we collected a total of 65 in-depth interviews with people variously involved in collective mobilizations around issues related to environmental protection, support of refugees, defense of public education, challenging sexual harassment, racial and sexual exclusion. The analysis presented in this paper focuses on the role of digital media in the construction and performance of activist identities in the course of everyday life. We discuss how these media affect the structures of the experienced social world and the emergence of political sociality; under what circumstances they enable people to transcend "networked individualism" (Rainie & Wellman, 2012) and see themselves as members of movement collectives; and what challenges and pressures the maintenance of private and public presence in digital media spaces creates for activists.

Rainie, L. & Wellman, B. (2012). *Networked: The New Social Operating System*, Cambridge MA: MIT Press

RC48-597.2

BAKARDJIEVA, MARIA* (University of Calgary, Canada)
DUMITRICA, DELIA (Erasmus University, Netherlands)

Negotiation and Collaboration in the Canadian Refugees Welcome Movement

The impending federal elections and the refugee crisis unfolding on the world stage in 2015 created both a political and a discursive opportunity structure for the rise of the Refugees Welcome movement in Canada. This movement represents an instructive case because it comprised a wide variety of stakeholders and creatively combined social-media facilitated communication and embodied collective action in its repertoire. It attracted intense public attention and left an enduring political and symbolic legacy.

This paper reports the results of a multi-method case study that aimed to capture the dynamics and practices of this broad-based (and relatively short-term) movement in which formal civil society organizations and grassroots citizens on the one hand, and communities driven by different moral principles on the other, collaborated to influence official refugee policy. The goal of our analysis is to identify the factors that led to their success. We draw from several data sets comprising (1) in-depth interviews with organizers (2) qualitative content analysis of Facebook group discussions (3) quantitative and qualitative analysis of Twitter posts (4) thematic analysis of mass media content. Theoretically, we build on ideas from Benford and Snow (2000) on collective action framing and Jasper (1997) on moral protest.

Our conclusions highlight several key achievements that paved the way for the high public resonance and political impact of the movement: (1) The use of social media facilitated a participatory discursive process that allowed diverse views to be negotiated (2) Affective symbols were successfully mobilized in collective action frame alignment between different moral communities (3) CSO activists acted as skilled mediators and symbolic resource providers.

Benford, R., & Snow, D. (2000) Framing processes and social movements: An overview and assessment. *Annual Review of Sociology* 21:611-39

Jasper, J. M. (1997). *The art of moral protest*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.

RC36-458.2

BAKKER, JOHANNES* (University of Guelph, Canada)

Patriarchy and Alienation: Patrimonialism, Capitalism, and Comparative Historical Transitions

Patriarchy has an elective affinity with Alienation regardless of the Mode of Production. Slave, Patrimonial-prebendal ("Asiatic"), Feudal and Capitalist societies are all Patriarchal and every human being in those societies is alienated from themselves due to the rigid ways in which patriarchal values become normative. Max Weber's discussion of Patriarchy, Patrimonial-prebendal and Patrimonial-feudal societies makes that clear in a way that Marx's discussion of alienation does not. Marxian sociological theorists who are not also Feminists have tended to ignore the alienation that is part and parcel of almost all societies; but, many Feminists have ignored the role of "authoritarian states" in helping to evolve beyond the most rigid forms of patriarchical norms. Those interested in alienation have often viewed it as a phenomenon primarily associated with the Capitalist Mode of Production and neglected the Comparative Historical Sociology (CHS) use of a Weberian approach. The idea of Matriarchy is a fiction (although often a useful fiction). Marx was Eurocentric in his discussion of the so-called Asiatic Mode of Production since "Oriental Despotism" was something that existed universally and thus is a concept that suffers from Eurocentric "Orientalism" (Said). Nevertheless, the progressive aspects of pre-modern "authoritarian" forms of

"legitimate authority" should be taken into account. What has particularly been ignored is the progerssive asepct of the transition from prebendal state system (empires e.g. Ancient China and India and Rome) to "feudal" forms of Patrimonial patriarchy involving the invention of norms of legitimate authority involving monogamy and the repercussions that eventually had for world history (e.g. King Henry VIII and inheritance of monarchy). Alienation has existed in many types of societies and is not just an attribute of the Capitalist Mode of Production. Victorian patriarchal norms have already decreased significantly and further reduction of patriarchal values will also reduce alienation.

RC11-132.2

BALDINA, EKATERINA* (, South Korea)
LEE, SUNG-HA (Yonsei University, South Korea)
YOUM, YOOSIK (Yonsei University, South Korea)

Gendered Effect of Marriage and Social Network Structure on Cardiovascular Health of the Korean Older Community-Dwelling Adults

Objectives. Marriage and relationships between spouses protect against cardiovascular diseases and inflammation in older adults, but these associations differ across gender. We estimate the longitudinal associations of marriage, marital quality, and distress and spousal involvement into one's social network and examine how these associations differ for males and females across a 5-year nospan among community-dwelling Korean older adults.

Methods. We examined how marital status, positive & negative marital quality, and spousal involvement in one's social network are associated with risks of cardiovascular dysfunction and elevated inflammation, accessed by six markers (CRP, IL-6, Troponin, BNP, NT-proBNP, Cystatin) in a longitudinal study of 612 older adults from the Korean Social, Health and Aging Study (2011-2016). Biomarkers were grouped into two factors – cardiovascular risk factor and inflammation risk factor as a result of exploratory factor analysis. Effect modification by gender was tested with interaction terms and stratification by gender.

Results. Results from panel random-effects multivariate regression analysis show that (1) effect of marital dimensions is contingent on gender; (2) men are more likely to benefit from marital status itself and marital quality, while women's health was more sensitive to positive and negative marital quality. The effect of the spouse involved in the social network was contingent on the gender of the respondent and gender of the third party: women benefited from the presence of other women, while men benefited from the presence of the other men.

Discussion. The findings highlight the importance of a gendered approach to the analysis of pathways from the social environment to health.

RC07-85.2

BALIEIRO, FERNANDO* (Universidade Federal de Santa Maria, Brazil)
MARZOCHI, SAMIRA (Federal University of São Carlos - UFSCar - SP, Brazil)

Wall of Mirrors: Political Narcissism on Digital Platforms

The new socio-technical configuration - marked by the centrality of social networks and user-generated content - calls into question the *material base* versus *ideological form* dualism, when the production and consumption of digital content are guided by the imperative of monetization of the new data economy. Such a configuration questions utopian visions that prevailed among influential analysts regarding the potential for information democratization and political participation contained in digital media, thus disregarding the role of programming in accessing and directing *online* content, according to interests in intensifying and segmenting digital consumption. We hypothesized that digital platforms, far from stimulating the flourishing of a "democratic culture", should be taken as the algorithmic materialization of imaginary, binary, fragmented, narcissistic "wild thinking", which is also revealed in the different ideological poles and all "bubbles" of political opinion. A scenario of political narcissism is unveiled in which social transformation through dialogical struggle loses space for the tightening of apparently insurmountable ideological and identity boundaries. A certain appropriation of poststructuralism, combined with Critical Theory, allowed us to underline the processes of fixing binarisms, the hypostasis of concepts and the substantialization of identities present in the political debate conditioned by digital media. The close correspondence, already noted by Walter Benjamin, "between the world of modern technique and the archaic symbolic world of mythology" encourages us to grasp the phenomena of the present in their topicality, uniqueness, and universality. Our research is empirically based on the analysis of the proliferation and consolidation of various Brazilian political channels on YouTube, left- and right-wing-aligned, characterized by the repeated affirmation, on the narrative level, of political identities defined by contrast and opposition to others, in order to erect true walls of mirrors that furrow the political field, throwing to the "other side" everything that is not its faithful reflection.

RC47-590.1

BALLESTÉ ISERN, EDUARD* (University Pompeu Fablra, Spain)

Looking for a Place. Youth Activists in Post-2011 Spanish Social Movements: Normalization and 'Good Practices'

In this paper we will highlight the ways in which post-15M young people participate in today's Spanish social movements. For this, through the ethnographic work carried out in a middle Spanish city (from 2014 to 2017), the forms of action, organization and relationship acquired by the movements after 2011 in Spain will be defined to understand in which spaces young people participate or not. Furthermore, the construction of the idea of the 'good activist', through processes of internal normalization of social movements, will also help us to understand the means that politicized young people experience in the political field and the social space. With this, through the idea of the "good activist", understood as a process of normalization within the social movements themselves, we will observe those practices and those speeches that are not recognized as valid in the post-15M and that mark limits of the possible in activism. These limits usually come into dispute with the political positions that young activists have and that are inherited from participation in youth political groups (such as anarchist, communist or anti-capitalist collectives).

Finally, the forms of protest lived in the 15M squares built a certain hegemony of the forms of struggle that were transferred to subsequent social movements. This hegemony, which revolves around a citizen-based form of protest, is the centre of pivot on which to understand the participation processes of the young people studied here and understand the clashes that take place between them and the post-15M social movements. Clashes that focus on the search by young people that their political practices are not criminalized, excluded or not recognized.

RC34-442.2

BALLESTÉ ISERN, EDUARD* (University Pompeu Fablra, Spain)

The Evolution of Latin Gangs in Barcelona: The Construction of the Gang Field and Space As a Methodological Tool

The different social, political and cultural positions that Latin gangs have occupied in Barcelona over the past three decades can be understood through the construction of the gang field as a methodological tool. Through prolonged fieldwork with these groups and the current ethnography developed through the TRANSGANG project, the political, social and cultural position that gangs have occupied at any given time can be reconstructed. These different positions are related to the interrelation that these youth groups have had with the institutions, with civil society or with other similar groups. Depending on the ways in which these groups are treated (hard hand versus mediation), their position occupied in each space varies. The idea of the gang space/field allows us to see which agents influence that field. Through this influence we can understand what position gangs occupy in our society and also how they are treated by other agents: media, politicians or police.

This vision also allow us to determine the ways in which the State, the media and, as a consequence, the society itself approaches this phenomenon. As an example, when the band's field is determined by a criminalizing and repressive vision of the phenomenon, this field is integrated into a peripheral space of the rest of the fields, causing an exclusion process for gang members. When these groups are articulated as valid agents in the interlocution with the State or other institutions, the band's field is integrated within the other fields, generating spaces for interaction, the public appearance of the phenomenon and the recognition of Gangs as groups that fulfill a social and cultural function. The case of Barcelona, where there have been different approaches (from mediation processes (2006), to more recent repression processes), allows us to build this field/space and observe how it evolves throughout the years.

RC26-318.2

BALOURDOS, DIONYSSIS* (National Center for Social Research, Greece)

PETRAKI, MARIA* (University of Athens, Greece)

Family Demographic Processes, Child Poverty and the Working Poor: A European Diverse Landscape

During the last decade the rise in atypical and precarious work patterns and a growing segmentation in the labour market between low or unskilled work and high-skilled work have created new poverty risks among the employed population. In 2017, the "working poor" represent 9.4% of the EU population at work. However, the number of specific policies that are designed to protect or improve the situation of the working poor is restricted.

Although many factors may influence in-work poverty, we focus on household size and its composition. We find, for example, that among poor children, those in families headed by a single woman were less likely than those in married-couple families to have a family member who worked. Cuts to government spending on benefits and weak economic growth, especially for the South European countries, could result in record levels of child poverty. We recommend that policy responses to address in-work and child poverty should be connected and multidimensional. Working poor families with dependent children need greater support to reconcile their family responsibilities and paid employment, through the greater provision of free and affordable childcare.

Targeted policies should be addressed to single- parent families and families with many children without neglecting other types of families with children. In this perspective, some measures may have indirect positive effects as they may boost the fertility rate at higher levels.

RC55-672.4

BALTATESCU, SERGIU* (University of Oradea, Romania)

BACTER, CLAUDIA (University of Oradea, Romania)

Material Well-Being and Subjective Well-Being of Children. the Case of Romania

Recent studies show that, unlike the case of adults, for children the correlation between the material well-being and subjective well-being is not strong. The second wave of Children's Worlds Study (www.isciweb.org) in 15 countries unexpectedly fails to find a correlation at national level between GDP and subjective well-being of children. We test this link at individual level for the case of Romania, a European Post-communist country with high levels of child poverty. The data was collected within the third wave of Children's Worlds Study (2017-2019), financed in Romania by Botnar Foundation, Switzerland and co-financed by Jacobs Foundation (both from Switzerland) and University of Oradea. The main sample (n=3.296) is representative for school children around age of 8, 10 and 12 years and a separate sample of 380 disabled children was collected. Subjective well-being was measured by Overall Subjective Well-Being (OLS with 1 item), Children's Worlds Subjective Well-Being Scale (CW-SWBS with 6 items) and Children's Worlds Domain Based Subjective Well-Being Scale (CW-DBSWBS with 5 items). Material well-being is measured by a family possessions scale (6 items) and personal possessions scale (8 items), as well as a single item satisfaction with possessions. Results shows that while there is a low correlation between material well-being and subjective well-being, possession of certain items correlate much higher for subjective well-being items. Starting with these findings, we discuss how the theory and the measurement should be adapted in order to grasp better the link between material well-being and subjective well-being of children.

TG04-739.2

BALZEKIENE, AISTE* (Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania)

ECHAVARREN, JOSE (University Pablo Olavide, Spain)

Methodological Challenges for Risk Perception Studies Using GIS Technologies

Visual methodologies are powerful, but yet, underused tool in risk perception studies. GIS data is usually used for the mapping of objective risk data, however, there is a lack of studies that take into account the spatial factors as determinants of risk perception, for example, proximity to risky objects (e.g. Mudu and Beck, 2012; Douglas et al., 2019); public perception of spatial boundaries of objective risks (e.g. Sun et al., 2009); or relations between distance and vulnerabilities (e.g. Glatron and Beck, 2008).

The gap between objective risks and subjective risk perception is one of the classical questions in the sociological research of risk and uncertainty. Advanced technologies, using GIS, such as for example, developed by ESRI (with the moto "*the science of where*") are providing tools to investigate spatial aspects of this gap adding multiple layers of data into one model. However, there are important methodological challenges that should be considered while using GIS technologies in survey research, for example, sampling strategies for best representation of spatial aggregation, data protection and technological problems identifying GIS location of the respondents and else.

This presentation aims at systematizing existing literature on spatial dimension of risk perception and discuss methodological issues related to using GIS technologies in risk perception survey research. Presentation will draw upon examples of risk mapping in general and using ESRI software ArcGis in particular.

This presentation is based on the project "Mapping of Risk Perception on in Lithuania: Spatial and Socio-psychological Dimensions" (P-MIP-19-365), funded by Research council of Lithuania.

RC04-45.5

BAMBERG, INGRID* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa)

Revisiting Social Engagement and Decoloniality at University in South Africa

In 2015, South African students opposed a post-apartheid State that failed to keep its promises of transformation and equal access to higher education for all. The students' mobilization that spread all over the country via the slogan #FeesMustFall adopted the motto of abolishing university fees and decolonizing the curriculum. Students obtained a wider access to a National Student Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS) while most faculties integrated the decolonization of teaching and learning contents into their mission statements. Four years later, what is left of this mobilization that prompted the youth from historically disadvantaged backgrounds to raise their voice? What do the effects of the Covid-19 lockdown on higher education say about the decolonial and transformative agenda of tertiary institutions?

To answer these questions, the study uses the notions of decoloniality, community engagement and intersectionality to revisit student and academic identities, and perspectives of cohesion in a context of exacerbated inequalities. Looking at the pedagogical situations lived by students and lecturers in KwaZulu-Natal, one the poorest provinces, the study explores the effects of the institutional mindset and functioning on students' and academics' sense of belonging. Finally, the study interrogates the decolonial agenda and revisits the notion of engagement in higher education in the light of the teaching and learning inequalities experienced in times of high uncertainty.

RC34-443.5

BAMBERG, INGRID* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa)

The Future of Youth and Higher Education in South Africa

In 2015, South African students opposed a post-apartheid State that failed to keep its promises of transformation and equal access to higher education for all. The students' mobilization that spread all over the country via the slogan #FeesMustFall adopted the motto of abolishing university fees and decolonizing the curriculum. Students obtained a wider access to a National Student Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS) while most faculties integrated the decolonization of teaching and learning contents into their mission statements. Four years later, what is left of this mobilization that prompted the youth from historically disadvantaged backgrounds to raise their voice?

This article explores this question by looking at the turmoil experienced in South African higher education in 2020: the student protests at the beginning of the year and the unequal teaching and learning conditions, exacerbated during the Covid-19 related lockdown. This study uses the notions of social capital and intersectionality to analyse how the plural identities of students and lecturers crisscross, respond to or oppose each other.

The research is based on the experiences of students and lecturers in the province of KwaZulu-Natal, one of the poorest of the country. It reveals the discrepancy between the students' aspirations, the pedagogical expectations and practices which struggle to consider the sociological background and often chaotic journey of students, and the institutional injunctions lecturers are required to conform to, without adequate time to reflect on their collective practices and a cohesive approach.

Although teaching and learning are difficult under such circumstances, the article underlines how the societal engagement at the heart of the university's mission can still be effective, in unconventional forms, thanks to the agency of the various actors and their resistance capacity.

RC47-587.2

BANDELLI, DANIELA* (LUMSA University, Italy)

Women's Movements and Gestational Surrogacy: Frames and Strategies of Mobilization in the Global North and South.

A new controversial issue of debate and mobilization is arising among women's movements internationally: surrogate motherhood or gestational surrogacy, which in the last decade has increasingly spread as a form of family formation for couples in the Global North and as a form of reproductive labor for women in the Global South. Some women's groups oppose the spread of this reproductive transnational market insofar it implies the exploitation of women and commodification of children, whilst other women's groups push for national and supranational regulation of surrogacy to provide better protection for surrogates and to affirm women's autonomy to work with their bodies and embrace opportunities to empower their economic and social status.

Surrogacy is a topic that links with some of the core feminist principles such as: women's right to choose and consent, body ownership, reproductive autonomy and freedom from patriarchal exploitation and violence. These are competing principles that are applied by women's groups to frame the issue of surrogacy and different policy demands. Despite of the high relevance that the spread of surrogacy has for women's life, it has not (yet) developed in a common cause for feminism, women's health movement or women's sexual and reproductive rights groups: rather, surrogacy is a divisive issue which only few groups specialize and engage on.

Data collected within the Marie Curie research project WoMoGeS (www.womoges.wordpress.com) in USA, Mexico, India and Italy will be presented to show how women's movements in the Global North and South are organizing around this emerging social issue, by employing context-specific frames (e.g. female poverty) combined with global macro discourses (e.g. commodification), and by applying strategies that are influenced by existing alliances and fractures within the movements (e.g. radical versus neoliberal feminism).

RC32-413.2

BANERJEE, PALLAVI* (University of Calgary, Canada)
THOMAS, CARIETA (University of Calgary, Canada)

"Our Purpose As Women and Nurses Is to be Selfless Healer": Discourse of Gendered Carework and Self-Making As Healers Among Indian Immigrant Nurses in the U.S.

In this paper, we investigate how Indian immigrant nurses in the U.S. navigate their status as the primary migrant, family breadwinner with the incessant feminizing discourse of immigrant nurses as selfless healers. The paper is based on in-depth interviews with 45 Indian migrant nurses and their husbands, 3-years of ethnography in nursing conferences that Indian nurses in the U.S. attended, and in the homes and churches of the nurses. What is distinctive about immigrant nurses in the U.S. is that they hold skilled-worker visas, and their spouses hold dependent spousal visas that prevent them from legally working in the US. This makes the nurses the primary migrant and the breadwinner. However, at work the immigrant nurses experience more exploitative circumstances than native-born nurses. The situation is further complicated when the U.S. employer applies for permanent residency (PR) for the nurses. The PR application binds the workers to their employers for years during which time they often endure prolonged gendered and racialized exploitation. Parallelly, the nurses are continuously subjected to the discourse of nursing work as healing work in formal and non-formal environments such as, by recruitment agencies, at nursing conferences, by superiors and peers at work, in their churches and at home. This makes them constant careworkers and caregivers in every aspect in their lives. Their internalization of the notion of immigrant nurses as healers often prevents the nurses from processing and verbalizing their gendered and racialized experiences at work, double shifts at home and caring for community members. Nursing work as healing work becomes their path toward self-making in the new country. As such, we argue that immigrant nurses operate in what we call a "migrant carework regime" which is bolstered by the intersections of migration policies and a feminized and racialized discourse of migrant nursing work.

RC11-134.2

BANERJEE, SAYANTANI* (National Institute of Technology Rourkela, India)

The Socially Excluded Urban Elderly in India

Population aging has become an inevitable trend in the demographic transition happening across the world most recently. The population of India is also growing old faster than ever. Several issues are not being yet addressed for creating a better place for the greying population. One of the serious problems with which the older adults are dealing today is elderly isolation among different sections of society. As children grow up and moves out of the native place in search of better quality of life leaving behind the parents and thus creating a vacuum in their lives. Earlier Old age was never considered a problem in Indian society as long as traditional joint families dominantly existed. The elderly was the head of the family and had active participation in the decision-making processes ranging from family decisions to financial decisions. However, due to the increase in nuclear families, urbanization, and migration of the younger generation, the elderly role and status have changed notably. In the contemporary time, elderly people in India may have reasonable access to family care, they are inadequately covered by economic and health security. Older people are largely excluded and left on their own intentionally or unintentionally. The study will also analyze the ways the elderly people adopt to get rid of negligence and exploitation in various sectors of the society. Today, the elderly demand that society should not only ensure independence and participation but also provide care, fulfillment, and dignity. These factors will only ensure the concept of Active aging among the population. After all, this stage of life holds as much potential for growth and development as earlier stages.

RC53-656.4

BANI ODEH, KIFAH* (Jerusalem Community Rights Network, Palestine)

JONES, NICOLA* (ODI, United Kingdom)

PINCOCK, KATE* (, United Kingdom)

Intersectional Methodologies: Engaging the Perspectives of Adolescents with Disabilities in Jordan

The paper contributes to better understanding of how an intersectional framework can contribute to more inclusive methodological approaches, focusing on research for the Gender and Adolescence: Global Evidence (GAGE) programme with adolescents with disabilities in Jordan. There is currently limited research that explores the experiences of adolescents with disabilities in the Middle East - and rarely does research engage with the ways that disability intersects with gender, age and displacement, to produce particular forms of marginalization and exclusion. Due to cultural norms, adolescents with disabilities in Jordan, particularly girls, face marginalization within their households, are isolated from their peers and communities, are at a higher risk of violence, and have limited access to opportunities for education, work, and agency. These outcomes are worse for the poorest adolescent girls and those who are displaced.

However, adolescents with disabilities are often excluded from research due to challenges in including their perspectives. Even when research seeks to be inclusive, the interview context itself can reinforce negative self-esteem by 'labelling' adolescents with disabilities in ways they may not identify with, and caregivers may seek to speak for disabled adolescents or be present in interviews. This paper draws on qualitative and participatory research with adolescents with disabilities in Jordan, including Palestinian and Syrian refugees, and marginalized Jordanians. It reflects on the challenges of undertaking research in this context with young people with disabilities in ways which both affirm their agency and are adaptable and attuned to adolescents' specific vulnerabilities. An intersectional approach recognizes the ways that these vulnerabilities may vary across space and time as well as reinforce each other to produce particular experiences. The paper shows the empowering effects of participatory techniques used in the GAGE Jordan research which respond to and reflect the diverse challenges and strengths of adolescents with disabilities.

RC09-114.3

BANKOLE, ADEYINKA* (Bowen University, Nigeria)

Meeting the Housing Need and Quality of Life of Sub-Urban Residents in Nigeria: An Empirical Study in Ibadan, Nigeria

Like most African countries, available statistics show that Nigeria ranks low on Human Development Index. With regards to housing, one of human basic needs, the target of meeting this need by the vast majority of the Nigerian people constitutes a major challenge in recent decades. This is exacerbated by the failure of government in meeting the infrastructural needs of the citizens and continuous impoverishment of the people arising from global economic crisis. Observations show that housing provisioning at the grassroots comes with mixed bag. This study interrogates such questions as: how do the Nigerian people achieve their housing need? How does this enhance or erode the quality of life of sub-urban residents? What are the measures in place or being put in place by the various stakeholders to lift people out of poverty situation?

Using both quantitative and qualitative data, this empirical study was conducted in Ibadan, the largest traditional city in sub-Saharan Africa. The study adopted functional theory and actor-network theory as the theoretical framework. The paper drew a nexus between housing and quality of life of the Nigerian people. It describes the value grassroots people place on housing, their efforts at housing provisioning, the individualistic and communal-oriented neighbourhood development agenda, and the assertiveness or not of governments and other stakeholders at improving the lots of the people. The results fundamentally show the absence of positive role of government and its agencies in meeting the infrastructural needs of its people. In conclusion, action-based and re-distributive policy measures are recommended.

RC52-636.3

BARAC, KARIN* (University of Pretoria, South Africa)

PLANT, KATO (University of Pretoria, South Africa)

KUNZ, ROLIEN (University of Pretoria, South Africa)

KIRSTEIN, MARINA (University of Pretoria, South Africa)

Using Non-Technical Skills for the Remaking of Audit Professionals in the 21st Century

Ideally professionals should be honored servants of public need. Through time, conceptions of professions evolved. Professions were distinguished by traits or the functional relationship with society, viewed as a form of occupational control with questionable trust and seen as being hybrid. Notwithstanding the evolving conceptions of professions, knowledge and expertise remained central. However, sceptics believe that traditional professional work will in future be replaced by capable systems on practical experience and technical knowledge, and as asymmetry of expert knowledge diminishes, professions will steadily be dismantled. This incremental change requires remaking professionals such as auditors. As 21st century citizens, auditors have to function in an inter-connected, borderless and multi-cultural world driven by knowledge- and information-based economies. Different ways of working, different ways of thinking and different ways of living are needed. These ways will have a pronounced social orientation, become more collaborative and be driven by an information- and technology. Similarly the professional competence of auditors is being challenged with increased demand for digital, organisational and professional (non-technical) skills. This study investigates how non-technical skillsets of future auditors should change for the 21st century environment. Following a qualitative research approach the study uses data from two southern African countries (South Africa and Zimbabwe) collected through focus group discussions and interviews. The results of the study reveal that remaking future auditors needs a re-orientation towards citizenship and digitalisation. The contribution of the study lies in adding to the debate on conceptions of professions, arguing for a remaking of professionals with an increased social orientation and digital acumen. Insights from the study broaden the understanding of non-technical skills needs of future auditors by adding a social citizenship dimension and highlighting challenges in digital acumen. Accounting educators, practitioners and professional bodies could use the findings to refine their development programmes and offerings.

RC16-197.6

BARAÑANO CID, MARGARITA* (Complutense University,)

SANTIAGO, JOSE (,)

Rooted Lives, Vulnerabilities and Care. an Approach to Roots As Socio-Existential Supports and Their Transformations in a Context of Globalization.

The enthronement of the so-called "spatial turn" (Urry, 2007) in social theory has resulted in multiple theorizations of the global or glocal reconfiguration of social life, or, more recently, in formulations such as the "new paradigm of mobilities "(Urry, 2007; Sheller, Urry, 2018).

The thesis supported in this paper is that in these approaches the recognition of roots has been, in many cases, relegated. Faced with this denial or forgetfulness, it should be remembered that many other approaches, such as those from various feminist contributions or with a gender perspective (McDowell, 1991; Hyden, 1996, Ahmed et al, 1994), or referring to the sense of "home "and belonging (Blunt & Dowling, 2006), have been drawing attention to its centrality. Many other perspectives have also theorized the transformations of these roots in a global context (Massey, 1994, 2007; Cresswell, 2004). In this direction, for example, the translocal or transnational roots of the present have been conceptualized, or the contemporary rearticulations of neighborhoods and distances, including, in addition, both physical and virtual space.

This paper aims to highlight the prominence of roots, as well as their invisibility, considering, by way of example, their centrality in the satisfaction of care, and, more broadly, in the sustainability of life, in urban contexts of the South of Europe, and, above all, in vulnerable neighborhoods of some of its big cities. These roots are understood as "socio-existential supports" (Castel, 2010), doubly important in an "era of uncertainties" (Castel, 2010) and in contexts in which the networks of reciprocity and support exhibit a notable roots in the territory. . The work is supported by two ongoing funded competitive research projects, one directed by Margarita Barañano, COMURES, by José Santiago, VOLSOCU, which theoretically and empirically address this issue.

RC19-231.6

BARAÑANO CID, MARGARITA* (Complutense University,)

DOMINGUEZ PÉREZ, MARTA (,)

SORANDO, DANIEL (Universidad Complutense de Madrid,)

UCEDA, PEDRO (UNIVERSIDAD COMPLUTENSE DE MADRID, Spain)

PORRAS, SARA (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)

ARIZA, JOSÉ (,)

LEENHOUTS GONZALEZ-ESPEJO, PAOLA (UCM,)

Rooting, Social Networks, Vulnerabilities, Local Well-Being and Care. the Case of Madrid from a Comparative Approach.

This paper focuses its attention on the importance of territorial anchors and local roots in an urban environment such as Madrid, notably in the case of its

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

vulnerable spaces, and in relation to the processes linked to daily arrangements, therefore It does to the care, above all, of the elderly. The analysis ranges from the household scale to neighborhood, community, social and political networks.

The form and meaning that these spatial anchors acquire in said metropolitan region, in comparison with others, is exposed, above all, regarding the convergences and divergences regarding this "local" dimension and the role of the roots in the social welfare regime in these vulnerable neighborhoods. Likewise, the aim is to highlight the importance of proximity in this type of well-being.

Another common thread of the paper is how, at present, physical proximity is combined with other modalities of proximity based on digital connection, which opens up new opportunities, and also possible new vulnerabilities.

All this would also have expanded in the context of the post-crisis, as of 2015, and that have resulted in a growing expulsion of residents from their urban areas of reference, especially in the central parts of the city, but also in other many spaces. This may have had a more negative impact on access to well-being and care for these people, especially dependent people, due to the prominence of roots and rooted social networks in these types of cities. Likewise, the impact of the health crisis linked to COVID 2019 is considered, more specifically, in relation to domestic work and care. The paper is supported by a research project funded by the Community of Madrid and the European Social Fund, COMURES (program H2019 / HUM-5738), in which all the authors collaborate.

RC15-186.5

BARANCELLI, MARCIA* (Universidade Tecnológica Federal do Paraná, Brazil)

GAZOLLA, MARCIO (Universidade Tecnológica Federal do Paraná (UTFPR) - Pato Branco, Brazil)

SCHNEIDER, SERGIO (UFRGS, Brazil)

Prevalence of Overweight and Obesity in Brazil: A Historical Analysis By Age Groups, Gender and Regions

Considered a problem for public health, obesity is a global pandemic, in a scenario of nutritional transition of populations being defined as one of the faces of food insecurity. In this context, the present work aims to analyze the prevalence of obesity and overweight in Brazil, to understand the nutritional transition that is taking place and its relationships with food and human development.The data mobilized in the research are from the Food and Nutritional Surveillance System (FNSS), of the Ministry of Health. It is a study with a quantitative approach from the FNSS web secondary data survey, through reports of the nutritional status in different phases of life (child, adolescent, adult and elderly), by sex, macro-regions of the country (South, Southeast, Midwest, Northeast and North) and with a 12-year historical series (2008 to 2019).In the adult life phase, the South Region of Brazil, presents the highest national percentages of overweight and obesity in relation to the people followed in FNSS, 69% in women and 68% in men, in 2019. The lowest prevalence of overweight and obesity is in the age groups: children from 0 to ◻ 2 years, from 2 to ◻ 5 years and from 5 to ◻ 10 years, in the North and Center-West macro-regions, where the highest percentages of eutrophy are found. Overweight and obesity have an increasing linear trend in the time series, in the phases of adolescent, adult and elderly life in all macro-regions.In Brazil, as in other countries, overweight and obesity are increasing, which suggests that public FNS policies should be more assertive in the planning and management of programs and actions, in order to reduce the percentages of this disease, with a diet based on sustainable systems and healthy diets, promoting full human development with freedom.

RC19-229.3

BARANOWSKI, MARIUSZ* (Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Poland)

JABKOWSKI, PIOTR (Department of Sociology, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland)

Challenges for Welfare States: European Comparative Research in the Light of Survey Data

The question of the institutions of the welfare state and its future in the era of the dominant views of the neoclassical version of the economic science, fetishizing the alleged advantages of free market economic solutions for overall social welfare, but in reality contributing to the instability of the financial system, growing socio-economic inequalities and the reduction of common goods, is of particular importance. In order to determine the functionality of the given models of welfare states, based on the data from the European Social Survey Round 8, we decided to examine whether there are more than three classic welfare regimes (Esping-Andersen 1990, 1996, 2015) in the context of welfare state attitudes. We have developed a proprietary conceptual model, based on an extended classification of welfare states, that combines these regimes with attitudes that have been operative on the basis of seven dimensions (see diagram below).

On this basis, we put forward research hypotheses (H1, H2, H3, H4), which were tested using GLM ANCOVA analysis (eg. H1: In the European context, welfare state attitudes in the Mediterranean and post-communist regimes differ fundamentally from those of the three classical types: liberal, conservative and social democratic). The obtained results constitute a significant contribution to the discourse on models of attitudes of welfare states (undermining Esping-Andersen's thesis on the existence of three regimes of welfare states), and also allow to compare the influence of particular variables on the support or lack of support for the above mentioned institutions.

RC25-308.5

BARAT, ERZSEBET* (University of Szeged, Hungary)

Methodological Implications of Intersectionality

In my talk I want to explore the methodological consequences of arguing for an intersectional approach in critical social research. I want to reflect on the epistemological consequences of the plurality of meaning and the necessity of performing an intersectional analysis of multiple, cross-cutting vectors of relations of power. As a corollary to that, I wish to demonstrate the politics of knowledge production through the reconfiguration of said/unsaid statements in a critical project. The actual discourses for analysis will be the Hungarian feminist debates about 'neoliberalism' in the face of the anti-gender mobilization that has been on the rise globally as a key element of right-wing populist political discourses.

RC51-626.1

BARBOSA, LETICIA* (Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, Brazil)

Netnography and Online Health Community Studies: A Review of the Literature

Online health communities (OHC) have become a popular realm for patients, due to their ample availability of health information and the possibility of connecting with others going through the same health problem. In the past decade, academic research about OHCs has increased, and netnography has been used as a research method to investigate the social dynamics and values produced in these communities.

This paper aims to analyze the use of netnography in OHC studies. A review of the literature about OHCs was conducted in three databases: PubMed, Scopus and Web of Science. Only articles published in scientific journals were considered for analysis. Our final sample consisted in 492 documents. The title, abstract and keywords sections were examined for a specific mention of the words 'netnography' or 'netnographic'. 9 netnographic studies were found. A subsequent thematic analysis was carried out.

5 netnographic studies were conducted in OHCs defined by a specific chronic disease or health condition. A common theme was the impact of OHCs in different aspects of the life of a patient, such as patient-doctor relationship, empowerment and self-management. A less common theme was the value creation in OHCs. Overall, the immersion process of netnography allowed researchers to examine how a singular type of digital sociability can impact patients, especially those with a chronic health condition.

Netnography is not a method largely applied to analyze the social impacts of OHC participation in healthcare. However, the studies found show that it can be a strategic method to examine these digital spaces, since its observational approach allows researchers to identify how social interactions in OHCs can affect patients and their life outside the digital community. Further research can investigate why netnography is not a common research method in OHC studies or discuss the ethical implications of a netnographic study in OHCs.

RC06-80.2

BARBOSA DOS SANTOS RAXLEN, JUSSARA* (The New School for Social Research, USA)

The "Home" of Home Care for the Elderly: Place of Freedom, Industry's Next Frontier or a Heterotopia?

Extolled by experts as a cheaper alternative to the gloomy nursing homes of yore, sought after by care agencies as the "next frontier" for technology, growth and profit, widely understood as the preference of seniors who want to "age in place" but still employing a highly underpaid work force that is in short supply, home care for the elderly has increasingly become a topic of policy and public debates. Based on participant observation of long-term care professionals' association meetings and of webinars that teach care agencies' managers the new trends and innovations for labor retention, audit survival and quality control, this paper demonstrates how the home -- often understood as a domain of respite and freedom from social institutions – has become a contested place. Examining the discursive struggles to fix the meaning of the "home" of home care in particular ways, we explore how different instrumental rationalities espoused by home care industry actors can reinforce or resist the institutionalization of the home.

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RC11-133.5

BARBOSA DOS SANTOS RAXLEN, JUSSARA* (The New School for Social Research, USA)

The "Home" of Home Care: Place of Freedom, Industry's Next Frontier or the Heterotopia of the Elderly?

Extolled by experts as a cheaper alternative to the gloomy nursing homes of yore, sought after by care agencies as the "next frontier" for technology, growth and profit, widely understood as the preference of seniors who want to "age in place" but still employing a highly underpaid work force that is in short supply, home care for the elderly has increasingly become a topic of policy and public debates. Based on participant observation of long-term care professionals' association meetings and of webinars that teach care agencies' managers the new trends and innovations for labor retention, audit survival and quality control, this paper demonstrates how the home -- often understood as a domain of respite and freedom from social institutions – has become a contested place. Examining the discursive struggles to fix the meaning of the "home" of home care in particular ways, we explore how different instrumental rationalities espoused by home care industry actors can reinforce or resist the institutionalization of the home.

RC04-42.2

BARBOSA FERREIRA LUCIANO, JOHN HEINZ RUMMENIGG* (Universidade Regional do Cariri, Brazil)

Learning & Practicing Law: How University Can Build Educational and Law Systems for the Next Society

We observe the educational system, focused on law institutions, to answer how the university can contribute to the law system of the next society (BAECKER).

Ordinarily, each law educational system performs techniques that represent its legal tradition. In countries that embrace the tradition of civil law as legal system – mostly nations from Western Europe and Latin America, which base their systems on general codes and written laws – schools primarily use the study of these codes as the foundation of their classes. In its turn, the Common Law tradition base his legal function and education in the analysis of precedents – rules established by courts in previous cases.

Considering the systemic centrality of courts in the law of modern society (LUHMANN, 2016), the civil law tradition and his education faces two particular problems in modernity. First, the gap between legal education and systemic law operation, since studying codes it's not the same as applying codes. Second, the massive insertion of computer-mediated communications into the law system, especially computer-generated communications, with the dawn of artificial intelligence, for instance, in operation of computational systems to assist legal decisions. These computer-generated operations lead us beyond Luhmann's description: we are facing the law of next society.

The answer can be placed at Baecker's proposal for the so-called next university, an education for the unknown. Higher education, therefore, operates crossing sides of the form know/unknown: the next society often asks questions whose answers have not been yet formulated, and is expected the aptitude to deal with this condition. "Knowing" is different from "being sure".

Following its function so far, the education system shares its results with other social systems, and, combining Luhmann and Baecker proposals, the construction of the next law system cannot be possible without thinking about the educational system modifying himself too.

RC12-156.1

BARBOSA FERREIRA LUCIANO, JOHN HEINZ RUMMENIGG* (Universidade Regional do Cariri, Brazil)

Socio-Legal Possibilities of Artificial Intelligence As Legal Decision-Making in Brazilian Law System

In the past few years, Brazil has constituted a horizon for Internet regulation and data protection, especially with the Brazilian Civil Rights Framework for the Internet (Marco Civil da Internet) and the General Data Protection Law (Lei Geral de Proteção de Dados). Associated with other acts, we can stablish an authentic and organized set of digital law.

At the dawn of machine learning operations in Brazilian legal system – such as the Supreme Court System *Victor* – we can analyze how, in this legal context, artificial intelligence can be use as legal decision-making, its possibilities and limits.

By observing another national-legal systems, we establish a comparative scenario for this enterprise and lay down another possible social and ethical boundaries.

Methodologically, we apply Niklas Luhmann's systems theory to measure the value of the computer-mediated communication into the law system, and to analyze stabilized operations in other national-legal systems.

RC11-144.5

BARBOSA NEVES, BARBARA* (Monash University, Australia)

Loneliness Among Older Australians – Meanings, Experiences, and Perspectives

Loneliness in later life is becoming a pressing issue in industrialized countries, as research shows the negative social and health consequences of feeling lonely. Lonely older people are more often sick, in cognitive and physical decline, and disconnected from their communities. As a result, they are more likely to be socially excluded, civically disengaged, hospitalized, and in need of continuous care. For example, loneliness in later life increases the risk of dementia by over 40%. These effects impact their quality of life, independence, and sense of worth, and reduce their social contributions, such as caring for families and sharing knowledge with younger generations. In particular, oldest old people seem to be more vulnerable to loneliness when living in aged care facilities and experiencing frailty. Yet, we still lack a comprehensive understanding of the meanings and consequences that oldest old people living in care homes ascribe to loneliness and how they live through it.

To help bridge this gap, I studied experiences of loneliness among frail older people living in aged-care institutions. Drawing on an interactionist approach to the topic (based on Erving Goffman and Arlie Hochschild), I conducted participant observation in two Australian care homes and interviewed 22 residents. Findings show that loneliness is seen as relational (associated with social relationships) and related to 'oldering' (getting older and frail), but also private, subjective, and stigmatizing. Participants employed diverse strategies to manage their loneliness; however those strategies were constrained by their social contexts and the stigma attributed to loneliness. We also discussed interventions and participants offered their perspectives on the value of different initiatives to tackle loneliness among oldest old people.

RC12-149.3

BARCENA AREVALO, ERIKA* (INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES JURIDICAS - UNAM, Mexico)

Garantizar Derechos Humanos Desde El Poder Judicial Federal Mexicano

El objetivo de esta ponencia es presentar un primer análisis de los datos de campo obtenidos a través de entrevistas biográficas realizadas a jueces federales, en el contexto de la investigación titulada "Jueces excepcionales, que tiene por objetivo analizar las condiciones en que estos titulares, representativos de una minoría, emiten sentencias paradigmáticas en las que desarrollan derechos humanos. Específicamente, se analizará la posición de estos jueces en el Poder Judicial de la Federación; lo que les han significado las resoluciones en las que han ampliado los alcances de los derechos humanos; su posición frente a la reforma constitucional de derechos humanos e incluso, frente a los criterios que ha emitido la Suprema Corte de Justicia de la Nación; las condiciones institucionales para emitir este tipo de sentencias, y; lo que consideran que han ganado con estas resoluciones.

RC40-515.3

BARDHAN ROY, MAITREYEE* (Diamond Harbour Women University, India)

Women Suffer Under Unequal Social Stigma : Agrarian Economy in India

The patriarchal socio-economic structure in Indian society observe class inequality between men and women .The women though inextricably absorbed in agro-based economy , inequality in agrarian society has affected adversely on her .The scenario is same in West Bengal .Though marked as one an agriculturally enriched state , women`s inequality in agro- earning pattern has indirectly impacted the Government policies too. Instead of women`s participation in the policy implementation field, the inequality in labour value has affected their participation in agriculture too. The present research while indicating the impact of inequality in agricultural labour value in India- West Bengal tries to display the effect of the men women discrepancies in labour value ,that has disoriented the women community in reality .The paper while concentrating on the socio-economic position of women in agriculture tries to mention the changing trend of womens` employment pattern in the village economy .Considering the shifting trend in the agro-economic situation, present research while highlighting the reality scenario emphasizes the rising trend in alternative family earning among the women community and its overall effect in the society.

The research methodology adopted for the purpose of the present study is mainly involves historical ,empirical and evaluative and analytical survey to explore the reality scenario in Indian agrarian society.

Research Findings: evolving changes in Indian Agricultural families are due to the unequal labour values in between men and women ,the present research through analytical survey ,tries to explore the reality scenario in Indian socio –

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economic scenario, whose roots are ingrained in agro-horticultural policies determined by the farmers community in India ,by focusing on the women`s position in agrarian system in West Bengal India.

RC42-526.3

BARDHAN ROY, MAITREYEE* (Diamond Harbour Women University, India)

Women`s Nutrition and Family Sustainability

Healthy women is an asset to the family. In the patriarchal family pattern, the same is never looked up seriously. In the traditional families, women`s nutritional need is considered as a secondary issue ,as a result the family peace is also hampered .In traditional families in India, much importance is entailed on man`s nutrition. This results in the poor health condition of women in the families, discrimination in food supply for a girl child is prevalently observed in the economically backward families. The aim of the paper is to discuss the impact of nutritional deficiency of the students enrolled in University studies and their significant behavioral expressions observed as an expression low nutritional condition.

The research methodology adopted for the purpose of the study is based on primary data like empirical and analytical part. Since the historical and evaluative methodology needs to be taken care of for the discussion part of the study ,All these methodologies have been adopted in practice .

The research Funding of the study indicate that, unhealthy women are always the cause of anxiety to the families .Also they cannot contribute much for the smooth of the family . Their ill health effect to the families too, because her nutritional deficiency causes ill health to the children too. Looking to the generational effect of nutritional deficiency of women, the present research aims to look to the nutritional issue as an important source of societal awareness ,the present research aims to look to the development of social research on women nutrition in West Bengal ,India to indirectly extend inputs to the Third World Nations,about the adverse effect of low nutrition on women.

RC44-541.3

BARDIA, AMAN* (New School for Social Research, USA)

Politicizing the Unorganized in Southern China: Challenges for Political Workers Unions in an Informal Economy

Since major market-oriented reforms of 1978, the transformation in the Chinese political economy could be argued to have a different foundation than the legacies of Maoist-era mass movements. Recent relocations of the factories from southern China to the interior has brought about widespread hardships among the workers in the former region. One province that stands out among these is Guangdong. Guangdong is interesting in this respect as it had been the forefront of privatization since the reforms of 1978. This is in the context of a massive crackdown on NGOs providing services for workers on the one hand, and of an increasingly politicizing workforce on the other. Guangdong has also seen by far the highest number of labor strikes in the past fifteen years. My background research is aimed to survey the depth of state control, surveillance and social support that 'politico-legal' organizations provide against a background of increasing precarity in the informalized workforce. This investigational paper would center on decentralized planning structures that coordinate the needs of the workers with the centralized allocation of state and federal level resources, within the context of 'market socialism'. It is my hope that investigating the planning and resource allocation infrastructure in a differently organized form of 'market socialism' as practiced in Guangdong would lead to unique comparative insights between the period before Deng's reforms and the present. I hope it would shed important analytical light on government-led programs to address labor-capital tensions from the perspective of workers and institutions in a major global manufacturing hub. At the same time, I will consider the possibilities of the labor movements that have arose in this region that point to an emerging political force that may or may not find an innovative way to incorporate the geographically and organizationally distributed workers of the informal-contract economy.

RC46-568.4

BAREICHA, PAULO* (University of Brasilia, Brazil)
NUNES, CHRISTIANE* (University of Brasilia, Brazil)

Implication Et Lien Dans La Recherche-Action Avec Des Groupes Socio-Éducatifs

Le but de cet article est de reflechir sur la cohérence épistémologique de différentes méthodologies de recherche et interventions utilisées dans le travail accomplit avec de petits groupes socio-éducatifs dans une perspective socio-clinique. Les groupes ont été accueillis à Brasília entre 2007 et 2017, jeunes adultes entre 18 et 65 ans envoyés par la justice, pour la possession ou l'utilisation de substance ilégale. Dans ce sens il est important dans la participation. de mentionner que les jeunes viennent aux reunions contraints comme qui reçois une

punition. Nous avons décidé de changer la punition pour une idée de socialization. Pour eux la participation dans le groupe éducatif signifiait seulement remplir une obligation avec la sphère de la justice et ensuite être libre. Cependant en cherchant à rendre possible l'implication des jeunes comme sujet à partir de leur scéne sociale, nous avons pu observer leur apprentissage. Leurs histoires de vie partagées ont eu dans le langage théatral du socio-drame une possibilité descriptive, intimiste et interprétative du vécu. Cette ouverture, la participation a signifié l'affirmation de liens dans des activités avec les chercheurs. Seulement a partir de ce lien que l'intervention sociale a revelé tout son sens, valorisant les contextes, les perspectives de chaque acteur social. Liens et implications ont permis aux sujets de tester leurs verités dans le groupe, les comparant et pouvant changer d'opinions. L'ensemble de nos efforts était de promouvoir l'implication et l'analyse collective des actions et du contexte social qui les produit. En favorisant leur possibilité de s'exprimer, Il a été possible à chacun de se rendre compte de ses limites et certitudes. Dans cette intervention socio-clinique nous cherchons à affirmer la nécessité du sujet de se reconnaitre dans le processus de connaissance sur soi même afin de comprendre le rôle de la subjectivité dans l'interprétation du social.

RC46-568.2

BAREICHA, PAULO* (University of Brasilia, Brazil)
NUNES, CHRISTIANE (University of Brasilia, Brazil)
SOUZA, VALDECI (UDESC, Brazil)

Sociologie Clinique Et Théatre: Contradictions Et Retombées De La Piéce De Théatre Macunaïma.

Le champ constitué entre la pedagogie du théatre dans une communauté de la periphérie urbaine et la sociologie clinique, delimite le contexte de l'analyse de l'expérience que nous décrivons ici. Le spectacle Macunaïma, adapté de l'oeuvre de Mario de Andrade a été réalisé en 2018 avec des éléves de l'enseignement secondaire et des participants d'une communauté de Gama, petite ville près de Brasilia Dès les premiéres répétitions jusqu'aux premiéres représentations dans la communauté et à l'Université de Brasilia, la stratégie était de rendre possible un espace ouvert de discussion et de création de scènes sur la question identitaire du peuple brésilien. Chaque participant était conduit à se percevoir comme sujet du processus social dans lequel il est inscrit en étant attentif aux déterminismes sociaux, économiques, psychologiques qui le constitue. Les discussions durant le montage et aprés les représentations, avec le public ont offert des conditions suffisantes pour une reflexion critique sur l'identité personnelle et collective. Deux catégories de discussions ont surgi durant le processus. La première se réfere à la constatation et l'acceptation que la société est multiculturelle et composée par différentes références ethniques, religieuses , affectives et socio-économiques. La seconde montre la nécessité d'affirmation de la culture noire laquelle même dans des interprétations multiculturalistes, historiquement est marginalisée, devient périférique des grands centres urbains, négligée ou étouffée par les médias, dissimulant ainsi son existence. L'impératif de la seconde discussion est devenu, représentation après représentation, débat après débat, le spectacle teatral en « intervention sociale » rendant possible des effets dans les groupes et dans le public présent. Les effets les plus notoires sont la continuité des discussions sur l'identité du peuple brésilien dans les écoles et à l'Université dans une perspective de sociologie clinique, à partir du Sociodrame, du Théatre de l'Opprimé et du Théatre Forum.

RC40-515.2

BARIK, BISHNU CHARAN* (SRTM University, India)
VERMA, SMITA (,)

Indian Agriculture and Women Labour: Reflections on Their Participation and Emancipation

Indian agriculture has undergone tremendous transformation and modernization with the introduction of Green Revolution during the last four decades. Immense contributions of women labour in production process of agriculture have made the country self sufficient in food grain requirements and their contributions neither can be ignored nor can be undervalued. As per the recent data the country has produced 281.37 million metric tons of food grains. The women labourer engage themselves in various agricultural operations like preparation of fields, ploughing, planting, transplanting, weeding, watering, harvesting and storing the food grains besides carrying out household activities like cooking, child care and taking care of elderly parents in the family. These women labour force comprise around 27.11 per cent of population of the country and they all belonged to under privileged and weaker sections of the society. They belong to castes of lowest rung in the caste hierarchy. These women labour force are being exploited in various ways like payment of less wage, adverse working conditions, lengthy hours of work, fulfilling sexual gratification of the landlords and many other forms. The women labour force is completely unorganised and they do not have any formal organisation to ventilate their grievances. No doubt there are registered farmers organizations are working for safe guarding and protecting the interest of farming communities but these organizations have shown little concern for safe guarding and protecting the interest of women labour force working

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in agriculture and let alone their emancipation. This paper based on secondary data and narratives intends to reflect on the prevailing precarious environment in which the women labour force work in agriculture and contribute immensely for sustainable growth of agriculture and development of the country.

RC22-265.1

BARMAN, DAISY* (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)

Casting Caste through Sectarian Institutions: The Case of Socio-Religious Intersectionality in Hinduism

Caste has historically been the most significant identity marker of Indian society. Caste indeed is a phenomenon that shapes and guides the web of social interactions in the Indian social milieu. The recent developments in sociology in the field of caste have advocated for a study which recognizes the existence and practice of caste with different regional intricacies and convolutions. Focusing on the praxeological dimension of caste, this paper will investigate the relationship between caste and sect in the Vaishnava sectarian scenario of Hinduism in India. The development of the reformist Vaishnava sects in India since fifth century AD has been founded on establishing an egalitarian religious space and further bringing in principles of equality bereft of hierarchy and divisions in the wider society. Thereby, at the onset, sects appear to be an anti-thesis of caste. However, historically speaking, in case of many Hindu sects it is witnessed that caste has penetrated into their process of institutionalization, albeit in different degree and configurations. Sects as institutions have developed on the basis of caste affiliations; and in certain contexts some sects have developed into a caste like structural principle. Contextualizing this intersectionality on a Vaishnava sect situated in the North-Eastern part of India that is in the state of Assam; this paper wishes to delineate the process of co-optation of sect into localized structure of caste system. Using primary data collected from the field, this paper attempts to analyse how do sects lose their radical-ness when placed in a particular social and regional contexts reproducing the already existing contours of social relations. It will also look at how power, authority and hegemony are reproduced and maintained in such institutionalized sectarian landscape which ideologically calls for a democratic religious platform.

RC51-624.1

BARN, RAVINDER* (Royal Holloway University of London, United Kingdom)

BARN, BALBIR (Middlesex University, United Kingdom)

Digital Technology and Youth Justice: Practitioner Perspectives on Shaping and Being Shaped By Social Technology in the Public Sector

This paper draws on original empirical research that focused on the use of an experimental mobile application developed by the authors, and used in the domain of youth justice in England, to explore the processes of shaping and being shaped by technology in the public sector. Against a backdrop of the theory of the paradox of technology with ideas of the networked self, child rights, and governmentality, the paper explores youth justice practitioners' perspectives about the use of social technology with vulnerable / marginalised young people. Given the dearth in knowledge and understanding, in this area of social technology and practitioner narratives, the paper focuses on an important, original and fast-developing issue in contemporary youth justice. Using a co-design methodological approach, the paper explores the qualitative experiences and views of practitioners (n=14) to promote a better understanding of the opportunities and challenges in the adoption of digital technology, and social responsibility in working with marginalized young people in the public sector. The study sheds important insights on risks and benefits, values, and innovative practice. Study findings indicate that digital opportunities and challenges are embedded in organizational and cultural structures and values and practices. The paper discusses implications for youth justice, and ultimately for young people in conflict with the law who are caught up in the system. The paper raises important issues about the likely increasing use of technology as a tool in rehabilitation and desistance, and possible surveillance and loss in privacy, and its key messages will be of considerable interest to practitioners, managers and policy-makers who will have little option, as time goes on, to enter this controversial field.

RC32-JS-63.1

BARN, RAVINDER* (Royal Holloway University of London, United Kingdom)

VIRDEE, GURCHARAN (Independent, United Kingdom)

This Is a Man's World?: Understanding the Experiences of Senior Women Police Officers in Punjab, India

Although women police officers were deployed in small numbers in some parts of pre-independent India, their presence was only considered important following the partition of India in 1947, primarily to help deal with large scale offences including abductions, kidnappings, and rape (Ghose, 1979). This paper addresses the entry of women police officers within the police service, in contemporary Punjab. Through a methodological empirical approach that entailed qualitative interviews with 30 senior and middle ranking women police officers, we explore the profession of policing and its inherent image of hypermasculinity. In particular, we utilise Joan Acker's theory of gendered organisations, together with the notions of space and place to understand occupational segregation, and in particular how a gendered context, and hegemonic masculinity are reproduced and maintained (Acker, 1990). Three key themes are examined – namely legitimization of hegemonic masculinity, control and segregation, and doing gender and gendered personas. Within this framework, we pay attention to structural effects in relation to gender segregation, family-work-life balance, coping mechanisms, sexual harassment and access barriers (Natarajan, 2016; Brown, 2017; Jackson 2017). To help advance policy discussions, the state of Punjab is also compared to other Indian states such as Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra to argue for stronger initiatives to address the gender disparities that exist in the Punjab Police Service.

RC24-291.5

BARON, CATHERINE* (LEREPS/Sicences Po Toulouse, France, France)

SIRI, YAMBA (LEREPS/Sciences Po Toulouse, Burkina Faso)

Addressing the Efficiency of the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Model in the Context of Climate Change. Lessons Learned from Two Contrasted Regions in Burkina Faso (Africa)

The Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) model promotes a new way to ensure resources preservation in a context of water scarcity. IWRM is an illustration of standardized « travelling models » circulating at the international level since the 1970s and adopting international recommendations (Dublin 1992). According to these principles, water is recognized as an economic good, the participation of all stakeholders is called for, and the watershed is the water management scale. Since 2000, the Global Water Partnership has globally disseminated these principles (Petit, Baron, 2009). We will question the impact of Sustainable Development Goals (2015) on IWRM model.

Many scholars have shown the limits of IWRM pointing out the gap between theory and practical applications (Molle, 2008). If its efficiency to guarantee water resource preservation is put forth in the discourses, the application of its principles in African countries has been met with adaptations, circumventions and resistance.

Burkina Faso is often cited as a «success story» for IWRM in Africa, and is the first African country to have adopted it (2001) with support of donors (DANIDA). However, if Burkina Faso is considered as an example for the translation of IWRM principles in institutional mechanisms (water laws, regulations, etc.), their implementation has encountered much resistance, partly due to a lack of social acceptability by the populations.

We will discuss this gap through the comparison of two contrasted regions of Burkina Faso in the operationalization of IWRM principles, illustrating the « unexpected effects of the contexts ». The Nakanbé watershed has been an IWRM implementation pilot project while the Mouhoun watershed lies in an endogenous innovative water resource protection system, well before the IWRM.

We will highlight the findings from an interdisciplinary approach combining a socio-anthropological approach and an institutional analysis, in the context of Burkina Faso.

RC28-332.5

BAROZET, EMMANUELLE* (Universidad de Chile, Chile)

Social Stratification's Measurements. Comparative Perspectives between Europe and Latin America

This presentation has a twofold aim: first it compares the social structure of five Latin American countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico and Uruguay); and five European countries (France, Great Britain, Finland, Italy and Spain). We present descriptive differences between both continents regarding their social structure, using the EGP scheme based on a previous work of homologation in Europe

and Latin America. Regarding Latin American countries, we use national social stratification and mobility surveys applied between 2009 and 2014 by our academic teams. As for Europe we use different data sources such as the European Social Survey, the European Working Conditions Survey and the European Quality of Life Survey. Secondly, we assess these differences among nations, in relation to its regional and national recent history. The research outlines the differences between Latin America and Europe, including specific variables that allow us to characterize social classes in each country associated with welfare states dimensions: employment, health, education and family and personal income. Attention will be paid to disparities between Europe and Latin America by considering the literature related to the timing of industrialization and varieties of capitalism, productive and reproductive models, to understand the specific configurations and comparison conditions. As ethnic data is not available in each survey, we cannot at this time provide specific information on that topic, though gender will be one of the main dimensions of our analysis. The present study thus, validates the internal consistency of social classes in a comparative perspective.

This paper is part of the INCASI project ("Global trends in social inequalities in Europe and Latin America and exploring innovative ways to reduce them through life, occupational and educational trajectories research to face uncertainty" (INCASI), H2020-MSCA-RISE-2015 Funding scheme: Marie Skłodowska-Curie Research and Innovation Staff Exchange (RISE), (*http://incasi.uab.cat/*)) to be published in 2020.

RC04-52.4

BARRAGAN, DIEGO* (Researcher Independent, Colombia)

Experiences of University Professors: Paradoxes about Employment in Conflict Settings

The paper analyzes the employment of university professors based on their experiences in conflict settings. In their experiences, teachers develop complex teaching and research processes within employment conditions that involve work, obligations and remuneration. The text has a qualitative orientation, participant observation was conducted and 10 in-depth interviews with professors of Social Sciences and Economic Sciences in 3 private universities in Bogota, Colombia, they were selected for having temporary contracts. The teacher, by participating in the training and, in some cases, research processes, generating a significant symbolic load in the contexts where he develops. In its work, on a recurring basis, its activity is reduced to the performance of processes, standardized activities and an increase in the number of students. In private universities, hiring is characterized by employment instability, they have fixed-term contracts; The teacher does not know if the contract will be renewed the next period, they must go through its liquidation and be alerted to be called. The above, derived from the practices that come from private companies, is evidenced in the relationships between professors and managers, where the business model is established as a guide for the operation of the university. Finding the paradox, on the one hand, teachers develop training and research processes that involve a long duration, effort, work, resources, high level training, participation in national and international academic spaces and communities; on the other, they have employments with uncertain contractual conditions, where it is established that their relationship with the university is temporary and can be canceled.

RC32-412.2

BARRAGAN CODINA, MANUEL* (Universidad Autonoma de Nuevo Leon, Mexico)

Narco Violence, Forced Migration and Sex Trafficking: A Qualitative Study in Mexico

During the last decade, more than 160,000 people have been forcibly migrate internally due to *narco* violence in Mexico. These migrated families suffer social and economic vulnerabilities which, leaves them easy prey to traffickers for the purpose of exploitation. Young girls and women are extremely vulnerable. This paper analyzes the impact of forced migration on trafficking of women and girls for sexual exploitation caused by *narco* violence in Mexico. For this study, we gathered information from 16 forcibly migrated trafficking victims (FDTV) in Monterrey, Mexico. Findings elucidate that traffickers use different tricks and promises to trap displaced young girls and women, including force into sexual exploitation. Moreover, narco violence has generated a huge number of orphans and widows in the country. Traffickers use the economic vulnerable condition, and lack of family support structures, of these orphans girls and widows, and force them into sexual exploitation.

RC19-241.1

BARRANTES, ALEXANDRA* (Development Pathways, United Kingdom)

Transformative Social Protection in Latin America? Poverty and Dignity Narratives in Policy Design

Governments in Latin America have increasingly committed themselves to addressing extreme poverty and social inequality through the implementation of social protection programmes and a global sustainable development agenda (SDGs).

In order to take stock of the social policy outcomes and assess how transformative the applied measures have really been in addressing poverty and social inclusion, I propose to take a critical look at the policies from a rights-based perspective that puts dignity at the core of the analysis. Within the context of a rights approach and the SDG agenda, there is a clear push not only to achieve wider coverage for the poor and vulnerable but also to work towards national social protection systems for all, thus advancing towards universal social services.

How do Latin American countries fare in this respect? I propose to examine the role of the state in ensuring social citizenship and rights, vis-à-vis some of the most emblematic social policy schemes the region has seen: conditioned and poverty-targeted social protection programs. How have some of the narratives around poverty and the "deserving vs undeserving poor", the "takers", "laziness" or "dependency" informed social policy design and implementation in the region? Have non-contributory social programs targeting the poor been transformative enough?

An inclusive social protection system requires Governments to base their policy design and programme implementation on principles of human rights and dignity. If Governments fail to do so, and base their social protection provision on the negative narratives surrounding the concept of poverty and the "deserving", they are fragmenting service delivery based on different audiences. This is bound to create cracks in the system, making it well-nigh impossible to "leave no one behind". Individuals of all ages are vulnerable to shocks, thus the need to embed social protection policies in a lifecycle approach.

RC25-JS-84.2

BARRATT, SUE ANN* (The University of the West Indies, Trinidad and Tobago)

Beyond the Misogyny Frame: Caribbean Media Coverage of Violence Against Women

Caribbean media have often been complicit in the reproduction, if not promotion, of gender based violence, particularly violence against women. This paper maps and evaluates both online and offline newspaper coverage of cases of gender based violence against women in particular. It samples coverage from seven Caribbean countries - Jamaica, the Bahamas, Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda, Guyana, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago - which saw the growth of the Life-In-Leggings movement from the online to the offline. The feminist movement, which emerged in 2017, started with a hashtag and later organised marches throughout the region to challenge myths that blame women for their experience of gender based violence, especially street harassment and other forms of sexual violence. From this point of departure, I examine, through content analysis, how media coverage reflects a new consciousness of the nuanced experience that is gender based violence as it occurs in the Caribbean. My purpose is to pinpoint cases where media coverage speaks beyond the misogyny frame and to use these cases to inform media training exercises designed to assist journalists in their use of language that is not only non-sexist, but does not reproduce linguistic mechanisms of misogyny, e.g. blaming the victim, diverting attention away from the perpetrator, diminishing cases of violence or reproducing violence against women as normative.

RC16-205.1

BARREIRA, IRLYS ALENCAR F.* (Universidade Federal do Ceará - Brazil, Brazil)

Affects and Social Bonds in a Dualized Society: Contributions of Sociology and Psychoanalysis

Politics brings to the scene the passions of being, that Lacan spoke of: love and hate with unequal and immeasurable intensities. The starting point of this text is to reflect on the dualized forms of expression of affects that we experience today in Brazilian society, especially in the field of politics.

Hate does not begin in politics, but it is in the polis that passions are normatively addressed to institutions, signaling quilting points [*point de capiton*] for "excesses". The ritualized moment of radical disputes, including elections, not only signals a chronological calendar. As a legitimate device for tolerance and explicit options in the choosing of representatives, electoral processes are regulators of affect. The dualities recompose themselves 'when the time of politics is over'.

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Freud's reflections open important doorways for thinking about how affections are actualized in the specific ways of organizing everyday life relations in the polis. Thus affections do not appear in social life as substantive expressions but rather as historical ones. This question is resumed by Pierre Ansart (1983) when he analyzes political passions throughout history. From a methodological standpoint, this text will refer to concrete situations from which the theme of duality is present, exemplified in street manifestations, online social networks and daily life. Such opposition is not exclusive to the right versus left nominations, thus encompassing emblematic modes of subjectivation of the contemporary Brazilian situation. Among the possibilities of developing an analytical tool, Luc Boltanski (1990) opens an interesting doorway to think about how collective actions acquire a status of legitimacy through the agency of affections in which notions of love, justice and competence come to have meaning. Affects and their languages, the places of appearance and the discussions in Brazilian society raise enriching analytical bridges, creating possibilities of intercession between psychoanalysis and the social sciences.

RC02-30.3

BARREIROS, BRUNO* (Federal University of Bahia, Brazil)

Business Schools, UN and the Institutionalization of "Corporate Sustainability"

The paper relies on an ongoing research focused on the institutionalization of "corporate sustainability". This research is a work in progress started in 2015 that based the researcher's PhD thesis in political sociology. The context of analysis is the advance observed since the beginning of the 2000s of institutional alliances between the UN, large private companies and business schools around the PRME (Principles for Responsible Management Education) network, whose declared goal is to promote the models of "sustainable development" and "corporate sustainability". This arrangement of forces has marked the social construction of an *international market of executive education towards sustainability*. In order to understand and explain this phenomenon and its implications for contemporary societies, this proposal relies on the theoretical contributions of Bourdieu's praxeology, the sociological institutionalism of Berger and Luckmann as well as the amount of knowledge accumulated by economic and elite sociologists. The general objective is to understand and explain the social construction of an *international market of executive education towards sustainability*. In terms of operationalization, four fronts compose the ongoing research: 1) the history of the phenomenon, using documentary research and specialized literature; 2) the social cartography based on multiple correspondence analysis (MCA) of the international space of business schools, focusing on the PRME's signatories; 3) the sociogenesis of courses from highly reputable business schools in this space – the so called PRME Champions; 4) the analysis of the graduates' social properties based on an international survey. For the presentation of this paper on the IV ISA FORUM and considering the research schedule, the first three fronts will be contemplated. The exception is made for the survey, which will be on the participants' recruitment stage by the middle of 2020.

RC53-648.4

BARRETO, ALDECILENE* (Universidade de Brasília, Brazil)
FREIRE, JULIANA (Universidae de Brasília, Brazil)
FERREIRA, FLÁVIA (University of Brasilia, Brazil)
TOCANTINS, GEUSIANE (University of Brasilia, Brazil)
WIGGERS, INGRID DITTRICH (University of Brasilia, Brazil)

Research with Children: Methodological Issues and Innovative Techniques on Physical Education Classes

Considering the 21st century challenges, thinking about children as protagonists and subjects of rights is an important way to develop researches on physical education classes. For this purpose, we intend to analyze innovative research techniques with children in the field of physical education in Brazil. We highlight, at first, a growth of investigations conducted with children, which consider the social and cultural experiences among their peers, adults and school environment in daily life. These studies reinforced the perception of children who participate, produce and decide about subjects of their interest, revealing their own culture. Researches with children demonstrate children as subjects and co-participants in the process of knowledge construction. Thus, it is essential to consider space and time and a culturally situated context to increase the incentive to these researches. Analyzing the results of our investigation, we present two examples of ethnographic investigations with children realized in different schools in Brazil who respectively intended to: understand daily life of children from children's culture established in specific spaces and times of school and to understand how the plays and the education of the body were experienced by the children at school. The innovative techniques found was construction of toys, creating draws and photographies with children. In the researches analyzed, the techniques go along by non-official conversations with children. Therefore, methodological issues discussed in this paper offered a different comprehension about children's perspec-

tive in physical education classes. We conclude that it is an important discussion about the relations between research objectives and methodologies, looking for children's contribution in researches and not only adults' perspectives.

RC57-JS-55.2

BARROMI-PERLMAN, EDNA* (Kibbutzim College of Education, Technology and Arts, Israel)
KARK, RUTH (Jerusalem University, Israel)

Analysis of the Visibility of Images of Bedouin Children in Photographs in Palestine

This paper will analyze photographs of Bedouin children in Palestine from the end of the 19th century. The era was characterized by an increase in Western colonialist activity in the region, nurtured by Orientalism. Imperialistic and religious claims over the land encouraged gentlemen travelers, missionaries, scientists, artists, and explorers to document the Holy Land and its indigenous/ local populations.

The Arabs and Bedouins were photographed in their natural surroundings. Bedouin children were rarely the focus of photographs, appearing in photographs as part of a family unit or a tribe rather than standing on their own. Few images of Bedouin children from the period are to be found in archives and publications, and there has been little research in this specific area. Young Bedouin children accompanied their mothers when doing chores, or when older, tended the flocks of goats and sheep. Western photographers sometimes came across women at work, with their infants or toddlers. There was no visual distinction between boys and girls. Bedouin children often appear as filthy and ragged, often barefoot, with disheveled hair. This stood in contrast with styles of portraiture of children common in western societies, in which children were dressed for the occasion and photographed in studios. The attire of Bedouin children gave no indication of their family's social standing within their tribes.

Furthermore, photography was not common among Bedouins at the time, so that awareness of their appearance or of Western viewers' gaze was insignificant. This study will explore how these presentations of Bedouin children by Western photographers served as a form of instrumentalization in religious/Biblical and anthropological interest on the one hand and with colonial struggles in the region on the other, while exploiting the vulnerability of children to empower Western viewers in their imperialistic aspirations of entitlement in the Middle East.

RC17-209.3

BARRON, ANDREW* (Toulouse Business School, France)
COULOMBEL, PHILIPPE (Toulouse School of Management, France)

Exploring Multi-Stakeholder Meta-Organizations As Vehicles of Political Influence for Private-Sector Actors

Given their increasing role in modern society, meta-organizations – understood as organizations that have other organizations as their members – have gained significant scholarly attention in the past decade. Some meta-organizations have demonstrated their efficiency in tackling societal issues, especially when they are composed of public, private or civil society organisations in what can be called "multi-stakeholder meta-organizations". In such organizational configurations, actors from diverse backgrounds can initiate dialogue and coordinate collective actions in a consensual way. However, despite promoting interactions between private and public actors, the effects of multi-stakeholder meta-organizations on the political activities of private actors largely unexplored. Thus, the present study seeks to investigate the features of multi-stakeholder meta-organisations that make them a relevant vehicle for political influence.

From an empirical perspective, our research draws on an in-depth, single case study of a multi-stakeholder meta-organization created to reduce traffic congestion around an industrial zone and airport in a major French city. We use secondary data sources and interview data to explore how private actors use the meta-organisation to influence public authorities within and beyond the scope of the meta-organisation.

To date, the key findings of on-going analysis suggest that, within the meta-organization, the influence work of private-sector members involves broadening the original objectives of the meta-organization. We also find that private-sector actors use the meta-organization as the basis for exchanging information with policy actors on topics beyond the scope of the meta-organization. For some private-sector actors, the meta-organization also serves to build legitimacy with decision-makers in the public sector.

This study contributes to meta-organization scholarship by elucidating an unexplored, more discrete impact of such organisations on society. It also speaks to the corporate political activity (CPA) literature by identifying a new vehicle that firms can use to wield political influence.

RC34-427.2

BARROS, BETINA* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

DE MATTOS PIMENTA, MELISSA (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

The Field of Studies on Youth and Violence in Brazil: The Construction of Paradigms and Pathways to Challenge

Research on the phenomenon of young people as authors of violence has expanded considerably in the 1990's upon the consolidation of drug trafficking in Brazilian urban peripheries. In this paper we recover the formation of the field of studies on "youth and violence" in Brazil, recovering the consensus already produced and pointing out the gaps that still need to be filled by the researchers. In the 1990's the association between poor, urban, young men and violence began to be studied by social scientists, leading to the consolidation of an "ethnographic crime theory", which inspired researches that aimed to understand the dynamics of illegal markets through methodologies that gave voice to the protagonists in such realities. In this research field, important insights from sociology of youth have been incorporated and led to the supposition that becoming a drug dealer can be a milestone for some young men, as much as regular work and becoming a parent. In addition, social categories such as gender and race have gained importance in the understanding of relationship between youth and violence, becoming central dimensions in the recent studies. Therefore, also based on data from focus groups and narrative interviews conducted with adolescents confined at a house arrest, we argue that drug trafficking can be understood as a structure of social interactions that, ruled by traditional values like the use of physical force and the idea of the man as an economic provider, responds to hegemonic heteronormative masculinities in contemporary capitalism. We also suggest that in order to incorporate biographic changes in the life course, studies in youth and violence must produce transversal approaches to young people's lives, that relate criminal trajectories to other life dimensions such as family, work, gender roles and racial identity, instead of approaches that isolate them in a criminal sphere.

RC09-109.2

BARROS, EDONILCE* (UNEB, Brazil)

SANTOS, ANDREA (UNEB, Brazil)

ROSA, JÔNATAS (UNEB, Brazil)

Dom José Rodrigues's Leadership in the "Caminhar Juntos" and Popular Statement

In the 1970s, the cities of Remanso, Sento Sé, Casa Nova and Pilão Arcado underwent social transformations resulting from the construction of the Sobradinho dam in the state of Bahia, Brazil which promoted the displacement of 72,000 people. Given the importance of this context, this article analyzes the political action of the religious leader Dom José Rodrigues to denounce the action of the State and the economic agents that caused social, environmental and socio-cultural impacts for the populations that had to abandon their cultural spaces of experiences in the territory. On the banks of the São Francisco River. To reflect the leadership role, we use the theoretical framework of the empirical field approach thought by Paul Lazarsfeld, the perspective of mediations observed by anthropologist Jesús Martín-Barbero and studies of a sociological nature. Starting from Max Weber's theoretical basis, for which the press shapes configurations about modern man, introducing displacements and causing changes in the reading and interpretation habits of the world, documentary research was conducted based on the content analysis of the *"Caminhar Juntos"* newspaper editions, from 1976 to 1979. Our analysis revealed that Dom José Rodrigues used the newspaper as a mediation tool to legitimize popular experiences, acting as an opinion leader to mobilize the riverside populations affected by the construction of the Sobradinho dam, encouraging the emergence of pastoral activities, and collective actions. The double leadership exercised by the bishop as a religious leader and as a communicative agent is also contacted.

RC07-JS-75.6

BARROS, FLAVIA* (University of Brasília, Brazil)

TAVOLARO, LILIA (University of Brasilia, Brazil)

Political change, trends and impacts on the Latin Americanist knowledge production and circulation in Social Sciences and Sociology in Brasil

The present paper aims to contribute to the debate on the current trends and impacts that involve science in Brazil, with special focus on Social Sciences and Sociology, arising from the new political configuration that has prevailed in the country since the 2016 coup and the election of Jair Bolsonaro in 2018.

We have identified threats of various kinds, such as the curtail on academic freedom, the greater imposition of the logic of productivism, putting knowledge at the service of the market, and the worsening of public spending cuts, which undermine the survival of various universities and institutes of higher education in Brazil, starting with courses in the area of Humanities, such as Social Sciences and Sociology.

These are processes with a great disruptive potential, which threaten the present and future of science in general and Social Sciences and Sociology in particular, and their roles and contributions to public policy for development, democracy, civil rights and social justice in Brazil. Given Brazil's strategic and historical importance in Latin America and, at the same time, in view of the new foreign policy guidelines, the risk of the consequences of such national processes overflowing to a regional and international scale are accentuated.

We highlight such trends and impacts in the field of Social Sciences and Sociology, while pointing out, more specifically, to the production of knowledge in Latin America in these areas. Based on a research about the Brazilian institutional initiatives that produce knowledge on Latin America, we demonstrate that the current tendencies and their consequences, regarding Higher Education, Science and Technology, have a clear deleterious effect on the consolidation of Latin-americanist perspectives in the country, with a great potential harm to critical thinking and alternative approaches to social problems pertinent to the region.

RC55-675.1

BARROS, LUIS* (Universidade Federal do Ceara, Brazil)

Accounting for Crime: An Extension of Piketty's Macrosocial Model

In this paper a method is proposed to account for the "fiscal" aspects of the criminal sector of the economy. Based on an extension of Piketty's (2014) macro-social model it is possible to show that "destruction" plays an important role in the dynamics of capital, connecting the dimension of violence to that of inequality. Beyond this theoretical expansion of the theory, a practical implication arises: the value of all capital produced and circulated in the economy will be underestimated if the criminal sector is unaccounted for in the national accounts of developing and emergent economies. I will show that Piketty's model applies to a very special case, that of the developed countries, since it only accounts for inequality of wealth and income of the formal sector. Despite arithmetic simplicity, the modifications to the original model have significant implications for future research.

RC35-447.4

BARROS, LUIS* (Universidade Federal do Ceara, Brazil)

The Specter of May 1968 in the 21st Century: A Brief Social History of Postmodern Tribalism

Postmodern thinking has become widespread in the social sciences and humanities with consequences that we are still trying to assess. I will address the current state of sociological thinking by looking at historical events that have recently shaped the discipline, focusing special attention on the events of May 1968. From the 1960s onward, sociological thinking took on an anti-enlightenment bent with the rise of critical theory, identity politics, post-structuralism, and postmodernism. Thus, the primary purpose of this paper is to provide an interpretation of sociology together with an analytical reconstruction of its recent trajectory.

RC12-155.4

BARROS, MARFISA* (Faculdade de Ciências Humanas de Pernambuco, Brazil)

BARROS, MARFISA* (Faculdade de Ciências Humanas de Pernambuco, Brazil)

Labor Laws Reform and Access to Justice in Brazil

This study examines the extent to which the brazilian labor laws reform ruling since 2017 has influenced the access to justice. It's argued that labor rights and access to justice are fundamental social rights protected by the Brazilian Constitution of 1988. Using empirical evidences published by the National Council of Justice - CNJ, and interviews realized with social actor involved in the question, the study aimed to identify potential factors that might have influenced the negative tendency in the access to justice since the implementation of the brazilian labor reform. As was pointed out by CNJ, labor disputes were drastically reduced in 2018. Interviews have showed that the costs involved in the dispute such as the fees imposed to the defeated party and the requirements for the waiver of fees have caused an inhibition effect on the access to justice. Fundamental rights and access to justice are conquests of civil society in the democratic state of law. Nevertheless, in our days, we assist in Brazil a continued decline of these conquests with the political purpose of produce changes in the the social order.

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

RC11-135.2

BARROSO-BENITEZ, INMACULADA* (Assistant Proffesor, Spain)

RODRÍGUEZ-GUZMÁN, CARMEN* (University of Jaen, Spain)

BARROS-RODRIGUEZ, FRANCISCO* (University of Jaen, Spain)

MORENTE-MEJIAS, FELIPE* (University of Jaen, Spain)

Personas Mayores Viviendo Solas En España: Entre El "Aging in Place" y La Exclusión Social.

Las proyecciones del Instituto Nacional de Estadística español (INE, 2018) para dentro de tres lustros en España sugieren que, por un lado, uno de cada cuatro habitantes tendrá 65 o más años (25,2%) y, por otro, tres de cada diez hogares serán unipersonales (28,9%). Ante este escenario de mayor vejez y soledad, se hace imprescindible conocer en profundidad la realidad social de aquellas personas mayores que viven solas. Uno de los aspectos a los que debe prestarse especial atención es el entorno en el que viven estas personas, de cara a detectar posibles situaciones de exclusión social. La mayoría de personas mayores que viven solas manifiesta un deseo de continuar viviendo en su hogar y en su barrio, a pesar de las posibles dificultades que conlleva tal decisión: convertirse en un perfil vulnerable y en riesgo de exclusión.

En este sentido, la propuesta pretende acercarse a la realidad social de estas personas y que apuestan (o no) por lo que se ha denominado como *aging in place*. Tratamos cuestiones en torno a la vivienda y el hogar (accesibilidad, habitabilidad), la presión residencial (aumento del precio del alquiler, *mobbing* inmobiliario) o su entorno vecinal (redes sociales, vida cotidiana, aislamiento social), entre otras. El material analizado, obtenido a partir de la realización de entrevistas en profundidad, permite conocer de primera mano la percepción que sobre estos temas tienen los propios mayores. Asimismo la apuesta metodológica se ha articulado en dos ámbitos distintos, Barcelona (gran ciudad) y Jaén (pequeña-mediana ciudad), permitiendo de este modo aplicarse un análisis comparativo.

RC16-193.3

BARTL, WALTER* (Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany)

VATTER, ANNE (Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany)

Justifying Physical Activity (Dis-) Engagements: Fitness Centres and the Latent Expectations of (Former) Members

Diverse actors construct public health as being at risk and individual physical activities as a possible remedy. Scientifically, insufficient physical activity is especially related to non-communicable diseases. State actors design programmes for physically activating vulnerable target groups. Commercial providers of sport facilities and fitness products advertise their goods and services with the positive health effects of their consumption. Hence, seemingly heterogeneous discourses appear to converge on creating a rather general moral obligation for individuals to engage in body work and self-care. Fitness centres seem to be an ideal socio-material setting for practicing such body work in an effective and efficient way and are furthermore a quantitatively significant urban infrastructure. The aim of this article is to investigate how individuals subjectively reflect upon their own engagement in or disengagement from physical activities in fitness centres.

Our assumption is that the alleged moral obligation to physical activities is mediated by the socio-material settings which individuals choose. More specifically, we assume that commodified providers such as fitness centres, which promise to deliver healthy and attractive bodies, often disappoint their customers because the production of this good requires the continuous engagement of the customers themselves. The fluctuation rates of fitness centres (21,4 %) indicate that routine engagement of the members is often not achieved especially by fitness centre chains (25,6%). We claim that while fitness centres provide an efficient facility for body work, however they often fail to nurture sustainable motivation among their customers because they disappoint customer's latent expectations that are directed towards secondary qualities of the socio-material setting. These contradictions evolve only by experiencing these socio-material settings and the resulting emotions of estrangement. Our results from qualitative interviews lead us to reflect upon the theoretical place for justifications of self-care in the "orders of worth".

RC17-JS-67.2

BARTL, WALTER* (Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany)

Organizing Federal Responsibility Sharing in Asylum Policy: Collective Action Problems and Their Resolution in Germany

Growing refugee flows raise the question of protection for individuals but also questions of responsibility sharing among political territories, both, on the international as well as on a subnational level. On the international level, responsibility sharing faces severe problems of collective action because of free-riding. On a subnational level one could assume that collective action problems might be less significant due to the "shadow of hierarchy". However, in federal states, as in meta-organisations, unitary decision making is often not possible because of the relative autonomy of the constituent territories. How do federal states overcome problems of collective action?

The proposed paper will investigate this question based on a historical case study of the organization of the German asylum system using the heuristic of partial organization.

Overall, the heuristic of partial organization proves to be useful for getting a fine-grained picture of the process analysed. First, it shows that the requirement to re-organize the German asylum system originated historically in the 1970s after global rule setting (Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees) and the subsequently rising numbers of asylum applications. In the 1970s the federal conflict over territorial responsibility sharing escalated and was appeased only in the 1980s, setting the rules of territorial responsibility sharing that are still in place today (dispersal of asylum seekers according to a formula). Second, the heuristic highlights that (cooperative) federal states use some elements of organization when they try to overcome problems of collective action (membership, rules, monitoring, procedural rules for decision making) but others not (sanctions). Third, the distinction between emerged and decided premises of collective decisions allows analysing their interplay. In the German case, an indicator of „fair shares" institutionalised in other policy fields, decided forms of negotiation and experimenting with new, decentralised organizational designs facilitated cooperation.

RC11-139.1

BARTRAM, DAVID* (University of Leicester, United Kingdom)

Age and Life Satisfaction: Getting Control Variables Under Control

Researchers investigating the relationship between age and life satisfaction have produced conflicting answers, with the conflict rooted in disputes over whether to include individual-level control variables in regression models. Most well-being/happiness scholars believe there is a 'U-shaped' relationship, with life satisfaction falling towards middle age and subsequently rising. This position emerges mainly in research that uses control variables for e.g. income and marital status.

This approach is incorrect: variables such as these would intervene in the relationship between age and life-satisfaction and should therefore not be controlled. Regression models should control only for 'confounding' variables, i.e., variables that are causally prior to the dependent variable and the core independent variable of interest. Other individual-level variables cannot determine one's age; they are not confounders and should not be controlled. The only potential confounders in this context are cohort, period, and country (for a multi-country study).

This paper applies these points to an analysis of data from the World Values Survey covering a range of 69 countries. The key finding is that there is no substantial post-middle-age rise in life satisfaction – and the important implication is that there cannot then be a U-shaped relationship between age and life satisfaction. Taken separately, there is a U-shape pattern only for three of the 69 countries; for all the rest there is no U-shape.

RC41-519.2

BARTRAM, DAVID* (University of Leicester, United Kingdom)

Sexual Orientation and Life Satisfaction

The recent addition of sexual orientation questions to high-quality datasets (e.g. 'Understanding Society' in the UK) has facilitated research on a wide range of topics pertaining to the experiences of sexual minorities. But some methodological issues need attention especially for quantitative research. Existing research on the relationship between sexual orientation and life satisfaction offers insufficient clarity on what variables must be included as controls to give a correct estimate. Controls are typically selected on the basis that they are 'other determinants' of the dependent variable (life satisfaction). This approach neglects an important distinction: between confounders and intervening variables. Estimating a causal effect requires controlling only for confounders (i.e., variables that are antecedents of not only the outcome but the main independent variable as well). Controlling for any variables that intervene in the path from the main independent variable to the outcome will introduce bias.

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The key implication here is that no controls are necessary to evaluate the consequences of sexual orientation on life satisfaction: none of the usual 'other determinants' of life satisfaction are also determinants of sexual orientation. An analysis constructed from this perspective reveals that gay men in the UK have lower life satisfaction than straight men – but lesbians are not less satisfied with their lives than straight women. Bisexuals and those reporting an 'other' orientation are less satisfied regardless of sex/gender, and the gap is larger than the deficit evident for gay men.

RC04-48.1

BASIC, GORAN* (Linnaeus University, Sweden)
MATSUDA, YAKA (Kochi University, Japan)

Inequalities, Discrimination and Inclusion: Expectations and Variations in Social Pedagogical Work with Unaccompanied Young Refugees in Institutional Care in Sweden

The study purpose was to provide new understanding about: 1) institution personnel narratives about the day-to-day work of taking care of young people who experienced a war, fled to Sweden and were cared for and placed in institutions; and 2) interactive patterns contributing to constructing the category 'social pedagogue'. The material was gathered through interviews with personnel who work with these young people at residential or care homes. The social pedagogic perspective in social sciences stresses including the individual in the community, which gives the individual confirmation of an identity through community participation. Successful interaction between individuals is fundamental for achieving community integration of unaccompanied children and young people in Sweden. Analysis of the study's empirical material reveals major variations in what is expected of a social pedagogue working in institutional care in Sweden with unaccompanied young refugees who have experiences of war. A common denominator is that the mission of and context in which the social pedagogue operates appear flexible enough to enable an individual to play the role in a variety of ways. Only when the individual social pedagogue adopts an active, assertive, independent, personal and relatively strong posture will there be a chance of being important to other professional categories and for the client. From a Swedish perspective, it is easy to imagine that the war's consequences are taking place 'over there', in a different country or another part of the world, at another time in place. It therefore becomes especially important to allow people with war experiences who are in Sweden to share and relate how the experiences are significant here and now. By allowing this sharing, knowledge is also created about how preconceptions, inequalities and discrimination can be faced and discouraged.

RC14-176.1

BASIC, GORAN* (Linnaeus University, Sweden)
DELIĆ, ZLATAN (Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina)

War Violence, Conflict of Values, and Populism. Socio-Cultural Analysis of Bosnian–Herzegovinian Post-Genocide Society

The purpose of this article is to analyse institutionalised paralogisms, social and economic inequalities, and frustrating consequences arising from decades of symbolic and real war and post-war violence against the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The historic background of this paper is the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina (1992–1995), as presented in the reports of the United Nations and documents produced during international and national trials concerning war crimes. The analytical basis is a literature review of various studies from the domains of social epistemology, war sociology, and sociology of knowledge. Immanent antinomies, contradictions, and political, legal, and criminal perpetually institutionalise and reproduce the identitary references to war vocabulary. For this reason, creation of publicly responsible programs is necessary to evaluate the prescriptive impact of the domination of cultural and identity differences between peoples in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The genocide of Bosnian Bosniaks in the war against the Bosnian–Herzegovinian multicultural society urges the creation of a completely different description, prescription, logic of naming, and explanation strategy to achieve transitional change. The article criticized globalisation as a form of new colonisation and natural-science quantative emphasis. In the spirit of the analysed scientific literature, future scientific analyses should focus on the criminal, social, economic, ecological, anti-educational, sociopathological, and anomic consequences of the (catastrophic) impact of decades of symbolic and real war and post-war violence against the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

RC31-380.3

BASS, LORETTA* (University of Oklahoma, USA)
XIAO, HAIFAN (University of Oklahoma, USA)

How Does Asian-American Voting Behavior Differ from Other Ethnic Groups and between Native-Born and Naturalized Asian Americans?

This research aims to present a profile of Asian American voting using the most recent data available from the 2016 Presidential election, first defining who votes across 11 Asian-American subgroups, compared to non-Asian Americans. While this is a large and diverse ethnic group in the US, little research has focused on differences among ethnic sub-groups or other racial-ethnic groups. The National Asian American Survey (NAAS) 2016 Post-Election Survey recently became available and provides a nationally representative sample of Asian Americans across its sub-groups. We use the NAAS to profile Asian American voting behavior, considering 11 Asian-American sub-groups compared to other ethnic groups, controlling for social-economic and demographic factors. We find several Asian-American subgroups, including Cambodians, Chinese, Filipinos, Hmong, Indians, Koreans, Pakistanis, and Vietnamese, are less likely to vote than Non-Asian-Americans, net of other effects. The propensity to vote increases with each additional year of age, education, high income, and the propensity to vote is 25% less likely among the ever married, compared to married individuals. Moreover, we find that Asian Americans as a group report that they voted as a lower rate overall, compared with non-Asian Americans. Further, native-born Asians have a higher propensity to vote compared with foreign-born Asians. Across the groups, native-born non-Asians, foreign-born non-Asians, native-born Asians, and foreign-born Asians, the foreign-born Asian group is the least likely to vote net of other related social and demographic factors. The authors find that Asian Americans are distinctive in their voting behavior compared to non-Asians, because Asian-Americans are less likely to report that they voted in the 2016 Presidential election. Among Asian-American subgroups, this lower propensity of voting is not felt evenly.

RC41-523.3

BASTIDA-GONZALEZ, ELENA* (Florida International University, USA)
ALSAIF, BANDAR (Florida International University, USA)
OTHMAN, AMANI (Florida International University, USA)

Health and Emotional Well Being of Muslim Adults in South Florida: A Mixed Methods Study

Muslim Americans are a rapidly growing, diverse group that remains understudied. The literature is sparse on the health status of US Muslims. Presently, there are limited identifiable sociodemographic and health data on Muslim Americans in the U.S. Hence, the absence of health statistics for Muslims in South Florida, despite their recent growth, is not surprising. This research explored and identified high impact health conditions and behaviors among South Florida Muslims. A mixed methods design facilitated data collection in eight largest mosques in South Florida. Cluster sampling yielded 507 participants who were asked to fill out a short questionnaire. Focus groups and in-depth interviews followed, mainly to investigate low scores on the SF036 Quality of Life scale, especially on mental and emotional health. Major factors predicting poor mental health were Muslim related stigma and stereotype, birth in the US and younger age, under 34 years old. Focus groups and in-depth interviews asked participants to expand on their constructions of stereotype and stigma. Focus group data revealed that women were more likely to feel stereotyped than men, especially because they felt easily identified by their Muslim clothing In depth interviews with 30 participants, under 34 years old and primarily US born young Muslims followed above two research strategies. These focused on social constructions of Islamophobia, awareness that such existed, views on feelings stereotyped and the immediacy of Islamophobia in the United States. Probes were extended when participants expressed ambivalence on about being stereotyped and when recognizing special visual predictors of Islamophobia, particularly as it may be practiced with looks and glances, words and other subtle mechanisms for expressing stereotypical notions. Muslim apparel in women was also discussed with concomitant observations of its meaning, religious and otherwise, in a multiethnic society.

RC11-143.4

BASTIDA-GONZALEZ, ELENA* (Florida International University, USA)

KAUR, RAMANDEEP (Florida International University, USA)

Intersectionality of Age, Food Insecurity and Ethnicity: Mexican American Grandparents Optimize Intervention Learning, Increase Self-Efficacy, Improve Physical Health and Educate Grandchildren

Despite low levels of income, education and food insecurity, older Mexican American grandparents participating in a Nutritional and Physical Activity intervention achieved highest retention; learning and translating recently gained nutritional and physical activity information to grandchildren. Across cultures, stereotypes of grandparents often portray them as indulging and spoiling their grandchildren. These stereotypes appear to be even more pronounced in western held perceptions of grandparents from traditional cultures, especially when both groups co-reside in shared physical spaces.

Contrary to the above, results from a healthy eating and physical activity intervention conducted with Mexican American older adults in South Texas find that grandparents reported a strong agency when translating newly received information on nutrition and physical activity to their grandchildren. Results point to the learning capacity of resource poor older participants to respond to the intervention content, which strengthened their self-efficacy, increased their sense of agency and improved their physical health.

In a multi cluster intervention design, biomarkers, eating and physical activity behaviors were collected from 1002 Food Bank clients. Ethnographic observations were collected at 16 treatment sites. Older adults (>50 years) made up 38% of the total sample, had significantly higher completion rate ($p = .008$, $OR =2.4$) than younger participants and higher levels of satisfaction and self-efficacy ($p= .001$ $OR= 2.6$.) Results indicate increased self-efficacy among older participants and an improved capacity to construct important and meaningful roles for themselves in family interactions.

Data indicate that each intervention dose strengthened participants' self-efficacy, further enhancing and supporting their agency. Text will be presented that describe how the theme of increased self-efficacy emerged and gradually strengthened. Improved results in blood pressure, fasting glucose, A1C, weight and quantifiable behavioral modifications will be presented to illustrate the benefits of lifestyle interventions with resource poor older populations.at various levels of intersectionality

RC56-684.3

BASTOS, GABRIEL* (CPDA/UFRRJ, Brazil)

Memory, Identity and Peasant Resistance in Pedra Lisa

The main intention of this work is to analyze how the process of social construction of memory of a "defeated" political actor takes place in the region of Pedra Lisa, located in the countryside of the cities of Nova Iguaçu and Japeri, State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, which went through intense land conflicts in the decades of 1950 and 1960 and political repression during the civil-military dictatorship. In these decades, the region's association of rural workers was engaged both in a judicial and armed struggle against attempts of forced displacement carried out by farmers and land grabbers, making articulations with the Brazilian Communist Party (PCB), the Social Democratic Party (PSD), the Brazilian Labor Party (PTB), unions, the progressive local press and a state federation of rural workers. After a process of political persecution and repression in the decades of 1960 and 1970, carried out by the military, which consisted in arrestments, kidnappings, physical aggressions, murders, tortures and the destruction of the association's headquarters, houses and crops, the peasant political mobilization returned to this region only in the decade of 1980, inspired by the liberation theology, in the context of the end of the military dictatorship, involving former actors and continuing past conflicts. Nowadays we find in Pedra Lisa multiple agents of elaboration and interpretation of this memory under an identity and mnemonic dispute. Categories such as "peasant", "invader", "land grabber", "squatters", "communists", "military coup", and "revolution" are within a dispute both of identity and memory. Thus, through an ethnographic and historical documental analysis of the region's land conflicts, we seek to comprehend the social memory dynamics of multiple agents, such as families, social movements, religious groups and political associations in this rural community.

RC12-152.2

BASU, CHANDNI* (Independent Researcher, India)

Consent Vs Sexual Agency: Young People's Presence within the Legal Domain in India

Social marginality remains a pertinent concern within the legal domain, especially with regards to young people. In this respect, legal minority and social marginality merge to create a complexity of legality. Instances of young age sexual interactions and marriage within the Indian context, especially from marginal social backgrounds remain a case in point. The existent dominant discourse of child marriage puts forth the victimised status, especially of girls. This comes along with the recognition of such instances as derogatory. Existent legal restrictions, however, puts in perspective the absence of recognition of sexual citizenship/agency of young people within the legal domain. This further points to the absence and invisibilized position of young people within the legal domain, especially with respect to their voice and participation. It calls for the recognition of young people's voice as an inclusive practice within the legal domain, by devising new strategies to amplify their voices to enhance presence and participation.

Reported cases of sexual offences within the juvenile justice system in India establishes consensual sexual interactions among legal minors as offensive. This positions consenting legal minors as perpetrators and victims. On one hand this foregrounds the gendered nature of law on the other hand it highlights legal notions like statutory rape and age of sexual consent. Such legal notions however remain in disjunct with the social reality of young age sexual interaction and marriages. These occurrences establish young people's sexual agency beyond the narrative of lack of development and modernity. How does a direct interaction between young people and law as witnessed within the juvenile justice system in India impact and influence the domain and discourse of children and childhood hence remains a pertinent concern.

RC54-JS-79.2

BATAILLARD, CAROLE* (ISC Paris Campus d'Orléans, France)

Involvement of the Body in CSR Integration. A Study through the Lens of Structuration Theory.

To effectively tackle today's environmental crisis as well as social issues, the CSR concept has yet to be "reintegrated". Namely, Nature needs to be reintegrated into CSR theorizing and CSR objectives better integrated into firms' strategy (Gladwin et al, 1995; Fisher, 2011).

To find ways forward in addressing these challenges, we studied the integration of CSR in the social system of three groups of actors from the organic products sector through the lens of Giddens' Structuration theory (1984). More specifically, we explored the structural modalities which attend CSR integration in order to reveal the mechanisms underlying the interpretative schemes, norms and resources used by the actors.

The content analyses of interviews, historic documents and self-narratives yielded insights which enabled us to build a model describing the necessary conditions for CSR integration to occur. Analyses were conducted in a comparative way, allowing a fine-grained understanding of the different levels of CSR integration.

Results show that, at the individual level, symbolism (embracing meaning areas between Humans and Nature), socio-ecological sensemaking, moral complexity, emotions (fear, anger, gratitude, vulnerability), familiarity with Nature, knowledge of and vocabulary related to Nature, influence actions at the organizational and institutional levels through reasoning processes (e.g. biomimicry), moral pressure, behavioural intentions, environmental salience in decision-making, group membership and commitment.

Our results are conveyed through a set of 12 propositions and integrated inside an empirical framework. Notably, this research shows that the multisensory elements reported by CEOs had consequences in their relationships with CSR through history imagery. Actors respond to impressions from external stimuli by encoding sensory inputs: they use body feelings and experience to assess situations pertaining to the natural environment or even social encounters.

In conclusion, we propose that CSR contributes best to society's challenges when its interpretation is influenced by a physical experience of the world.

RC56-681.3

BATES, STEVEN* (--, USA)

Comte's Plan for Obtaining Consent for Inequalities

Comte's Plan for Obtaining Consent for Inequalities
Steven Bates, PhD

In the nineteenth century Auguste Comte coined the term sociology. He came of age in France during the period of the French Revolution, and his career nospanned decades of political chaos as he sought, along with many others, to quell the violence which continuously disrupted social stability. As he struggled to find a way to restore what he saw as normal and civilized order, he came up with a plan to obtain the consent of the people, to convince them, to accept the hierarchical economic social structure rather than rebel against it. He detailed what he saw as the main problem to address: it was not the hierarchical capitalist economic system that was to blame, but rather, it was people's reaction to it. The answer for him was to be sought through a ubiquitous and common educational system that would train everyone to learn the duties and expectations of their position in the system, and to treat all others in accordance with *their position*, with bankers at the top, and laborers at the bottom. Through education everyone would be trained to see capitalists as performing their duties, and laborers theirs. Equality would thereby be found in equally performing the duties of one's place, though

remuneration would vastly differ. Through a common identical education, which Comte insisted "must have a European character," everyone would be convinced of their place and act accordingly. His plan was to be extended beyond France, and beyond Europe, to all the nations and people of the world, "beyond the white races" to all others, once they "become fitted to enter the system." This paper will address Comte's plan for obtaining consent to an inequitable capitalist system, with a critical eye toward present-day consent and education.

RC46-566.3

BATISAI, KEZIA* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

Care Policy Reform: The Perceived and Real Impact on Career-Oriented Women

Global wide literatures alerts us to a shift in traditional care models as women increasingly join the productive labour force in response to the professional demands of the global economy. This has created a void in the household or what is referred to as 'a professional household without a wife' (Sassen, 2003:259) or a mother who has historically been constructed within the ambit of reproductive labour as the carer. This paper analyses how technological advancement, which in the 21st century is framed as the 4th industrial revolution, has witnessed both perceived and real shift in care work and the historical gendered labour structures that undermine women's maternal realities. Focus is particularly on how organisations and institutional cultures are shifting towards the implementation of technological-related flexible work policies that allow women to work from home or virtual office spaces and strike a balance between care (reproductive) work and productive work. The paper also argues that the shift in care policy promotes men's involvement in the nurturing of their children through paternity and parental leave; and addresses the gender-based inequalities that have historically reduced care work to a woman's responsibility and undermined her development beyond motherhood. Care policy reform deconstructs longstanding reductionist constructions of women as carers and objects of reproduction and produces a career-oriented class of women who, in the past, exercised their agency and deferred mothering in order to pursue their professional choices and simultaneously circumvent the perceived strain of mothering on one's career (Batisai, 2018). The paper concludes that care policy reform allows women to become and be mothers; juggle between motherhood (and all the care involved) and a career; and make a meaningful contribution to the labour market and the global economy.

RC22-265.3

BATISTA, PAULO CÉSAR* (UFRJ, Brazil)

Catholic Teaching at Rio De Janeiro's Public Schools: An Analysis of Some Neoconservative Guidelines

In september 2000, after an intense debate with christian churches leaderships, the State governement of Rio de Janeiro approved confessional religious education in public schools. The goal of this presentation is to demonstrate the partial results of a PhD research on catholic education in the public schools at this city, which stood out on the last censuses as the least catholic of Brazil's cities. This paper analyzes in which way some teachers of Rio de Janeiro's public schools develop catholic teaching within the school program, that is, how they do their religious teaching. Inasmuch as Rio de Janeiro's public educational system offers confessional religious classes to their students (in spite of the secular character of Brazilian public schools according Brazilian Constitution), my purpose is to investigate which teachings are endorsed by those teachers who consider themselves to be catholic. In order to do that, I interview some catholic teachers throughout the city. Insofar as these interviews suggest a predominance of neoconservative assumptions among catholic teachers, I argue that this predominance must be studied in connection with the "neoconservative wave" that currently takes place at Brazilian society.

RC46-JS-86.4

BATTHYANY, KARINA* (FCS UDELAR, Uruguay)

Social Relations of Care Work in Uruguay and Latin America.

Care work may be defined as a social function, part of the set of activities, goods and relationships directed at the daily wellbeing of individuals, and that take place in various spheres, including the material, economic, moral and emotional dimensions. In the Latin American region, academic debates over this concept have increased in the last 15 years. The notion of care has developed gradually, on the basis of observing daily practices and unveiling the complex arrangements that permit to meet care and wellbeing needs. One advance has been the separation of caregiving from domestic work, thus defining a separate field of problems for research and social intervention.

The reality of Latin American countries still evidences a sluggish development in the formulation of public policy on this issue, while deeply rooted dynamics persist where the largest load of care is borne by women in the households, with-

out receiving pay, and under a structure of unequal sexual division of the work. However, in a context of major social and demographic transformations, with the increased participation of women in the labour market, the reluctance of men to advance towards a culture of shared responsibility for unpaid care work, the aging population and, therefore, the increase in the demand for care services, this regime is undergoing a crisis. In the absence of appropriate State interventions, responses vary distinctly according to the socioeconomic level. The responses of the population in the face of the care crisis reproduce, and even reinforce, the existing inequalities.

RC13-163.1

BAUMANN, ALLEGRA* (TU Darmstadt, Germany)

Cruise Tourism and Leisure

Global tourist numbers are increasing rapidly every year. One tourism sector that is highly effected by this development is cruise tourism. Many tourists prefer this type of vacation, because it is an easy and safe way to travel and to see several destinations in a short time period. In consequence, seaports that are of tourist interest struggle with higher pressure. Lay days at ports and the position of tourist attractions in cities lead to a temporal and spatial concentration of cruise tourists. But what does that mean for people living in these cities and their leisure practices? This paper examines the connection between cruise tourism and local leisure practices. Using the case study of Dubrovnik, Croatia, the influence of cruise passengers, while attending shore excursions, on leisure practices of locals will be examined. Therefore, expert interviews and observations were conducted and evaluated. It will be stated that technical, urban infrastructure systems play an important role in this context as an essential interfaces between the two phenomena of leisure and tourism.

RC13-163.3

BAUMANN, ALLEGRA* (TU Darmstadt, Germany)

Cruise Tourism and Local Leisure Practices

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RC11-132.1

BEAUFILS, CONSTANCE* (French Institute for Demographic Studies, France)

The Consequences of Non-Employment on Women's Later Life Health: Contributions from a Life Course Perspective.

Background/objectives: Withdrawals from the labour force are overrepresented characteristics among women's life courses. They stem from a persistent gendered division of domestic labour and could be a social determinant of women's health. Most studies on the health outcomes of non-employment have used a cross-sectional or short-term perspective. This work investigates the consequences of non-employment along the life course on later life health status for French women, and their variation among social groups and family history profiles. It outlines how conceptualizing non-employment from a life course perspective contributes to better assess the consequences of non-employment on health, since it tackles usual methodological issues of this work status heterogeneity, delayed effect and reversed causality.

Method: We work on women aged 50+ (N = 2820) from the French Health and Occupational Trajectory survey (2006-2010), which contains retrospective data on work, partnership, parental histories, and detailed health information. Distinct patterns of work histories including non-employment are identified with *optimal matching* analysis. Non-employment histories are also described by the total time and number of episodes spent in this status. The associations between those variables and three health status indicators (self-rated health, major depressive episode, and physical limitations) are estimated by a set of logistic regression models. We stratify the sample to examine the variation of those associations.

Results: We find significant associations between non-employment history characteristics and later life health outcomes for women. The length and the frequency of non-employment episodes increase the likelihood of declaring a

degraded health status. Women who return full-time or part-time to the labour market after a long career break are significantly less likely to report a poor self-rated health and functional limitations than never employed women. Those associations are unequal across family profiles and social groups. The life course perspective helps determining when non-employment plays a role in health.

RC11-132.3

BEAUFILS, CONSTANCE* (French Institute for Demographic Studies, France)
BARBUSCIA, ANNA (INED, France)

Work-Family Trajectories and Multidimensional Wellbeing. Evidence from France.

Several studies have focused on the work-family spillovers, or on how balancing work and family influences wellbeing, yet little is known about how those two domains' life courses interact and affect wellbeing. This paper adopts a holistic and multidimensional life course perspective to study how work and family trajectories are separately and jointly associated with wellbeing. We draw on data from the French Health and Professional Itinerary longitudinal survey, that includes long-term detailed retrospective information on work, parental, partnership histories, and also on socio-demographic characteristics, current and past health problems. We apply sequence analysis and identify long-term dominant patterns of work and family life courses. First, we describe those patterns, their intersection and their social determinants. Subsequently, we test their association with multidimensional measures of well-being, including physical and mental health and satisfaction with social network and professional life. We explore variations in these associations, depending on gender and socio-economic status. We observe interaction effects between work and family life courses patterns. The results unveil types of work and family life courses that may interfere with distinct dimensions of well-being for men and women. They suggest that similar work and family life courses might have different well-being implications for men and women.

RC22-252.4

BECCI, IRENE* (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

When a Sacred Nature Comes into Town. Sociologizing the Spiritualization of Ecology Thesis

The scholarly and religious visions of what nature is and where it stands in the world have been changing over time and space and have created a whole set of oppositions. One of them runs between what nature is opposed to, in other terms, what actually defines nature by its absence. The opposite pole to nature commonly is identified in built environment, in the city. In ecology literature humans have longtime been seen mainly as disturbing ecosystems and cities as responsible for polluting the planet. Of course, such a "urba-phobic" vision has a long history, drawing also on religion. At a micro-level, city parks are the places within the urban context, which is detached from the city and where nature is staged. Now, interestingly, it is often in city parks that ecological activists organize events to mobilize for environmental issues. This presentation draws on literature of ecology scholars as well as on empirical research run in Switzerland to argue that through the increasing number of urban dwellers concerned by environmental issues a change is at work in the representation of the relation between humans and nature. This change can be framed in terms of "spiritualization" since discourses and practices increasingly refer to the notion of spirituality be it variously defined. This presentation shall adopt a spatial approach (Knott 2005) to city parks offer a study of the ways in which nature emerge topographically as sacred. The aim shall be to clarify sociologically what the notion of "spiritualization" entails as a cultural process defined by empirical and representational endeavors instead of endowing the notion with a normative or teleological view. The argument shall propose that for about two decades in an increasingly large milieu, nature is getting closer as is the notion of spirituality or the sacred.

RC28-349.2

BECK VILLARROEL, GUILLERMO* (Centre for Social Conflict and Cohesion Studies, Chile, Chile)

Preferences and Perception of Inequality: An Approach to Chilean Society Using Cross-Sectional Data

To inquire about the redistributive preferences that people have, necessarily, implies to link it to the question about the inequality level considered fair within a society. Empirical evidence has found that self-interest and society´s normative beliefs would be key mechanisms to explain how redistributive preferences are shaped in people. Specifically, in the field of norms, values and beliefs, literature identifies distributive justice as a relevant value to explain redistributive preferences. However, this evidence not always attends in how changes in time could reshape society's preferences or attitudes regarding to distributive justice and,

therefore, on the justification of social inequality. For all of the above, it is worth asking: To what extent, changes in time are related with perception and justification of social inequality in the Chilean society?

Using the International Social Survey Program of 1999 (n=1503), 2009 (n=1505) and 2019 (n=1380) for Chile, with national representation, descriptive results show that people's perceptions of inequality and preference for inequality have change through the time. On one hand, in 1999 over 80% of consulted person's perceived that people mainly belong to low income distribution, in 2019 this preference decreased over 20 percentage points. On the other hand, since 1999 to 2019 people's preferences for more equal income distribution has decreased and preferences for a more meritocratic society has increased. With Multinomial Logistic Regression explored whether time influence on people's perceptions of inequality and preferences. Primary results show that the variable for time is statically significant.

The results show that change through time can reshape society's preferences or attitudes regarding to inequality. Thus, studying these types of variables can help to understand the conformation of distributive justice ideals and redistributive preferences of a country.

RC28-346.4

BECK VILLARROEL, GUILLERMO* (Centre for Social Conflict and Cohesion Studies, Chile, Chile)

Volumen De Las Redes Sociales e Imágenes De La Desigualdad Social

Respecto a distribución de riqueza de manera justa, investigaciones previas indican que existen factores individuales y contextuales claves para explicar las percepciones y justificaciones sobre desigualdad que despliegan las personas. Sin embargo, exista una variación del fenómeno que aún no ha podido ser explicada.

En tanto, desde otro enfoque de la sociología, existe literatura que señala que el contacto interpersonal colabora en los juicios evaluativos que realizan las personas, de tal manera que los lazos sociales influencian el comportamiento de las personas. Específicamente, la teoría del grupo de referencia sostiene que las percepciones sociales de las personas incluyen los elementos de su propia experiencia social, así como la experiencia de: familiares, amigos, colegas del trabajo, razón por la cual solo se incorpora limitadas dosis de información sobre la sociedad en su conjunto u otras imágenes abstractas a partir de la cual las personas realizan generalizaciones sociales. Sin embargo, no existe evidencia que señale cómo el contacto interpersonal puede relacionarse con la percepción y justificación de la desigualdad social específicamente, motivo por lo cual se torna relevante indagar si, en Chile, la experiencia grupal se relaciona con los aspectos recién descritos.

Con los datos proporcionados por la Encuesta Nacional de Conflicto y Cohesión Social (ENACOES) 2015 (n=2025), se testean una serie de modelos de regresión multinomial, dónde, como variables dependientes se utilizan ítems que muestran cinco pirámides de distribución de ingresos con las cuales se consulta a los encuestados como creen que debería ser y como creen que se distribuyen los ingresos en Chile, mientras que las variables independientes de interés son: el tamaño de la red (scale-up) y el indicador de homofilia (EI). Los resultados indican que homofilia religiosa y el tamaño de la red son variables estadísticamente significativas. Se discuten las implicancias sociales y políticas de estos hallazgos.

RC42-527.2

BECKER, CHARLOTTE* (University of Cologne, Germany)
CIECIUCH, JAN (Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Poland)
ALGESHEIMER, RENÉ (University of Zurich, Switzerland)
KINDSCHI, MARTIN (University of Zurich, Switzerland)

The Influence of Friends on Children's Attitudes Towards Immigrants

In the last few years, the debate about immigration as well as societies negative attitudes towards immigrants has become more prominent in society and politics. When analyzing key determinants of these attitudes many researchers found the social network of the individual to be of great relevance. So far however, these studies all used adult samples. Little is known about the influence of friends and their attitudes on children's attitudes towards immigrants.

We expect children whose friends have more positive attitudes towards immigrants to have more positive attitudes as well. Further, we expect this influence to grow with friendship strength and age, since close friends are known to be more influential than peers in general and research has shown that older children are more susceptible to their friends' attitudes. We will examine whether the relations hold in two different countries: Switzerland and Poland.

For the analysis we utilize a Swiss-Polish panel data set (2015-2017) collected among school children by the research priority program "social networks" at the University of Zurich. The sample includes 5332 children aged 8 to 19. The data set was collected in classroom settings and includes questions on children's attitudes

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

towards immigrants as well as measures of closeness perceived between each student and all his/her classmates. The friends' attitude describes the average attitude towards immigrants among those classmates that the individual labeled being close to. The effects of the friends' attitudes on the individual child's attitudes towards immigrants are analyzed using autoregressive cross-lagged models.

Preliminary results using a subsample indicate that indeed the friends' attitudes towards immigrants influence the attitude of the individual child. However, the effect appears to be weak. Concerning the influence of age and friendship strength on this relation, no conclusions can yet be drawn.

RC56-683.2

BECKER, JOHANNES* (University of Göttingen, Germany)
HINRICHSEN, HENDRIK* (Georg-August University of Göttingen, Germany)

Reconstructing Processes of Settlement and Urbanization in Jordan: Advantages of Multigenerational Research

Analyzing the life stories of different generations of an (extended) family, neighborhood, village or other grouping is an aid to detailing and deepening historical reconstruction. Multigenerational research makes it possible to open a longer historical time frame and to analyze communicative memory, reconstruct different interdependencies between groupings, changing we- and they-images, or prevalent discourses in different periods. Sociological biographical research can be especially helpful in research contexts for which a relatively low quantity of archival material or other historical sources are available. Oral transmission is then important for approaching historical processes, especially from a bottom-up perspective.

In this presentation, we introduce the case of an extended family in Jordan which exemplifies the advantages of multigenerational research. The analysis of a series of seven biographical interviews with family members from three generations highlights how rapid processes of social change in the 20th century have been perceived, addressed, and shaped by the family, and how they are discussed in the family memory. These include the process of settlement of the previously (semi-)nomadic family in the first third of the 20th century, the integration of the family in the Jordanian nation-state which was founded in 1946, the family's increasing urbanization in the 1960s and 1970s, and relations with other groupings, such as previous urban dwellers, or various groupings of refugees in Amman. We show how the family members made strategic decisions to strengthen their established position within the new state's institutions.

The presentation is based on empirical research conducted for the project "Dynamic figurations of refugees, migrants, and longtime residents in Jordan since 1946", sponsored by the German Research Foundation (DFG).

RC38-485.1

BECKER, JOHANNES* (University of Göttingen, Germany)
WORM, ARNE* (University of Goettingen, Germany)

Soci(ologic)al Distance? – Challenges of Biographical Research in Times of the Pandemic

In our presentation we will discuss various ways of continuing interpretative research during the pandemic and despite the lacking possibility to return to "physical" field work. Building upon research experiences during Covid-19 in two larger transnational research projects we will introduce ways in which we nevertheless managed to remain in contact with our interview partners and to conduct follow-up interviews. By this, our focus shifted towards including the diverging individual and collective experiences with the pandemic into our research. We will detail how this thematic shift fit into the methodological framework of social-constructivist biographical research and how it resonated with our previous findings. Staying in touch with people from a distance in times of "Corona" – especially with migrants in different geographical contexts – not just gives us the insight into different state responses to the pandemic and the pandemic's diverging implications for people's lives. Additionally, the follow-up interviews help us to reconstruct how collective and individual experiences *before* the pandemic (e.g. previous experiences with diseases) shape people's views and patterns of action. Furthermore, it expands our knowledge about the life histories and collective histories of the cases we were already working on. We will discuss challenges and benefits of this changing research focus and research style during the pandemic.

RC40-514.3

BECOT, FLORENCE* (Marshfield Clinic Research Institute, USA)
INWOOD, SHOSHANAH (The Ohio State University, USA)

Farm Resilience: On the Importance of Considering Household Level Difficulties, Lived Experiences, and Institutional Arrangements

Farm resilience scholars study farm families' ability to stay on the land despite on-going changes and crises in their local and macro-level environments. Largely focused on the challenges of the farm operation and often drawing on objective measures, these scholars have found that the household plays key functions in supporting the resilience of the farm. Yet despite the deep interconnections between the farm household and the operation, the extent to which farm households faces difficulties including those connected to meeting social needs such as health, childcare, and sufficient income and the role played by supports targeted to household (i.e. social policy) are largely unknown. In this paper, we use the example of medical economic vulnerability to begin to fill these research gaps. We draw on a conceptual framework based on the medical and farm economic vulnerability bodies of literature and a survey of 1,100 U.S. farm households in 10 states to answer the following questions: (1) to what extent are U.S. farm households experiencing medical economic vulnerability? (2) which farm households are experiencing these difficulties? (3) what is the role of health insurance in shaping medical economic vulnerability? We find that the prevalence of perceived medical vulnerability is three times higher than having a medical debt, pointing to the importance of considering lived experiences besides objective measures as these lived experiences may point to early warning signs of challenges that may be easier to address early on. Our findings also point to the vulnerability of the farm population as a whole as few of the household and farm characteristics were associated with the measures of medical economic vulnerability. What shaped vulnerability the most were health insurance variables highlighting the importance of the role of institutional arrangements contrasting the focus of the farm resilience literature on individual and farm operation-level variables.

RC16-206.3

BEDE, FRANCISCO JULIAO* (Institute of Social and Political Research- Rio de Janeiro University (IESP-UERJ), Brazil)

Imaginary, Subjectivity and Power: New Theoretichal Horizons for Political Sociology

This paper aims to discuss the concept of the imaginary as a path through which political sociology could regain its analytical range and be able to support critical thinking in its confrontations with contemporary power dynamics and new political impasses. The objective is to present two contributions related to the results of my doctoral research, since its main subject is precisely this central role of the imaginary for a social and political theory able to open new theoretical-methodological horizons for political sociology. First of all, the article will discuss the works of three "post-marxist" authors who laid the foundations for such elaboration in the universe of social and political theory: Ernesto Laclau and, above all, Cornelius Castoriadis and Slavoj Zizek. The ideia is to demonstrate how political modernity, and all the variety of power manifestations related to it, can be understood through the imaginary element as the nodal point that creates the social bonds by which subjectivities sustain themselves, a point in wich power and signification are merged but that only exists because individual and collective subjectivities always engage with the world in their own terms (making that nodal point the lócus of affects and imaginary significations/fantasies). On the other hand, as the second contribution, the article will propose some theoretical-methodological guises throughout wich political sociology could effectivly mobilize the imaginary as the analytical core that enables us to analyze the State and the exercise of power in contemporary modernity. The discussion in this regard will focus mainly on a critical reevaluation of the gramscian central concept of hegemony by analyzing some contemporary political impasses regarding the new global wave of right wing populism.

RC16-205.5

BEDE, FRANCISCO JULIAO* (Institute of Social and Political Research- Rio de Janeiro University (IESP-UERJ), Brazil)

Subjectivity, Social Bond and Imaginary: Theoretical Reflections on Contemporary Dynamics

This paper aims to discuss the constitution of the social bond in contemporary social and political dynamics through the concept of the imaginary. It is argued that such a concept establishes a fruitful path for the fundamental interdisciplinary dialogue between psychoanalysis and sociology so that the question of the imaginary could be taken precisely as that which concerns the impasses proper

to the constitution of the social bond. The various modalities of those ties could be understood through such approach, insofar as they are, at the same time, the anchoring element of subjectivities from which they acquire consistency and, on the other hand, the element which exists only as long as subjectivity engages with the world in its own terms (therefore being the imaginary element par excellence, that which opens the doors of the dimension of affects and of imaginary significations/fantasies). The purpose of this paper is to discuss the imaginary in these terms and to present two contributions related to the results of my doctoral research. First of all, the article will present a discussion about how to mobilize the imaginary as a theoretical and methodological foundation proper to sociology, aiming to demonstrate its relevance and viability as an analytical instrument to discuss the relationship between subjectivity, social bond, and social and political dynamics. This argument will focus mainly on three post-Marxist authors who laid the foundations for such elaboration in the universe of social and political theory: Ernesto Laclau and, above all, Cornelius Castoriadis and Slavoj Zizek. On the other hand, as a second contribution, the paper will discuss the (im)possibility of social bond in contemporary social dynamics, seeking to present solutions to elucidate the relationship between the imaginary, the fluidity/dispersion proper to social network interactions and the impasses emerging from the current global conjuncture.

RC12-152.1

BEGICEVIC, ALMA* (Loyola University Chicago, USA)

Post-Conflict Societies and Human Rights Challenges in Contemporary Times

This article confronts some of theoretical and conceptual difficulties in understanding the meaning of monetary reparation and relevance of civil courts as the places to lay private claims in contemporary times. Approaching money as an institution and a representation of social life that embodies exchange relationships, the study offers a critical reflection of Bosnian war victims' monetary reparation pursuits to use domestic, foreign and international courts to claim justice. Taking a qualitative, case-study approach, the article illustrates the macro context of the problem at hand and shows how post-conflict structural changes and shrinking of socio-economic and cultural rights in a changing society brought the system of values where money is all. Bosnian war victims who lack equal parity of participation in the post-conflict political space face limited access to remedies and social security. Thus, they use law and monetary reparation as a tool to reinforce socio-economic rights as moral values and by restoring their position in the society, independently establish responsibilities as criminal justice failed them. The article rethinks the concept of rights and justice in light of victims organizing for monetary indemnities outside of the existing dualities that distinguish civil and political and socio-economic and cultural rights, quantitative from qualitative and judicial from administrative reparation.

RC05-62.8

BEGUM, NEEMA* (, United Kingdom)

"the Eastern Europeans Are Taking All the Asian Jobs": Black Asian Minority Ethnic Support for Brexit

Despite ethnic minority voters overwhelmingly supporting Remain, around a third voted for Brexit. Opposition to Eastern European immigration was significant to ethnic minorities voting for Britain to leave the EU. As well as being frustrated with EU freedom of movement, which they believed privileged white European migrants over those from the Commonwealth, some ethnic minority Leave voters also exhibited xenoracism towards Eastern Europeans.

This paper draws on Roediger's concept of the Wages of Whiteness which describes the ways in which past waves of Irish immigrants in the US laid claim to whiteness and reproduced racism against African Americans. This was in order to stake their claim to being part of the nation and insert themselves more favourably in the racial hierarchy. I argue that a similar 'Wages of Britishness' is at work among ethnic minority Leave voters who expressed racism and xenophobia towards Eastern Europeans. Drawing on focus groups and interviews, this paper argues that ethnic minority Leave voters draw upon these 'wages of Britishness' to legitimise their claims to belonging to the nation in relation to Eastern Europeans. BAME Leave voters emphasised their British identity in opposition to Eastern European immigration which manifested in their support for Brexit.

This paper sheds light on anti-immigrant and xenophobic attitudes held by immigrants and racialised minorities. Ethnic minority support for Brexit is part of a wider phenomenon of immigrant or minority groups voting for anti-immigration campaigns and right-wing parties, including Latinos for Trump and ethnic minorities voting for the Freedom Party in the Netherlands. The paper uncovers how immigrants or European-born ethnic minorities reinforce right-wing articulations of nationalism and racism to stake their claim to belonging to the nation, even when their position in the nation is challenged by the same right-wing movements.

RC33-425.2

BEIER, FRANK* (Technische Universität Dresden, Germany)

It Is No Methodological Question! Why Mixing Methods Only Works with Theory!

Many different quality standards and special analyzing tools have been developed in the long tradition of quantitative and qualitative research. Because of these well-reasoned differences in epistemological and methodological aspects, there are many social scientists that are skeptical about integrating both approaches. To mix quantitative and qualitative research questions is e.g. seen as a "deadly sin" (Przyborski/Wohlrab-Sahr 2014). However, textbooks about mixed methods often focus on the aspect of research design, neglecting these fundamental differences in regard to epistemological and methodological concepts (vgl. Bryman 2008). Thus, the integration of both approaches is either reduced to organizational problems or dominated by a perspective in which one approach is reduced as an assistant for the other one. However, it is quite obvious that urgent methodological problems and their specific solutions cannot simply be mixed without to destroy the foundation of their scientific justification. In this paper I want to argue that this is neither possible nor necessary. To mix methods is not a methodological, but a theoretical problem. Thus, mixed methods designs should not focus too much on technical aspects, but rather on the theoretical justification of the planned research design. Still many qualitative researchers think that their research is supposed to be free of theoretical assumptions in the beginning. This inductivistic self-missunderstanding restrains the possibility to combine qualitative and quantitative research methods. In the paper I want to show that it is fundamentally important to clarify theoretical assumptions in the very beginning of a mixed methods design to make well justified decisions in which case qualitative and quantitative methods are useful tools for a successful research. The big challenge of mixed methods is not to find new methodological principles, but rather to find a common understanding of theory.

RC38-483.2

BEIER, FRANK* (Technische Universität Dresden, Germany)

Women and Resistance: The Interplay of Individualization Processes and the Socialist Life Course Regime in the GDR

The GDR has been an authoritarian regime which tried to intertwine political, economic and cultural processes in the society in a socialist way. Politics did not only aim to influence institutions, but also to shape the life style of the people. Some authors have described this kind of politics as "life-course regime" (e.g. see Nagel et al. 2005) with direct or indirect control mechanisms (see Beier 2017). One major aspect of this life-course regime was that migration (especially but not only to a western country) was a non-option in the GDR. Growing up in this society meant the obligation to live in a socialist way, feeling responsible for community and social progress by paying back what the society has invested in you. In this sense migration has been seen as an oppositional act, regardless of the personal or individual reasons people would have had. The majority of the people arranged their selves (satisfied or unsatisfied) with spending their whole live in the GDR without migration perspectives. In the same time, life in West Germany was an omnipresent comparison. However, to illegally leave the country was a highly risky action and only a minority has been willing to actively try to migrate out of the GDR. The presentation will show the results of a biographical study women who were politically persecuted, because they tried to immigrate to West Germany. The Migration decisions can be differentiated in to three different types: anomical, active and passive migrations decisions. Only active migration decisions had been a result of an individualization process, which resulted into an oppositional attitude towards the socialist state. However these women did not stand up for a specific political reason, but instead showed resistance against the specific life course regime which tried to control individual life plans and self-identities.

RC24-285.4

BELING, ADRIÁN E.* (FLACSO Argentina, Argentina)
KRASS, VERENA (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany)
VANHULST, JULIEN (Universidad Católica del Maule, Chile)

Making the Good Cool Again. Is Liberalism Fit for the Anthropocene?

Making Politics Cool Again: could this be an alternative formulation of Donald Trump's promise? Could the promise "make America great again" be understood as appealing to a deeper longing, one about re-enabling participation in political life as a pathway towards the experience of community, collective self-efficacy, and social recognition? Could the current upraise of right-wing movements be an expression of the impotence of the individual and the futility of a society that has sacrificed the substance of collectively shared meaning on the altar of procedural formality?

This paper seeks to defend the thesis that the privatisation of the collective spirit and its energy in liberal consumer societies has largely constrained the space for self-realisation in social life to private consumption. An extended resonance space (H. Rosa) in the political and social context would enable the (re)merging of the 'cool' and the 'good'. The bicentennial liberal political-philosophical tradition in Europe, however, which starkly divides the public and private, conspires against that.

The result is a cultural and psychic blockade that prevents sociopolitical actors from shaping a rapidly changing world, and, at the same time, prevents a pleasurable experience of the 'good'. Departing from self-reports from life-form movements, this paper shows how pervasive the influence of this blockade is, on the one hand; and, on the other, what potential lies in theories and practices from the "periphery", from postcolonial to feminist theory, to the Latin American Buen vivir experiment, in order to re-establish the disparate connection between one's own action and social reality.

RC04-42.1

BELINSKAYA, YULIA* (University of Vienna, Austria)
KORBIEL, IZABELA (Vienna University, Austria)

Third Mission of Universities As a Tool for Equal Access: Inclusion or Illusion?

In this paper we analyse the Third Mission as a policy and mechanism of change and inclusion in academia. We also investigate the approaches and Third Mission activities of various European universities with regards to inclusion and juxtapose them with European policies aimed at equal access to education.

(Un)equal access to education has been researched from various perspectives. Yet, the report of the European Commission (2016) analysed more than 700 educational reforms undertaken in Europe between 2006 and 2016 but excluded the field of higher education. The same applies for research on educational infrastructure accessible for refugees (Hamilton, 2003; Dryden-Peterson, 2017) despite the recent "refugee crisis" in Europe or increased amount of "people of concern" in Brazil in the last years (UNCR, 2019). Whereas issues of equal access of vulnerable groups, such as ethnic minorities (Bowl, 2001) and low-income students (Neveda, 2013), are present in the academic discourse, the topic of higher education for refugees was generally marginalised in both academic literature and policy proposals.

Higher education institutions have been experiencing increased pressure to change ideologically and structurally in order to help the development of local societies, promote democratic values and equality, for instance through inclusion of vulnerable groups of students but at the same time to become commercially more sustainable (Boden et al. 2004). Thus,due to the focus on the entrepreneurial potential of university, its social impact did not become the priority. Moreover, Third Mission activities, were traditionally not directly connected to the primary mission of teaching.

Our paper argues that reshaping of the Third Mission mechanism through inclusion of students from vulnerable groups can be used by scholars and practitioners as a tool that both enables and promotes the inclusion and also highlights the social impact and democratic values of higher education institutions.

RC37-470.3

BELITSKY, MARK* (Not affiliated, USA)

Art As an Instrument of Social Change

To assess the potential of art to impact the society we must first define it in sociological terms.

Art is the alternative form of communicating non-life-essential information that defines man and society.

This information is not "life-essential" because society uses other means of communication for vital information, which are well established, unlike artistic expressions, which are constantly on a quest for new alternative forms.

The "man and society" clause here is indivisible and represents a complex notion encompassing human existence through time and history. A piece of work becomes art when it is accepted by a sufficient audience to define the human existence.

The alternative form is closely tied in with the notion of style. Art employs the *language of style* that appeals directly to our subconsciousness. These languages evolved over time and are dynamic entities, constantly changing along with society and in conjunction with individual artists finding their own unique voices.

Could this seemingly simple definition be true after centuries of contentious debate about what art is? Very few would argue whether the Mona or Beethoven's Fifth Symphony should be considered artistic works. Even in the case of works of much lesser caliber than those, we seem to know intuitively whether a particular work should be considered art. That means that the necessary and sufficient conditions of this definition are *programmed* in our subconsciousness. It also means that the notorious arguments are not actually about what *art is*, but whether or not a particular work or genre itself should be *considered art*.

Because art is capable of transmitting powerful subliminal messages, it is often taken as a symbol or even ideology by social movements, like, for example, rock music was during the anti-Vietnam war movement.

RC16-198.1

BELITSKY, MARK* (Not affiliated, USA)

Functional Theory of Social Systems

We exist within the confines of an information system called human culture which has evolved over tens of thousands of years. The aim of this theory is to identify the building blocks of this system.

Evolution is a dual process comprised of the evolution of the biological systems along with the evolution of the information systems.

Functional Idea (FI) – this is that smallest "piece of software", a concept developed to perform a function in society, may be identified as the basic building block.

Soft Force (SF) – this is a psychological force, a vector that has magnitude and "direction". There is a direct correlation between FI and SF, with a **SF vector being formed in the subconscious based on the FI**.

Idearchy – this is a collection of all the FIs comprising human culture. This term facilitates discussion concerning the evolution and health of the Idearchy and how a society maintains it.

Positive or attracting SF vectors are formed in the subconscious for each FI. Also, the negative or repelling SF vectors are formed. The SF vectors are summed up into two resulting vectors, one positive and one negative. **All decisions are made on the Soft Force level, not on a logical level**. The brain, like any other organ, communicates with our consciousness through a set of signals or symptoms. **Emotions are only symptoms of the SF vector interaction.**

There are two major reasons why the system of Soft Forces has evolved. First, social motives must interact and compete on a level playing field against basic instincts like hunger and fear. Second, the multitude of SFs creates stability in the fabric of social structures. Social groups compete not only for land, resources and power but also to prove the viability and superiority of their Functional Ideas.

RC38-476.2

BELL, SUSAN* (Drexel University, USA)
WALKOVER, LILLIAN (Drexel University, USA)

The Meaning of Forced Migration for Physicians in the 21st Century

This paper explores the meaning of flight in the biographies of physicians forced to move from the countries where they lived and practiced medicine and then resettled in the United States. The analysis is based on qualitative in-depth interviews with 30 refugee physicians who entered the US within the past 15 years. It explores their multilayered and embodied experiences and situates them in refugee discourses and the politics of medical licensure.

Refugee physicians' flight from home is not for medical training or a career in medicine in the United States, but despite their training, professional skills, and medical careers. In the US, the system of medical licensure effectively places them in the position of physicians becoming physicians: to practice medicine in the US, all international medical graduates must obtain a US medical license. To obtain a US medical license, their education must be certified, they must pass the US Medical Licensing Exam and they must complete a residency program – a long and expensive process. The use of a hybrid term "refugee physician" signals, unsettles and stretches meanings of both "refugee" and "physician" in the contemporary context of forced migration.

The paper compares the construction of refugee physicians' narratives. It focuses on two of the interviews and compares their narrative strategies, the interview context and interactions, and the polyphonic rhythms (Tsing 2015) of their flights. First, it explores the strategies they use in talking about their experiences and connects these strategies with medical and political circumstances affecting and underlying their plans to leave. Second, it investigates how they (re)define themselves in specific locales in the US (e.g., social networks, physician career assistance programs and support groups). Finally, it considers the contribution of these flight biographies for understanding forced migration and physician migration in the 21st century.

RC12-156.5

BELLO, BARBARA* (University of Milano, Italy)

An Intergenerational Look at Human Rights in the Access to the Healthcare Sector and to the Labour Market in Times of Covid-19 in Italy

The Italian Ministry of Health has recently estimated that the highest number of people dying as direct consequence of covid 19 concerns old people, the highest peak of 92% regards those aged 60-69. The average age of people who died

due to covid 19 or are positive to it is 80. "Old age" and its intersection with chronicle illnesses are crucial factors when dealing with the equal access to healthcare during the covid-19 pandemic in Italy and beyond. At the same time, younger generations have been severely hit by unemployment in a scenario already featuring among the highest rates of youth unemployment in the European Union (approximately 40%). The tensions raised by the pandemic, concerning the aforesaid social groups, run the risk to exacerbate the existing intergenerational divide and decrease intergenerational solidarity.

All in all, in Italy three main situations raised public attention: the use of triage in the access of intensive care units; older people's conditions in long term care institutions, where high mortality rates have been reported; the risk of ageism due to the growing intergenerational divide and youth unemployment. If elderly people have been confronted with serious challenges in accessing treatments on equal foot with younger generations, the latter ones have been confronted with increasing difficulties in their journey towards an autonomous life. This contribution aims at discussing critically the elderly and young people's human rights as well as the new inequalities and threats that have been emerging in times of pandemic, through Appadurai's "capacity to aspire" approach. The question that this contribution seeks to address is how elderly and young people can exert their capacity to aspire vis a vis inadequate policy and intitutional responses to the effective exercise of their human rights.

RC19-236.4

BELLO, CARLOS* (Unifesp, Brazil)

Policies Against Poverty: Contradictions of Lulism and Perspectives of the Bolsonaro Government

The article departs from the premise that anti-poverty policies fulfill three functions in capitalism - accumulation, welfare and legitimation - and that they are all subject to contradictions between conflicting conceptions and interests, given the fact that the reproduction of inequalities and poverty is inherent to the internal logic of capitalism.

The central objective is to discuss the contradictions of lulism and how the forms by which they were processed allow us to analyze the Bolsonaro government's first actions and its perspectives on policies against poverty. Such contradictions emerge not only from the nature of social policies but also from the characteristics of lulism as a mode of government that sought to combine tendencies of opposite character, some aimed at benefiting the popular classes, others representing the maintenance of macroeconomic policies in tune with neoliberalism, under the strategy of obtaining support from the popular classes without threatening to produce strong resistance from the business segments generally refractory to lulism.

Analyzing how the combinations between opposite measures occurred within the functions of accumulation, welfare and legitimacy during lulism, the article seeks to evaluate how the results of these contradictions during the lulism crisis allow us to understand the actions of the Temer and Bolsonaro governments, as well as evaluate prospects to the next future.

Analyzing the situation that led to the impeachment of the Dilma government, the article concludes that the passivization of the popular classes, combined with segmentation and fragmentation of interests and actions of groups linked to these classes, would have allowed an advance of ultra-liberal measures of the Temer and Bolsonaro governments, although there are political aspects that do not permit to discern a reversal of policies against poverty.

RC09-105.2

BELLO, WALDEN* (State University of New York, Philippines)

"Counterrevolution As a Paradigm for Understanding the Global Rise of the Far Right."

The rise of far right movements is a marked feature of politics in both the global North and the global South. Indeed, in less than a decade, these movements have come to power or to the antechamber of power in a number of countries where liberal democracies have long held sway, confounding both liberal and left-wing analysts. A number of paradigms, such as populism, have been harnessed in the attempt to understand the different extreme right movements. This paper will contend that among the most useful is one that employs the "revolution-counterrevolution dialectic" framework articulated most cogently by the Marxist social and diplomatic historian Arno Mayer in his study of European movements from the French Revolution to the Bolshevik Revolution.

Developing Mayer's model, we propose that there are two-types of counterrevolution that have been in motion since the last half of the 20th century. One is the class-based counterrevolution, wherein the principal dynamic is the response of threatened classes, including the middle class, to an insurgent challenge from below. The other is a response by social groups to loss of social status based on income, race, ethnicity, or culture that takes the form of a reaction to the liberal democratic principle of fundamental equality amidst diversity. This second phenomenon is no less counterrevolutionary than the first since it is a "totalistic" response to liberal democracy at the level of the ideological, social, and political.

The paper further follows Mayer in distinguishing the three types of actors that make up the "anti-revolutionary coalition:" the " reactionaries," "conservatives," and "counterrevolutionaries."

What is distinctive about the paper, however, is the stress it places on the transformation of the middle class as a political force.

RC26-321.3

BELMONTE, ROSALBA* (Università degli Studi della Tuscia, Italy)

DAMIANI, MARCO (University of Perugia, Italy)

Political Parties and Transnational Governance. Reflections on the Changing Role of Political Parties in a Globalized World

In the postmodern age, the sphere of political relations is characterized by an increasing interdependence. Indeed, the transnational flows of knowledge systems, business practices, economic bodies and the new forms of social organizations produced by globalization determine a growing erosion of the state sovereignty. Both national and global governance become characterized by an increasingly dense interaction between public and private forms of authorities that play an active role across all levels of world politics. In this new political scenario – characterized by fluid boundaries, growing inequalities and social marginalities – traditional political actors that pursue public interests coexist, interact and sometimes collide with actors that follow private interests. In this context, the role of governments changes and consequently political parties transform their functions, their organization and reorient their policy positions. In the light of these considerations, the aim of our work is to understand and discuss the changing relation between political parties and the emerging forms of national and global governance.

RC15-182.3

BELOVA, NATALIA* (Russian State University for the Humanities, Russia)

Precarity in the Russian Healthcare Sector

In recent decades, the policies of many states, including Russia, are aimed at reforming healthcare system. Reacting on modern global challenges, the state introduces new ways of organizing work of medical workers, and therefore, it becomes extremely important to identify common models of employment and labor relations in healthcare system. A particular interest are those that lead to a partial or complete loss of social and labor rights of an employee, to a deterioration in his socio-economic status and socio-psychological state.

We will consider certain aspects of precariousness in the Russian healthcare sector on the basis of a three-tier approach: macro-meso-and micro-level.

At macro level it is represented by state policy, when existing laws forming conditions for the development of precariousness in the field of employment and labor. That is, existing norms not only contribute to the emergence of precariousness, "push" all subjects of the labor market to "adapt to new market conditions", but, in essence, legitimize precariousness in the field of healthcare.

Meso-level (the level of a single region, organization (institution)) working conditions are formed, according to the standards proposed by the state, in which the labor rights of medical workers are infringed.

Micro-level (the level of a medical worker) – a person consciously chooses (or remains) such conditions of labor relations and employment that can be attributed to precarious.

WG01-696.2

BELOVA, NATALIA* (Russian State University for the Humanities, Russia)

The Quality of Life and the Practices for Maintaining Health of Russian Pensioners

In recent years, studies related to the study of the active longevity of older people and their quality of life due to health have been of particular interest. A global trend - an increase in the share of elderly people in the population structure, is also present in Russia - such is a quarter of the country's inhabitants. The health status of Russian pensioners, their quality of life, is much worse than that of the population as a whole, therefore, the search for answers to questions about which practices for maintaining and maintaining health in old age are the most popular and effective is relevant. We conducted analysis and construction of models for maintaining health by pensioners through the prism of practices that dominate Russian society and are associated with a healthy lifestyle: regularly check their health, undergo medical examination; engage in physical education, sports; eat right; do not drink or smoke. One of the main characteristics of the behavior of Russian pensioners in the field of maintaining health is not the actual use of practices, but the desire to make a positive impression on others, which can be attributed to such a phenomenon as "pathos". Few (1.7%) adhere

to the "four-practice model of maintaining health", half use the "one-practice or two-practice model", in the structure of which, the most used practice is "giving up bad habits". Models for maintaining health (healthy lifestyle) are formed in accordance with the norms, values and traditions existing in society. They are diverse and depend on objective and subjective factors. At the same time, these models are presented in the form of a kind of mosaic, consisting of several, most often encountered in the group of health maintenance practices.

RC35-446.3

BELVEDERE, CARLOS DANIEL* (, Argentina)

The Duality of Power and the Phenomenology of Social Institutions

In a previous paper I dealt with power as a dual phenomenon, subjective as well as objective. Here I will focus on social institutions as one of the main phenomena of power. In accordance, I will argue that social institutions are dual phenomena, involving a subjective as well as an objective aspect. With that aim I will draw upon Alfred Schutz phenomenological sociology. I will borrow his idea that social institutions are, on one side, a kind of knowledge at hand which makes it possible for a person to achieve his purposes at hand obtaining the intended results through pre-established procedures, and, on the other hand, they are a part of the social world naively accepted in the natural attitude of the in-group which must be taken-for-granted by its members. Seen this way, social institutions are organized patterns of routines that allow people to master the problems of daily life without the need of redefining situations that have occurred many times before or of looking for new solutions to old problems that have already been handled satisfactorily. Yet, they are also cultural patterns of group live consisting of typifications and relevancies that define objective meanings such as social roles and role expectations, among others, which the individual has to take into account in everyday life. This dual character of social institutions as power devices can be depicted in line with Anthony Giddens theorem of the duality of structure. In this view, social institutions are both, enabling and constrictive.

WG08-725.4

BELZUNEGUI, ANGEL* (Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Spain)
ANLEU, CLAUDIA MARÍA (Departament of Anthropology. Rovira i Virgili University, Spain)

Auto-Representaciones y Representación De Los Otros En El Proyecto Europeo De La Enciclopedia De Los Migrantes

La Enciclopedia de los Migrantes es u proyecto financiado por la UE que ha consistido en dar voz a las personas migrantes en ocho ciudades europeas. Se recogieron 400 testimonios en forma de cartas que los migrantes escribieron a una persona que quedó en su país de origen, acompañadas de una fotografía personal en la que la persona migrante se muestra tal y como quiere ser retratada por un fotógrafo artístico. En esta comunicación se realiza un análisis de la visión que las personas migrantes transmiten de ellas mismas en forma de auto-representaciones, así como el contrapunto de cómo perciben y describen a los demás en la sociedad a la que llegan. Se realiza un análisis de los documentos epistolares resaltando las categorías que los propios actores utilizan para describir sus emociones, sentimientos y percepciones derivadas de la interacción con los otros. Y se seleccionan algunos ejemplos de los retratos fotográficos de los migrantes que acompañan sus relatos en los que se alcanza a visualizar su auto-representación a través de la imagen. La comunicación aborda también el debate crítico sobre la consistencia de los relatos propios y libres como material de análisis social y los límites que plantean a la hora de pretender conocer la realidad social.

RC49-612.3

BEN BRIK, ANIS* (, Qatar)

Impact of the Coronavirus Pandemic on Mental Health of Children and Their Parents: A Global Survey

This paper aims to investigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on mental health of children and their parents in 72 countries. An online survey translated into 22 langauges has been conducted between March and October 2020. The questionnaire assessed the Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale - 21 Items (DASS-21). A total of 82563 participants completed the questionnaire. Depression scale of DASS was (13.12±5.38) with 58% of parents had either severe or extremely severe depression and only 21% of them were normal on this scale. Meanwhile, 74.2% of children below 18 years had either severe or extremely severe anxiety. Twenty three percent of children were normal on depression score. In conclusion, COVID-19 pandemic has a negative impact on the psychological well-being of the children and their parents globally. The existence of such a high prevalence and severity of psychiatric disorders among children and their parents globally underscores the need for serious attention to the mental health support and services for families.

RC43-531.4

BEN HAMAN, OMAR* (University of Tasmania, Australia)

How Morocco Deals with Informal Settlements? the Assessment of "Cities without Slums Program" in Eradicating Informal Settlements in Urban Zones of Morocco

"Villes Sans Bidonvilles" (VSB) or "Cities without Slums" is a development project aims to eradicate slums from 85 Moroccan cities initiated by the government of Morocco in 2004, in an attempt to reduce social exclusion, as well as to lessen the chance of homegrown violent extremism in urban zones. The initiative consists of three strategies that were pursued in phases: phase (i) was upgrading, phase (ii) was rehousing and phase (iii) was resettlement. Some views hold that this government initiative is the first personal engagement of Morocco in the country's poverty reduction plan. In 2018, as a result of the program, the Kingdom of Morocco declared 58 of 85 cities across the country as slum-free despite another two million Moroccans still live in some form of informal housing. UN Habitat and other multilateral agencies including the World Bank have declared "Villes Sans Bidonvilles" a grand success and heralded the program as a replicable and scalable model for other governments in the region. The proposed work aims to assess how the program (VSB) has assisted the Moroccan government to reduce informal settlements in urban zones. To this end, this work will mainly focus on the secondary data, including the up-to-date annual and regular reports, published especially by the World Bank, African Development Bank, United Nations, UN Habitat, and the Moroccan Ministry of Housing, using three languages, namely, English, Arabic, and French. This proposed work will allow us to shed light on the on-going controversy regarding the effectiveness and challenges facing the new strategies aimed at eradicating slums in developing countries.

WG01-693.1

BENDRIHEM, REUT* (Technion: israel institute of technology, Israel)

Religious Ideology and Urban Space: The "Garin Torani" in Mitzpe Ramon As Case of Moral Entrepreneurship.

How to instill religious ideology with in an urban space? This paper deals with the success of a group of religious settlers in Mitzpe Ramon- a town in southern Israel, in applying a process of religionization in the town. In 2000, the yeshiva "Midbara Kaeden" was established in Mitzpe Ramon. The yeshiva brought a community of Zionist Ultra-Orthodox called "Vealitem Lanegev" to settle in the town. This settlement is identified by a theology they name as "Lehitnachel Balevavot"(to settle in the hearts) and "hishtalvot bedalet amot"(to blend among the Jews). The aim of this religious ideology is to build "the God's state", or "halacha" (religions Jewish state). This aim is to be achieved by civilizing mission, or reeducation of the indigenous population. I argue that in the case of Mitzpe Ramon, the implementation of religious ideology is done by penetrating the systems of education, culture and welfare and taking over them. This process enables to increase the settler's community and as a result creates a demographic selective mechanism. The selection is embodied in enlarging the religious Ashkenazi population on the one hand, with the exclusion or emissions of traditional Mizrachi(eastern-Jews) population of the town on the other. The religionization process in Mitzpe Ramon is a product of "moral entrepreneurship", by which Zionist-religious community sanctifies, Judaizes and whitens the peripheral space.

RC48-595.3

BENITEZ, PAULINA* (Universidad de Concepción, Chile)

El Papel Del Número De Participantes En Los Nuevos Movimientos Sociales De Acuerdo Al Cambio Socio Tecnológico En Curso.

La ponencia plantea el desafío que implica la participación masiva de manifestantes en las nuevas acciones colectivas. Basada en el cambio socio tecnológico, que consiste en la convergencia de Internet, telefonía móvil y redes digitales, y la adopción que hicieron los individuos de ellas, al inicio de la década (Rainie y Wellman, 2012). Entre otros efectos, este hecho logró transformar la manera de difundir información e influencia, y desarrollar la acción colectiva.

El trabajo se propone discutir sobre la masividad de la participación de manifestantes convocados por reivindicaciones necesariamente implica heterogeneidad de los participantes y la pérdida del control central de los intermediarios sociales tradicionales en el marco del análisis de la acción colectiva universitaria chilena del año 2011.

RC55-674.3

BENITEZ, PAULINA* (Universidad de Concepción, Chile)

La Compensación Salarial De Los Grupos Con Mayor Escolaridad. Chile En La Década Actual.

La promoción de educación universitaria y la difusión de sus beneficios por una parte. Y el aumento de la matrícula universitaria basado en la valoración de la educación como estrategia de movilidad social ascendente de la población por otra; permitieron que la matrícula creciera seis veces entre 1983-2011. Y en los años 2000-2011 el ingreso de nuevos estudiantes universitarios aumentó al ritmo de casi el 7% anual (Meller, 2011).

La evolución del crecimiento de la escolaridad asociada a la retribución de la obtención de títulos secundarios y terciarios se observó ya en los ochenta (Sapelli, 2003). El impacto de mayor escolaridad de los individuos quedó plasmado en las tasas de retorno formuladas por expertos: *un año más de educación se nota en aquellos que tienen doce años y más (...)*. La *retribución de un año más de estudio en la enseñanza secundaria es del 10%, y en la educación superior es del 22%* (Beyer, 2000). La educación es la vía para disminuir la desigualdad en Chile (Beyer, 2000).

La ponencia analiza la relación del incremento de los años de educación universitaria y la compensación salarial proveniente de la ocupación principal de dos grupos con mayor escolaridad: (a) de 18 años, (b) 19 años y más. A partir de los datos de la Encuesta de Hogares de 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017.

Los resultados muestran un aumento de la dispersión en los salarios de los grupos, permiten sostener que la mayor escolaridad creó *nuevas desigualdades* porque personas con el mismo mérito educativo obtienen retribuciones salariales muy distintas, este hecho corroe la noción de mérito educativo. La discusión sobre estas diferencias también considera el concepto de desigualdad persistente y sus mecanismos (Tilly, 1998).

RC13-163.2

BENIWAL, ANJU* (Government Meera Girls College, Udaipur, India)

Indian Leisure-Tourism-Industry: Evolution and Evaluation

Tourism is the world's largest globalized industry and is also the fastest-growing economic sector. Tourism comprises the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for the purpose of leisure, business, and other purposes. Nowadays, Leisure has been taken as a motivating factor with its inherent multifarious socio-psychological and economic implications which leads a person for tourism of various kinds in general. The emergence of leisure-tourism-industry put both positive and negative effects on the environment, culture; society and economy have ever been in question and therefore an issue of discourse for the policymakers and social scientists.

Modi (2010:13) asserts leisure as universal phenomena and opines that, 'leisure exists universally and that it has a dynamic character, while it is structural in nature and cultural in orientation and operation'. It is a driving force that spins the wheel of development of socio-cultural, economic and environmental aspects of the tourist destinations. In 1988, the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) defined sustainable tourism as leading to management of all resources. Leisure-Tourism and environment are closely interrelated and interwoven phenomena and can be understood on the basis of cause-effect relationships. In the present context, leisure has been taken as a motivating factor as it is closely related to our desire, which leads a person for tourism of various kinds in general. The main objective of the paper is to analyze scientifically the evolution of leisure-tourism and its impact on environmental, socio-cultural and economic facets of tourist destinations and host communities in India. The findings of this paper are based on the relevant secondary sources like public documents, the relevant published literature and research findings of the earlier researches.

RC13-162.3

BENIWAL, ANJU* (Government Meera Girls College, Udaipur, India)

SHARMA, PRIYANKA (Pearl Academy, India)

Leveraging the Potential of Thewa Craft As an Experiential Leisure

Leisure and culture are closely related to each other and plays a vital role in maintaining and dispersing individual and communal cultural identities. "Culture is the set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of a society or a social group that encompasses not only art and literature, but lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions, and beliefs." (UNESCO, 2009: 1). One of the crafts that represent the cultural identity of India is Thewa Craft from Pratapgarh, Rajasthan India. This unique craft comprises of the coloured glass base, embossed with golden miniature artwork. Thewa, the traditional jewellery craft represents our country's rich cultural heritage and history as it is a 350-year-old craft created by fusing using 23Karat gold sheet to coloured glass and practised by the only family lineage "Rajsoni's". Kojonkoski-Rännäli (1998)

discusses that pleasure derived from handling and making is intrinsic in human nature. Kamla Devi Chattopadhyay (1980) defines crafts as "Crafts are valuable not merely as a beautiful heritage, but because we need to live with them, touch them, feel them, use them, have intimate communion with them so that our life is enriched by their grace."The study includes the experiential aspects of Thewa Artisan's engagement with the craft not only for an economic purpose but also for leisure and for significant contribution to preserving traditional cultural heritage. This qualitative study is based on data from primary and secondary resources. Primary data is collected from interactions with Thewa Artisans and secondary data collected from studies published by accredited publishers (both National and International).

RC48-604.3

BENSKI, TOVA* (College of Management Studies, Israel)

Whatever Happened to the Maternal Element in Women's Peace Activism in Israel?

The Mothers of Plaza Mayor in Buenos Aires is probably the best-known mothers mobilization in the world. There are other examples over the world. Israeli society is a society engaged in prolonged conflict that from time to time erupts into wars and armed conflicts with casualties on both sides. Since the first Lebanon war (1982), we are witnessing the beginning of an era of the feminization of peace activism in Israel. Since then, three periods of increased **women's peace** mobilizations can be identified, each with its dominant organizations, modes of action and collective identities. At the first ISA Forum in Barcelona 2008 I presented an analysis of the identities that have evolved amongst women's peace activist in the first two phases. Six years later, in 2014, Women Wage Peace has emerged. In this presentation I am revisiting the women's peace camp in Israel focusing on elements of continuity and change among these periods of increased activism. Most particularly I will focus on the maternal elements in these mobilizations. From being a central element in the activism through opposition to its inclusion, to returning to the center stage with Women Wage Peace. Explanations will focus on changes in Israeli society; among the participant women; in Feminism and in the movements. I will further compare some of the findings to other women's movements in the West. I am basing my analysis on research projects that I have been conducting, on and off, for the past 25 years that consisted of participant observations, interviews of various types, and data collection from almost every available source. The most recent project started in 2016 and I am still collecting data and participating in the activities of the Women Wage Peace.

RC12-148.2

BENTO, JULIANE* (UNISINOS, Brazil)

WEIMER, SARAH (UFRGS, Brazil)

Political Sociology of Legal Education: Between Training Pedagogy and the Cultivation of Civic Virtue

This research deals with the brazilian contemporary legal education considering the transformations promoted in the field which has been increasingly the central object of translations for schemes destined to projects of oriented studies on the approval for public jobs. The hypothesis is that the last decades have been leading to the growth of a "prosperity pedagogy", in which the main purpose of University graduates – especially of Law – is to be approved and subsequently tenured in a public job within the State structure. Weber's pedagogy of training will be considered, which can be applied to the education of undergraduates since the construction and expansion of the Brazilian State. The perspective of social ascension is a common agenda among candidates associated in networks to share lessons, study techniques and motivation strategies. The element of financial prosperity is the main impetus for the heroic enterprise of dedication to competition, to the detriment of the old logics of the field, guided by the justification of public vocation and greater technical ability to think about the State and the common good. Therefore, after the first stage of qualitative emphasis, in which interviews will be conducted, a sample survey will be required to map the existing training courses providers, the types of courses offered, when they were founded and which ones yielded more results and expanded in size. The purpose is to problematize this lucrative market generated in a scenario dependent on public jobs offered by the State, as well as to understand the effects that it has generated in the legal education sector.

WG01-JS-56.2

BENTO, MATHEUS* (, Brazil)

Venezuelans Refugees in Pelotas: A Necropolitical Approach

This research aims to bring contributions to the field of forced migration in the social sciences. Aware of the changes in the current global socio-political landscapes as it faces the largest refugee crisis since the Second World War, and knowing the social relevance of the theme, emerges the general objective of understand the construction of the figure of the refugee by the violence to which

these individuals were submitted as a victim group. Regarding the specific objectives, it is proposed to analyze how the contributions of the social theories can elucidate the refugee crisis, going through the biopolitica and necropolitic approach. Using a qualitative methodology, the research has bibliography review, semi structured interviews and participant observation. It was possible to conclude about the importance of the necropolitic experience in the refugee process of the individuals.

RC30-366.6

BENYA, ASANDA-JONAS* (University of Cape Town, South Africa)

Changing Contours of Mine Work: Women Underground Miners

Since the mid 1800s, men from different labour sending areas across Southern Africa migrated to South Africa to work in the belly of the beast, the mines. These mines, from their inception, were known as 'a world without women' since women were prohibited from residing in mining towns and working inside the mines. From the late 1970s, however, scores of women migrated 'illegally' to informal settlements on the peripheries of mining towns. In 2004 a bigger shift in mine labour occurred. Women, for the first time in South Africa were allowed to work underground in occupations that were previously reserved for men. Their inclusion in mining has not only led to shifts inside mines, but has also made clear the links between home and work. In my paper I illustrate how, contrary to mining labour studies that posit the mines as far removed and separate from home, the two spaces are in fact in perpetual dialogue. In the context of women doing what has been traditionally seen as men's work, previously 'stable' and naturalised notions and categories of masculinity and minework are being challenged. By extension, the artificiality and contingency of gender boundaries are revealed and gender inequalities disrupted. In other words, changes in the 'bodies' that occupy the underground world is leading to reconstructions of gender normative acts, discourses and practices and challenging gender inequalities both at work and home. Data for this paper was collected through participant observation where I immersed myself in the world of mineworkers, working underground in a Platinum mine as a winch operator for over a year and living in a mine settlement with workers.

RC32-414.4

BENYA, ASANDA-JONAS* (University of Cape Town, South Africa)

Women Underground Miners: Experiences from South Africa's Platinum Belt

Mine work has for a long time been seen as allowing for particular masculine self-formations and mineworkers embodying specific mining masculinities. The recent entrance of women underground as miners and their allocation into occupations that were previously exclusively reserved for men is a significant challenge and a disruption to mining occupational culture. While some argue that legislative changes targeting large-scale mining have led to the inclusion of women underground and that symbolises a shift towards a gender inclusive mining industry, women's experiences tell a different story.

This paper looks at women's experiences as underground miners, how they make sense of their work, and how they negotiate the underground space. Central to their experiences underground is how their bodies are read as 'invaders' or out of place and thus perceived to be 'wrong' for mining. I show how bodily distinctions are used in the production of the ideal and non-ideal worker, the inferior or the normative. Underground, this is partly done by defining (and treating) subjugated bodies or those seen as invaders (women) as nothing but their bodies and dominant groups as neutral or disembodied. I argue that women's inclusion as underground miners has produced a disorientation and ontological anxiety for men and mining masculinity. Data for this paper was collected through participant observation where I worked underground in a Platinum mine as a winch operator and lived with the workers for over a year.

RC32-JS-48.5

BEOKU-BETTS, JOSEPHINE* (Florida Atlantic University, USA)

Sexual Minorities and Gender Non-Conforming Citizenship in Africa: African Feminist Scholarship and Activism

This paper engages in African feminist and gender discourses around the struggle for equal and inclusive citizenship among sexual minorities and gender non-conforming communities in contemporary African societies. Until the recent past, this field of scholarship received little attention, if not silencing, as a site of critical investigation in scholarly discourses centered in the global North. While in many African countries there is strong opposition to non-heteronormative sexual and non-binary gender identities, justified on the basis of "African culture" and "African moral values", various scholars and activists claim that prior to colonization, sexual minorities existed and in some cases were valued by a range of communities across the continent. Scholars have explained this opposition to intimate

citizenship as deeply rooted in legacies of the colonial period still manifested in attitudes, norms, legislation and criminalization of these communities (Tamale, 2011; Finerty, 2012; Marler, Platero, and Anumo, 2018; Arnfred, 2019). Lister et. al. (2005) have argued that much of the theoretical debates about citizenship are framed in an 'empirical void' that especially overlook the views and perspectives of people whose status as citizens is extremely precarious. This paper examines African feminist and gender discourses that contest the exclusion of sexual minorities and gender non-conforming communities in understandings and practices of rights of citizenship in African societies. It explores strategies of engagement used by scholars and activists to disrupt the status quo and to redefine, transform, and build a more inclusive agenda of citizenship that reflects the perspectives of those who are marginalized. The paper is framed around global debates on Inclusive Citizenship (Naila Kabeer, 2006) and empirically informed by secondary sources, including newspaper reports on collective action, communication, and advocacy by scholars and grassroots activists in contemporary African societies.

RC04-43.8

BEOKU-BETTS, JOSEPHINE* (Florida Atlantic University, USA)

REZLER, EVONNE* (Florida Atlantic University, USA)

IVY, RUSSELL (Florida Atlantic University, USA)

HAWKINS, MICHELE (Florida Atlantic University, USA)

FREEMAN-COSTIN, KATHERINE (Florida Atlantic University, USA)

MAHABIR, DEORAJHEE (Florida Atlantic University, USA)

ELLIOT, KAYLA (Florida Atlantic University, USA)

Transforming Higher Educational Institutions: Gendered Perceptions of STEM Faculty on Diversity at Florida Atlantic University

Students are better educated and more prepared for the global labor market when they are trained in diverse educational settings and exposed to diverse perspectives and cultural environments. Towards this goal, Florida Atlantic University (FAU) in the United States was designated a Hinospanic-Serving institution by the US Department of Education in 2016. Given the increasing diversification of the student population at FAU, is the hiring, retention, and advancement of women and URM faculty in STEM fields proportionate to these changes? Few studies have been conducted to understand the perceptions of STEM faculty regarding institutional diversity policies and initiatives and whether this factor is associated with their satisfaction with career progression and salaries. This paper investigates perceptions of FAU STEM faculty by gender on institutional and departmental commitment to diversity. It is based on the FAU ADVANCE Faculty Climate Survey conducted in 2017. The critical mass perspective informs the study positing that when a small number of a minority group is present within a dominant larger population (less than 15 percent) the majority population gains privilege. The paper presents an overview of faculty and student ratios, findings of faculty perceptions of diversity, and institutional policy initiatives to promote faculty gender diversity through training programs in mentoring and implicit bias.

RC48-JS-42.6

BERALDO, DAVIDE* (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Social Movements and Contentious Branding. Lessons from the Digital Exploration of #Occupy and #Anonymous

This conceptual paper wishes to contribute to the sociological debate on protest movements by developing the notion of 'contentious branding', as a reflection emerging from the digital exploration of two empirical cases that challenge social movement theory: Occupy and Anonymous. The empirical research has followed the Occupy and Anonymous hashtags around popular social media, letting their appropriation to delimit the boundaries of the research objects. Network analysis and computer-assisted content analysis techniques have been employed to trace and unfold these complex assemblages. Adopting a branding perspective on contentious politics is aimed at highlighting the diverse and sometimes contradictory appropriations of the 'semiotic repertoires' of protest movements; this aspect, in the analyzed cases, is so evident and pervasive to problematize the application of current definitions of social movements to the traced 'assemblages'. Contentious brands such as Occupy and Anonymous are thus understood as affective devices, capable to catalyse and refract diverse mobilizations. This calls for a recognition of the analytical autonomy of branding and assessing its relation with the current conceptual toolbox of social movement studies. Whereas the paper argues that the materiality of digital media is involved is re-mediating the dynamics and relevance of contentious branding, it opens the question of whether even traditional, pre-digital mobilizations could be re-thought in terms of 'contentious brands'. A branding perspective on social movements, indeed, not only tries to fit these spe-

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

cific cases better: it intends to provide an epistemological and methodological device to sustain a non-essentialist understanding of social movements, between (or beyond?) their connective and collective dimensions.

RC38-479.2

BERGER, YVONNE* (Technical University of Applied Sciences Rosenheim, Germany)

The (Re)Making of the Chinese Working Class - Biographical Perspectives on Habitus Transformation and Social Inequality

The presentation focuses on the biographical perceptions of "working class" in the context of educational upward mobility. While Western concepts of class are describing positions in production processes, todays Chinese context remain diffuse and still bears its historical roots. Moreover, in everyday orientations and articulations the so-called working class is paradoxically used to perform not being left behind and at the same time not being part of functional elites in an anticipated modernization process.While macro comparisons of contemporary societies and its social structure are highly problematic for various reasons, a praxeological perspective and biographically informed class analysis can be used to reconstruct habitus transformation to understand social inequality under conditions of modernity. On the basis of educational trajectories, I will show how individuals and collectives biographically deal with the ambiguity of social belonging under a rapidly changing society and its flexibilization of the economy.

RC32-403.1

BERHEIDE, CATHERINE* (Skidmore College, USA)

Are Women Faculty More Satisfied at a Former Women's College Than a Former Men's College? the Effects of Gender Segregation on Occupations and Organizations

The professional labor market in the United States remains sex segregated both horizontally and vertically. The academic labor market, in particular, is segregated horizontally with women overrepresented in some disciplines and underrepresented in others, particularly the natural and mathematical sciences. Even within a single field, women are more likely to specialize in particular subfields than in others.

Despite the influx of large numbers of women into academic positions in recent decades, in the United States, women still tend to hold lower-level and untenured positions while men are disproportionately represented in the upper ranks, producing vertical sex segregation. Globally, women are underrepresented at the rank of full professor. Furthermore, women have made more progress integrating the academic staff of predominantly undergraduate institutions in the United States,, especially women's colleges or former women's colleges, rather than at universities that award graduate degrees. I expect that women faculty will be more satisfied with their jobs at a former women's college than at a former men's college in the same metropolitan area in the United States.

A work climate survey was sent to the population of 341 tenured and tenure track faculty at two highly selective private liberal arts colleges, one formerly all-male and the other formerly all-female. The response rate was 70%, yielding 237 respondents. Contrary to expectations, multiple regression revealed women were more satisfied at the former men's college than the former women's college. Specifically, women faculty at the former women's college were less satisfied than their male peers with their opportunities for advancement in rank while gender had no effect at the former men's college. I argue suggest that increasing the number of women teaching at the former women's college constitutes a greater threat to the elite status of that institution than at the former men's college.

RC29-362.4

BERHEIDE, CATHERINE* (Skidmore College, USA)
GORSTEIN, LAUREN (Skidmore College, USA)

What Explains the Differences in Sexual Assault Rates at Colleges and Universities in the United States?

The Trump administration has revoked the Obama administration requirement that US colleges and universities treat sexual assault as a Title IX violation, that is, as a gender-based form of violence that limited access to education. The Clery Act requirement that colleges and universities report the number of sexual assaults remains in effect. The Clery Act data is criticized as severely underrepresenting the number of sexual assaults because so few are actually reported to campus authorities. Are the differences among colleges and universities in the number of sexual assaults they report under the Clery Act a result of differences in rates of assault or in differences in rates of reporting sexual assault? We analyzed data from US Department of Education, CollegeBoard, and NCAA to compare institutional factors that predict the average rate of sexual assault per 10,000 students (SAR10K) with those that predict the sexual assault reporting ratio (SARR) at 939 four-year colleges and universities. Our results suggest that research using

Clery Act data may largely be studying reporting behaviors rather than assaulting behaviors. The differences in predictors (percent first year students living in dormitories) for SAR10K and both estimates of SARR (percent women students) and in the magnitude of three predictors (being a public institution, acceptance rate, and being a member of NCAA Division III) suggest that the Clery Act data does more than simply reveal differences in reporting behaviors. Students attending smaller more elite private colleges tend to report sexual assaults at a higher rate than students attending larger less selective public universities. The policies and programs at these smaller elite institutions may be more successful in encouraging reporting and discouraging assaulting. The more privileged students who attend these elite institutions may be more likely to report sexual assault than their less privileged counterparts at less selective institutions.

RC28-344.3

BERI, SURAJ* (Indraprastha College for Women, India)

Reconfiguring Privilege and Strategies of Reproduction: Studying Elites in Bikaner Town of India

Within the backdrop of recent revival of academic interest in elites and production of inequalities (Savage & Williams, 2008; Piketty, 2013; Savage, 2015), my empirical research aims to provide an empirical understanding of the reconfiguration of regional and local elites in contemporary India. This paper deals with the question of social mobility and renegotiation of power relations. Elite Studies is one of the neglected areas of social research in the context of Rajasthan. The existing literature on power politics in Rajasthan has mostly concentrated on rural contexts, and has ignored social dynamics of elite formation in urban spaces. This study aims to fill this gap by exploring the link between inherited privilege, social mobility, and elite reproduction in contemporary Bikaner city. Drawing on Bourdieu's concept of 'field of power', this paper will look at how elites, their institutions are undergoing change in the post-independence period. This paper would try to problematize the exclusive emphasis on 'social background' in elite studies in India and make a case for studying elite strategies to understand renegotiation of power relations. It shows that the traditional system of feudal power organized around princely families has been challenged by the rise of new political elites from non-princely backgrounds. Therefore the elite strategies to reproduce their monopoly over a particular field has experienced a renewal. Instead of ascription based group claims to power, the predominant language is now individual capability, possession and mobilization of privileges to deliver sources and mediate between state and individual. With the entry of new elites into urban politics and business, Bikaner city's elite structure has become highly competitive. This shift has led established old elites to adopt new practices of social closure and simultaneously reconfigure their relations with each other.

RC23-269.3

BERLI, OLIVER* (University of Cologne, Germany)
REUTER, JULIA (University of Cologne, Germany)

Senior Professorships in Germany. an Exploratory Study on Change and Continuity of Careers in Academic Fields

A good starting point for investigating change and continuity in academic fields is to focus on university careers. In recent years sociological studies on this have focused mainly on "young researchers", which resulted in discussing primarily questions of access to and success in the academic field. In comparison, research on later career developments is relatively rare. This situation is unsatisfying for two reasons: Firstly, later developments may challenge our assumptions on university careers. And secondly, if we investigate the full life-cycle of university careers we can learn more about the generational reproduction of academic fields. This is why we want to contribute to the knowledge on later career developments with our research project "The end of the academic career?". Our project investigates the (age-related) retirement of university professors in Germany and is funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG).

During the last decades, retirement of university professors in Germany has changed in several ways. In our paper we address one major development of the last decade, namely the growing number of senior professorships. These professorships are offered by Bundesländer or even single universities. Basically they create a new way of postponing mandatory retirement. They have been mostly established for those professors who have been successful in terms of acquiring research grants. However, there are also senior professorships given to those that are hard to replace in teaching, for instance in small disciplines. Our paper explores this phenomenon in two steps: Firstly, it provides an overview of the evolving landscape of senior professorships in Germany based on internet research and expert interviews. Secondly, we discuss the experiences and strategies of senior professors related to postponing retirement, drawn from our problem-centered interviews with senior professors. The phenomenon of senior professorships allows a new perspective on change and continuity in academic fields.

RC32-JS-63.5

BERMÚDEZ-FIGUEROA, EVA* (Universidad de Cádiz, Spain)

Where Are We? Women in Local Administration. a Study Case of El Puerto De Santa María in Spain.

This work addresses the social and occupational space that women hold in local administration in Spain. We expose some of the findings of the research project "Under-representation of women in el Puerto de Santa María", conducted in the University of Cadiz, which main objective is to make visible and demonstrate the existing inequalities between men and women in local administration. Based on a study case in the South of Spain municipality, we analyze women representation in the occupational structure on the local administration and government, paying specific attention to vertical segregation or glass ceiling, horizontal segregation, and another aspects related to the occupational distribution, power and social consideration.

Firstly, we use a theoretical approach based on the concepts of gendered organizations and inequality regimes (Acker 1990,2004). Secondly, the methodology employed was based on secondary analysis of data, disclosed from the transparency web of the Local Governement, as well as qualitative methodology founded in interviews to women workers. We analyzed civil servants and ordinary employees, together with the external contracts delivering fundamental essencial public services for citizenship. We address diverse aspects as the access to the job, professional categories, labor relations, power distribution, the access to decisión-making process, work and familly life balance, and their perception of how women's work is socially (under) valued.

RC38-476.6

BERNHARD, STEFAN* (Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany)
ROEHRER, STEFAN* (Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany)

Second Language Learning As Refugee – Evidence from a Longitudinal Qualitative Study in Germany

Scientists and mass media consider host country language proficiency 'key' to the opportunities of immigrants. While there is a vast quantitative literature on language learning, we still know relatively little about individual language learning processes and how they interact with biographical trajectories. Against this background, this presentation addresses the question, how refugees learn German from a longitudinal qualitative perspective. Based on two waves of narrative biographical interviews with refugees from Syria in Germany, we show that experiences and life paths interweave with language learning processes in complex ways. Refugees face manifold obstacles when learning the host language. We identify typical dynamics of language learning and show how that these relate to personal ambitions, life situations, and institutions.
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RC10-125.2

BERRA, MARIELLA* (University of Turin, Italy)

Overcoming the STEM Gender Gap from School to Work at the Time of the Fourth Industrial Revolution

Despite their increasing rate in education and their better performances, women remain largely under-represented in technical-scientific tracks. This formative segregation, due both to enduring gender stereotypes and to a peculiar structure of Italian education system, tends to exclude women from more requested professions. Without further education policies and targeted interventions supporting the transition from school to work for young people, the school work mismatch persists. In Italy, this encompass all students supply chains, but particularly those of the female component with the risk of creating a dual labour market in the 4.0 economy. This work intends to design a best practice in order to bridge gender disadvantage in STEM area, both in schools and later in employment. Paper presents results of action research "STEM women: a challenge for the school, an opportunity for businesses, a search for talents", carried out in Italy in the Piedmont region. For this purpose, an operative network has been created linking university, public institutions, school teachers and technological enterprises. A survey has been conducted on a sample of 572 high school students, aiming to measure male and female STEM preference, quality of teaching and orientation to future occupation. In order to increase girls' confidence in their scientific abilities and to encourage them to choose careers in STEM, training meetings led by researchers and women leaders in technology companies were held in high schools. And also a STEM firms' tour was organized. In the final phase of the action research project a public meeting was realized where male and female students discussed cultural, economic and social implications of a wider female presence in the STEM professions. The results can contribute to implement policies, sensitive to the evolution of the productive world; innovative business models, including organizational ones, which adequately include the gender dimension.

RC11-137.2

BERRIEL, FERNANDO* (Interdisciplinary Aging Center, Universidad de la República, Uruguay)
LLADÓ, MÓNICA (Faculty of Psychology, Universidad de la República, Uruguay)
GUIDOTTI GONZALEZ, CAROLINA A. (Facultad de Psicología, Universidad de la República, Uruguay)
ESCUDERO, EMILIANO (Faculty of Psychology, Universidad de la República, Uruguay)
CASTRO, GABRIEL (Faculty of Psychology, Universidad de la República, Uruguay)

Public Policies, Aging and Scientific Disciplines: A Qualitative Study Based on Actors Discourse

This paper analyzes the discourse of the actors/actresses that participate in the process of executing public policies on aging and old age in Uruguay. This country is one of the oldest in America, along with Cuba and Canada, with 20% of its population aged 60 and over. The main objective is to identify and characterize the discourse of civil servants and representatives of civil society about four dimensions: a) meanings given to aging and old age b) main policy approach, c) meanings assigned to public policies, d) scientific-disciplinary references used. The work is based on an approach that considers policies as significant practices that contribute to the social construction of aging. Sixteen in-depth interviews were conducted with civil servants from different areas: health, social security and social policy, as well as representatives from civil society. A thematic analysis was made. Heterogeneity were identified, and two main political orientations: one described as "possible", based on a biomedical and economic approach, related with the civil servants on the areas of social security and health, and another that embody a life course approach, a gender approach, an intersectionality approach, and that takes into account the capacity for action of the elderly. These orientations coexist, makes friction and dispute public spaces, expressing social horizons in tension.

RC23-277.5

BERSHADSKAYA, MARGARITA* (Research University - Higher School of Economics, Russia)
SEROVA, ALEXANDRA (Research University - Higher School of Economics, Russia)
ARTAMONOVA, MARINA (Research University - Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation)

Competences of the Graduates of Sociological Higher Education in Accordance with the Requirements of the Professional Community

The purpose of the study is the development of a competence-based approach in Russian higher education, taking into account the requirements of the labor market. This area seems especially relevant for the process of professionalization of sociology.

The methodological basis for the implementation of the competency-based approach is the development of indicators for each of the graduate's planned competencies. In this paper we corrected the lists of indicators proposed in our previous studies (ISA Congress, Toronto, 2018).

When working out the lists of indicators we took into account:

- the requirements of professionalization of sociology reflected in the draft professional standard of the sociologist;

- comments on the wording of indicators in the discussion of lists of indicators in the professional community (in social networks, round tables, webinars);

- indicator verification schemes developed for checking the indicators.

The decisive role in the development of the draft professional standard and the expertise of the requirements for sociological education belongs to professional associations and large agencies: the Association of Regional Research Centers, the All-Russian Center for the Study of Public Opinion, and the Russian Society of Sociologists..

Results:

Russian universities are offered competency indicators associated with the requirements of the draft professional standard. It is shown that the indicators of bachelor's and master's competencies correspond to labor functions and labor actions agreed with professional associations.

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

Schemes of testing indicators of bachelor 's competences have been proposed and tested.Examples of compiling specific tasks show the ways of evaluating indicators as structural elements of competence, and, in their totality - the ways of assessing competence as a whole.

The results obtained are the basis for setting up fundamental and applied research on the development of methods for assessing competencies and creating a database of evaluating tools.

RC34-435.4

BERSHADSKAYA, MARGARITA* (Research University - Higher School of Economics, Russia)

VOZNESENSKAYA, YULIA (Modern University for the Humanities, Russia)

Higher Education in the World Countries: The Results of Webometrics Ranking 2016-2019

The purpose of the study is a comparison of world systems of higher education taking into account the scale factor.

Indicators: number of national universities starting with the top 2000: N2000, N3000, N4000, N5000, N10000, N20000, N25000

Results:

The growth in demand for higher education, due to the high percentage of young people in the population of developing countries, is reflected in the results of the Webometrics ranking 2016-2019.

Only 10 countries have more than 500 national universities in the top 25000 (N25000). Over 30% of these universities are located in the BRICS countries. Among them, India is confidently leading: 1st place in the world since January 2016. The USA takes the second place in N25000, the third - China with a noticeable lag behind India and the USA. They are followed by Indonesia, Brazil, Russia with a N25000 of more than 1,000. India remains among the leading countries in terms of N3000 N4000 N5000 N10000 N20000 (3-4 places), and only by N2000 is not in the top ten (12th place). The first place in terms of indicators is taken by the USA, the second - by China. Brazil, Japan, France are among the ten leaders in all seven indicators, Iran - in six indicators, Russia - in five.

According to the conditional indicator of the quality of mass universities (the ratio of N10000 to N25000) China stands out among the BRICS countries (67% - second place after the United States), followed by Brazil (27%) and Russia (26%), which has improved its position over the past two years. India lags behind - so far 17%.

On the whole, the results of the last five years indicate the growing influence of developing countries on the development of mass higher education. Taking into account demographic factors, this influence will increase.

RC04-49.2

BETANCOR NUEZ, GOMER* (Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED), Spain)

GUTIÉRREZ BARROSO, JOSUÉ (Universidad de La Laguna, Spain)

Labour Transitions of Young Graduates in Spain. the Case of Graduates of Distance Universities

The impact of the economic crisis from 2009, together with the growing deregulation and flexibility of the Spanish labour market, have had a decisive influence on the fact that young people's job transitions have become more precarious and delayed than previous generations.

Based on secondary data from different statistics and surveys (INE, ESS...) and, mainly, analysing surveys from the Observatory of Employability and Employment of the UNED (Spanish Open University), we explore in this communication the differences in employment transitions between university graduates from face-to-face and distance universities.

We test previous findings that distance universities have the utility of allowing transitions for older graduates or those who had left the university system, and we analyze it in a new context with the effects of the Great Recession and the lengthening of studies that the introduction of the European Higher Education Area entails.

RC10-129.4

BEVILACQUA, STEFANIA ADRIANA* (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

EU Inequalities: The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union As a Disparities Maker

After the French Revolution, the European States gradually approved their Constitutions. As excellent guarantors of the fundamental rights of a state, they today no longer seem to have the effectiveness they once had. In fact, the protection prepared even by the most advanced and updated Constitutional Charters has, in some ways, proved insufficient to keep up with global evolution. In fact, technological development and globalization have created new dynamics from which new rights have arisen, some of them of constitutional rank. However, these rights have not always been covered by national constitutions, except through forced interpretations (e.g. environmental rights and rights linked to digital evolution). They have therefore proved necessary to be supported and supplemented by additional guarantees that can only be provided in a supranational context in an appropriate manner.

The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, has been able to intercept the needs and it included these new rights.

Although the Charter is today the point of reference, together with the European Convention on Human Rights, for the protection of these new fundamental rights, they are not protected in the same way in all European countries.

This is because the European legal system is shaped in such a way that it has a wide margin of discretion in implementing European law.

This discretion had the effect, on the one hand, of ensuring that each State was in a position to introduce protection mechanisms, but, on the other hand, it caused major inequalities. Indeed, the result has been the creation of considerable differences in the legal protection afforded by individual Member States to those new rights. In light of this, this paper aims to show the differences between the European citizens caused by the European law system bringing out these inequalities in the fundamental rights.

TG04-744.2

BEYER, STEPHANIE* (, Germany)

SCHMITZ, ANDREAS (Bonn University, Germany)

Fear and Loathing in Academia - Subtle Mechanisms and Symbolic Domination within the Academic Field

In the course of globalization and transnationalization, the scientific field has been increasingly subjected to standardization effects. Today, in a world of 'academic capitalism' science runs the risk of becoming a tool for political governance by way of measurable standards and controllable dimensions. The transformation of the scientific field impacts academics and their practices who often experience pressure, stress and emotional discomfort. In this contribution, we discuss how fear, anxiety, and concern can corroborate and legitimize hierarchies between human actors (scientists) and institutional actors (universities). Using interviews with scholars from the US, we illustrate how fear structures the actors' social practices as well as their informal esteem, and how this translates into their positions within the academic field. We conclude with theoretical considerations on how fear operates as part of mechanisms of symbolic domination within the academic field.

RC10-130.2

BEZERRA, CARLA* (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

In between the Local and the National: Scaling up Participatory Policies in Brazilian States

In this paper, I compare two different participatory policy designs adopted by two Workers' Party (PT) governments at State level. The cases are separated by a 10 year time lapse, but they are both at the State of Rio Grande do Sul State (RS). I trace back these processes through in depth interviews and a vast document analysis.

I argue that the different design choices are explained by two key features: policy diffusion in between different government levels and different coalition support types. In both cases, the broader space that citizens and civil society gained to influence decisions on the State Budget and Policies were also key for a leftist government to help push for a more redistributive agenda.

In 1999-2002, PT took State Office for the first time. Until then, its only government experience had been at local level where Participatory Budgeting was its showcase policy. The choice was to directly transpose the PB city model to the state level. Its implementation faced harsh resistance from opposition parties, who tried all sorts of political actions, including judicial litigation. PT had a minority support coalition in Parliament and few local governments. Mayors and State Assembly members, argued that the Program overlapped their competencies to define the State Budget.

On its second time at the State Office (2011-2014), the PT had acquired a totally different policy repertoire after almost ten years at the Brazilian Federal Presidency. The effort was to put together the State institutional legacy and the lessons learned at the Federal Government. This time, the Party had built a majority coalition at the State Assembly and ruled most of the local governments. The Participation System proposal had a good reception both by the citizens and by the opposition parties, who held no public contestation for the system institution.

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

RC19-235.1

BEZERRA, LAISSA* (Universidade Federal Fluminense, Brazil)

Melancholy in Civilization- How the Development of Modern Capitalism Promoted the Disarticulation of Social Ties

This paper aims to conduct an analysis of the development of what Max Weber called the spirit of capitalism, and later, with the advance of global capitalism that today reaches the subjectivities of individuals, Luc Boltanski and Éve Chiapello identified the new spirit of capitalism. We will use the work of Pierre Dardot and Christian Laval in *The new way of the world: On neoliberal society* to illustrate how this modern life ethos that is accompanied by the development of capitalism has been deteriorating the ties that bind individuals to society and, ultimately, the individual himself. With this, we will analyze how capitalism in its advanced form, the neoliberal management that internalizes market coercion, introduces the uncertainty and brutality of competition and makes individuals admit it as a personal failure, an embarrassment, a devaluation, destroys collective dimension of existence. Within this logic of the advanced capitalism as a producer of inequality, the middle class is the one who suffer this pressure in a most evident form when the risks are transferred to the wage earner with this, producing the increased sense of risk, companies were able to order much greater availability and commitment from them. In neoliberalism everything is equivalent, has price and negotiates, so everything seems possible, everything is doubtful, everything is suspicious, because nothing is law to anyone. Thus, the argument to be analyzed is that capitalism along with the new spirit of capitalism, the spirit of neoindividual, promotes the disruption of social structures, in what Zygmunt Bauman identified as liquid modernity, which sustained each and every individual who lived there.

RC01-21.3

BEZERRA, LAISSA* (Universidade Federal Fluminense, Brazil)

Who Watches the Watchmen?- an Analysis of the 21st Century Rio De Janeiro Military Police

I want to present here how the culture of belonging of the institution of the Military Police of Rio de Janeiro (PMERJ) is developed, how these actors understand the work they perform, the adherence to the warrior ethos that permeates the PMERJ and from the experience of the military, present the main problems encountered by the PMs when performing their function. The research presented has as its main objective to seek the understanding of the identification rituals, the social dramas through which the security agents go through, the explanation of how the police understand and perform their functions, as well as the conditions provided by the institution for the performance of the police so that we can then understand the symbolisms that constitute the ethos of the warrior policeman. In the Brazilian state, the individual is subject to impersonal laws and the ferocious power of the police, which methodically discriminates against him and ruthlessly oppresses him, making him "equal down" in open corruption of liberal concepts. Thus, the process by which modern police institutions strengthen and ensure the continuation of traditional hierarchical social relations extends to impersonal public space. We aim here to give voice to those who are ultimately responsible for the execution of public safety at the tip, we hope to produce knowledge that provides both for the management of commands and for monitoring the execution of this process by the population. We also seek to understand the way police officers perceive and evaluate what they are doing and monitor the changes the institution has gone through and how they express themselves in the agents' perceptions.

RC32-417.3

BEZERRA, TONY* (University of Brasilia (UnB), Brazil)

LGBT Movement and Judicial Activism in Brazil: Hypotheses and Perspectives

This paper reflects on the process of expansion of LGBT rights in Brazil, related to the debate of cultural wars around the issues of gender and sexuality. The objective is to raise some hypotheses as to why, despite the conservative rise, the Supreme Court (STF) has acted in support of the LGBT agenda, especially regarding the judgment that occurred in June 2019 and resulted in the recognition of LGBTphobia as a type of discrimination to be comprehended as part of the law of racism. It adopts the theoretical perspective of Michel Foucault, Judith Butler, Laclau & Mouffe, etc. The method includes the documentary analysis of the judicial processes and governmental actions, as well as a literature review pertinent to the theme. The main argument to this decision was that the National Congress has overlooked his constitutional mission to create a law to protect the LGBT people and so the Court had to acted answering the demand of the LGBT movement. It analyses three different hypotheses about the behavior of the Court: that it has judged as an impartial body that interpret the Constitution; as part of a "pinkwashing strategy" to expand its support towards the progressive sector in spit of its participation on the rise of conservative sector to power after the impeachment of the president Dilma Rousseff in 2016; and adoption, by

the Court, of a perspective of modernity based on the expansion of freedom of sexual and gender expression. It concludes that the most feasible hypothesis to explain the role of the Supreme Court is the third one, as it intends to be a kind of illuminist vanguard of modern society, ensuring the expansion of human rights to excluded segments, such as LGBT, although it has support conservative sectors in other issues.

RC53-656.2

BHADRA, BULA* (Sister Nivedita University, India)

Intersectionality & Multiple Childhood: A Tale of Inclusion/ Exclusion

UNCRC 1989, though an ice-breaking document, generally depicted homogenization of first world experience in a decontextualised, ahistorical way by focusing on rights discourse which generates from liberal individualism and thus, defining child only by chronological age. The increased recognition among scholars to highlight the irreversible and constitutive influences of history on constructions of indigenous childhood rejects on the one hand childhood essentialism and on the other welcomes the expansiveness of the concept of 'multiple childhoods'. Multiple childhood is an exciting epistemic shift precisely because its social constructionist lens released the concept of 'childhood' from its normative moorings and moved away from the functioning of the Euro-American bourgeois childhood as the hegemonic ideal and universal notion of rights, linking it to the histories of modernity, colonialism and capitalist expansion, thereby making it available as an object of historical, sociological and intersectional study.

It is necessary to interrogate practices and discourses surrounding childhood and childhood studies, asking, for instance: What forms do childhoods take in various social arrangements? How do the dynamics of social class, ethnicity, race, nationality, gender, sexuality, and disability configure notions of "apposite" and "inappropriate" childhoods? How do children comprehend various kinds of social difference and inequalities? The purpose of this presentation is to bring to the fore the theoretical potentialities of Multiple Childhood from an intersectional framework globally alongside the interplay of both inclusionary and exclusionary processes and practices taking educational institutions and system of contemporary India as a glaring empirical example . The paper attempts to demystify the so-called normative conception of childhoods acknowledging and underscoring intersections of diversity and difference and respecting the agency of the child and his/her contexts throughout focusing constant contestation, negotiation and reconstruction of spaces for children and by children.

RC10-125.5

BHOOLA, SHEETAL* (Univeristy of KwaZulu Natal, South Africa)

Labour Force Participation Rates within the Tourism Sector: A Case Study of the Durban Hospitality Sector during a Peak Tourist Season.

This study is aimed at analysing the changing rates of labour participation in the hospitality sector in Durban, South Africa during the peak season for tourism. Within the South African labour context, there is a dominant perception that the majority of wage earners within the hospitality sector are black, young, unskilled and female. The Labour Research Service indicates that the pay is low and not sustainable for these employees (Vettori, 2016: 2) not permanently employed but rather employed on a flexibility basis for long periods of time. South African Statistics indicates that local South Africans are constantly losing their work opportunities to foreign immigrants from neighbouring African countries. Chaskalson (2017) explains that Zimbabwean immigrants are educated and skilled and therefore can easily be employed professionally in South Africa in numerous sectors. These trends in Durban all contribute to the global challenge of wage inequality within the workplace coupled with the lack of institutional labour rigidities and policies which facilitate illegal practices within this employment sector. Primary objectives of the study included investigating the participation rates of employees that are employed permanently and temporarily within this sector and in which capacity African immigrants are employed. Permanent employment is defined and differentiated from temporary and casual employment within the Hospitality sector. Exploitation through "wage flexibility" is also addressed especially amongst casual and temporary employees. A qualitative research approach is used with a sample size comprising of 50 waitrons and 5 restauranteurs through interviews and focus groups.

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

RC26-JS-9.2

BIALAKOWSKY, ALBERTO LEONARD* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

MONTELONGO, LUZ (Instituto de Investigaciones Gini Germani, Argentina)

BUKSTEIN, GABRIELA (University of Buenos Aires, Argentina)

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FERENAZ, JUAN BRUNO (Universidad Buenos Aires, Argentina)

SCHENK, ANDREA (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

BLANCO, GABRIELA (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

The Praxis of the Movements to the Social Intellect. Research Coproduction in Public Spaces

Scientific development has privileged theoretical production in the classroom and laboratories. Latin American science and technologies currently have regressive effects. In this time it is a crisis differentiated from those that have distinguished the progressive changes in "normal sciences" (Kuhn, 1971). It is a crisis that deepens the subalternity of knowledge (Mignolo, 2000, 2009; Wise, 2016), and due to a sharpening of policies to reduce scientific expansion, from its productive base, the number of its intellectual producers and its resources and infrastructure. Then, a crisis is set up aimed at its "cientificida" (Giniger y Carbone, 2019) sustainability through a blockade to its productive and reproductive bases; that is, directed especially to the components of the epistemic framework. Therefore, the scientific producers have discovered the need to extend their praxis as a collective resistance in the public space. These Latin American movements (Bialakowsky y Lunisch, 2015-2019) framed in the denomination of movements to the collective intellect they contribute with theoretical-methodological innovations of investigative co-production. As a teaching learning factor in order to unblock the regressions, at the same time, they mutate the scientific paradigm and its praxis (Fals Borda 1987, Freire 1971) towards its expansion with new horizons of sustainable labor and social meanings . This paper will present the results of studies that refer to the production of knowledge of collective subjects that overflow the claustral spaces. Whose condition and additionally build an emerging critical theoretical perspective, detached from a praxis as a collective subject argued for accessibility (Chile), ethnicity (Mexico, Brazil) and expansive sustainability (Argentina).

RC48-597.4

BIALAKOWSKY, ALBERTO LEONARD* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

LENARA IGNACIO, RUTH* (Paraíba- COOPSSOL Brasil, Brazil)

MONTELONGO, LUZ* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gini Germani, Argentina)

PRADO, RAYSA* (Paraíba- COOPSSOL Brasil, Brazil)

HAIMOVICI, NORA M.* (, Argentina)

PRADO, ANTONIO* (Paraíba- COOPSSOL, Brazil)

Theoretical Emergencies in Collective Production. Knowledge and Praxis of Quilombolas Communities in the State of Paraíba

The academy has prevalently established scientific development through regulations with the instrumentation of "epistemic individualism", and privileged in its competitiveness metrics individual authorship. As well as it has privileged the theoretical production in the classrooms and laboratories. This paper will expose the results of studies that refer to the production of knowledge of collective subjects that overflow the claustral spaces. Whose condition and additionally build an emerging critical theoretical perspective, detached from a praxis as a collective subject. This will put into analysis the emancipated communities ex slavers Quilombolas of Caiana dos Crioulos (municipality of Alagoa Grande - Paraíba) and Rufinos (municipality of Pombal-Paraíba). The thesis that is Holding is the the flow of theoretical proposals that are expressed in forms of both language diversity and inter-languages, such as, oral and graphic narratives, the aesthetic, plastic, musical and community dance forms produced by the collective subjects, which transcend the mercantile labor logic. Thus entangling the environmental system with the demonstration of reciprocity with nature and the socialization of their

ancestral knowledge with other subjects. For this, it is considered for the analysis from the three convergent dimensions of research co-production: knowledge creation, creation of cognitive collective and interpellation to the hegemonic social intellect that segregates them.

RC35-453.1

BIALAKOWSKY, ALEJANDRO* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

DE MARINIS, PABLO* (Universidad de Buenos Aires/ CONICET, Argentina)

Times and Spaces of Sociological and Social Theory: A Simultaneous Approach of "Peripheries" and "Centers"

The relationships between "peripheries" and "centers" have been fundamental in defining social and sociological theory, in indicating which productions have been considered as "theoretical" and which have not, as well as in understanding their concepts, analyses and diagnoses ⬚in which reflections on those same "center-periphery" relationships have been included. This is the consequence of having been developed in a field of tensions between different local or national traditions in interaction with wider contexts, be they regional or global, with an imbalanced knowledge circulation (of volume of flows, of legitimacy, of production and circulation possibilities). To account for such questions, we will propose the simultaneous approach as a methodological tool of theoretical research, which questions certain ways of understanding sociology and social theory and, therefore, criticizes the relations of domination implied in them. For this, we will reflect on the complex connection between spaces and times in the production of knowledge about the social. This means discussing both the "reception" and the "culturalist relativism" approaches. Both views can lose sight of the simultaneity of production, debate and circulation of these elaborations. Although this heterogeneous simultaneity is crossed by inequalities and diverse relations of domination, these can only be understood within the framework of the complex nexus between South and North involved in simultaneity itself. In this way, we intend to contribute to a comprehensive study of sociological and social theory both in the South and in the North, in particular, in contemporary times. This study seeks to investigate how certain perspectives face, elaborate and intervene in the specific "theoretical and epochal crossroads" that, although nationally situated, are fundamentally connected to each other: they are framed in a simultaneous and heterogeneous modernity, which neither homogenizes such crossroads nor undifferentiates them, neither isolates them or makes them incommensurable.

RC42-525.3

BIANCHI, ALISON* (University of Iowa, USA)

Organizations and Expectation States Theories

Expectation states theorists have always recognized that group encounters occur within embedded networks and organizations. However, few researchers have theorized about the linkages between organizational boundaries, behaviors or identities and status processes. This presentation provides not just a literature review of relevant studies within the research agenda of expectation states that pertain to organizations, but also both theoretical critiques of status theories and incorporation of concepts germane to organization theories. For example, organizations bound status beliefs in ways that may change their meanings from wider societal belief systems. External pressures on organizations may spur status generalization in ways not felt by societal circumstances. Organizations may be the perfect incubators for status construction, depending on the social circumstances that they provide. And, some organizational identity processes may promote behaviors that enact status generalization or status construction, perhaps without the intentionality of those who run said organizations. By theorizing about the role of organizations for status processes, expectation states theorists may consider important adaptions to current theories that create extensions, integrations, and even new expectation states theories. Considering another level of social reality, in the form of organizations, within expectation states theories may make an already fruitful research paradigm even more prolific.

RC19-238.1

BICHIR, RENATA* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

SIMONI JR, SERGIO (Center for Metropolitan Studies (CEM), Brazil)

PEREIRA, GUILHERME NUNES (Center for Metropolitan Studies (CEM), Brazil)

Multi-Level Governance of Social Protection and Its Effects on Service Provision: The Case of Single Social Assistance System (SUAS) in Brazil

To coordinate social policies in a three-layer federation, in order to assure national parameters for local policy implementation, is not an easy task. Developed during the social reforms that occurred in the 1990s, national social policy systems in Brazil have played an important role in the federative coordination, especially in the areas of health and, later on, social assistance. In this innovative policy design, the national level is in charge of the policy decision-making and the municipal level is in charge of policy making, whereas the state level should coordinate municipal actions and to provide more complex services. According to the literature expectations, these nationally-regulated social policies would reduce inequalities in social service provision through induction mechanisms like the definition of macro parameters for municipal-level implementation and the dissemination of institutional capacities. In this article we aim to verify, empirically, if these coordination effects occur in a traditionally fragmented policy, social assistance, which has a recent and tortuous path of capacity building. Departing from the literature on social welfare, federal coordination and multilevel governance, the paper analyses the association between the degree of implementation of basic social protection services at the municipal level with local institutional capacities and exogenous social, political and economic factors. To do so, we use official data regarding social assistance in Brazil (Censo SUAS) and a multilevel regression model.

RC44-550.6

BIELER, ANDREAS* (School of Politics and IR, University of Nottingham, United Kingdom)

European Water Struggles in the Web of Life: Social Reproduction, Ecology and Capitalist Accumulation.

Since the global economic crisis of 2007/2008, austerity and neoliberal restructuring have continued unabated in Europe. This has also included pressure on privatising public services including water. Greece and Portugal, for example, were asked to privatise their water companies as part of a bailout agreement during the Eurozone crisis. And yet, resistance to water privatisation remains strong with broad based alliances of trade unions, citizens' movements, environmental and developmental NGOs organising across civil societies at the local, national and European level.

This paper focuses on the role of trade unions and social movements in the resistance to capitalist exploitation. I will first discuss how we can conceptualise these broad-based alliances. Rather than treating them simply as interest groups, competing with others over influence on government policy, I will argue that we need to conceptualise the way water privatisation reflects capitalist exploitation across the spheres of production and social reproduction. Hence, capitalist accumulation does not only depend on exploiting wage labour in commodity production but equally on appropriating unpaid work by humans in the sphere of social reproduction as well as unpaid work by extra-humans in the wider ecology.

In a second step, I will then focus on key examples of water struggles in Europe including the 2011 Italian referendum, the 2012/2013 European Citizens' Initiative on 'Water is a Human Right', as well as struggles in Greece and Ireland. Analysing these struggles through a focus on class struggle allows me to unravel the internal relations between class agency and the structuring conditions of capitalism, providing us with a clear understanding of why some struggles are successful, while others are not.

RC44-550.1

BIELER, ANDREAS* (School of Politics and IR, University of Nottingham, United Kingdom)

MOORE, MADELAINE (Kassel University, Germany)

Water Grabbing, Capitalist Accumulation and Resistance: Conceptualizing the Multiple Dimensions of Class Struggle.

Water grabbing is a global phenomenon and comes in many forms: from the commodification of water for beverages, privatisation of water and sanitation infrastructure and provision, or water enclosures for energy production and mining projects. It can occur in urban or rural areas, often facilitated by state power and imbricated in ongoing capitalist accumulation strategies of expropriation. Never-

theless, water grabbing also elicits strong resistance movements. These struggles may look different, occur in different geographies, and mobilise different people. Despite diverse appearances, we argue, these struggles should be theorised as mediated forms of Class Struggle.

Such a theorisation requires moving beyond an economistic understanding of capitalism. Drawing from feminist social reproduction theory, post-colonial studies and world ecology, we approach the capitalist totality as inclusive of the necessary background conditions of social reproduction and nature. We focus on how dynamics of devaluation and expropriation are vital for capital accumulation to occur, acknowledging that these dynamics of expropriation are gendered, and racialised. This broader conceptualisation of class struggle is located within a historical materialist understanding of capitalism as an open and articulated system of social relations. It captures best the multiple and often successful social struggles occurring on the terrain of social reproduction and ecology in our time of climate crisis.

WG08-722.1

BIFULCO, LAVINIA* (University of Milano Bicocca, Italy)

Between Sharing and Control: Social Investment and Social Innovation in the the Everyday Practices of Social Policies

The paper focuses on Social Investment and Social Innovation, two crucial policy strategies within the current reorganization of European Welfare States. The starting point is the twofold dynamic through which the domain recognized and treated as "social" expands, on the one hand extending well beyond its traditional boundaries and on the other hand taking on more vague and blurred meanings. The aim is to illuminate the ambivalent dynamics of change, adaptation or resistance that they unleash in the everyday practices of social policies, especially regarding social citizenship and rights.

The analysis is based on the empirical investigation of two cases in Italy: the implementation of an anti-poverty measure in Lombardy, a Northern Region of the country; and a project underway in Milan since 2015 aimed at reconfiguring the balance between supply and demand in care services within the context of a more comprehensive reorganization of local welfare system.

The research, conducted through semi-structured interviews, draws on on the theoretical perspective of sociological studies of public action and on the studies of street level bureaucracy.

The two cases show different aspects of social services governance, in particular concerning the coexistence of increasingly strict control mechanisms with the emphasis placed on principles of sharing and cooperation.

RC19-228.3

BIFULCO, LAVINIA* (University of Milano Bicocca, Italy)

Philantropy, Financialization and the Welfare State

According to approaches such as Venture Philanthropy or Impact Investing, the philanthropy is undergoing a shift, mixing up the logics of giving with market and finance based logics, on one hand, and techniques of measurement, on the other hand. The label "new philanthropy" emphasizes this "new" mix as well as the "new" role that scientific expertise and assessment have in legitimizing actors and activities.

Yet several scholars wonder what is actually new in the new philanthropy and concentrate on the bases of legitimization, highlighting the symbolic/normative repertoires mobilized as well as the role played by instruments of measurement. Both are linked with the financialization processes and the growing role played by financial investors, intermediaries, logics.

In this picture, the paper focuses on the cognitive/ideational dimension of the"new" philanthropy, bringing to the fore the relationship between philanthropy and knowledge.

The issue of metrics is central from this perspective. The spread of devices of measurement such as social impact assessment responds to the growing demand for objectivity of the giving and in parallel justifies the growing influence of philanthropic actors in the management of social issues.

This focus opens up a range of questions. Among them two are crucial: how institutionalization of "new" philanthropic practices affects welfare policies and the State; whether and how the social domain is redefined by financial logics on one hand, measurement tecniques on the other hand.

The paper deals with these questions presenting the first findings of a research on organized philantropy, fiinancialization and Welfare State in Italy. It investigates practices and discourses that philantropic organizations are developing around the definition and measurement of Social Impact.

The theoretical scheme is based on three main fields: study of public action, governing through numbers and informational basis of policies; socioloy of quantification; analysis of European Welfare States.

RC12-151.1

BIGENHO, MICHELLE* (, USA)
STOBART, HENRY (Royal Holloway University of London, United Kingdom)

Heritage Lawfare in a Decolonizing State: Indigeneity and Intangible Heritage in Bolivia

From the beginning of the 21st century, intangible heritage declarations have proliferated at various levels of Bolivia's governing structures. Such declarations usually take shape through legislative processes that produce multiple laws, each one naming as heritage an individual dance, musical instrument, or genre. This "heritage fever" is occurring in a country that has an indigenous majority in its population. Since the 2006 election of Bolivia's first indigenous president, the country has undergone fundamental constitutional and legal transformations. These heritage-making laws now are emerging in the context of Bolivia's 2009 Constitution that re-founded the country as a "Plurinational State." Paying attention to this proliferation of laws about culture, we borrow and retool the Comaroffs' concept of "lawfare" in this explicitly named "process of change." This paper follows a pre-emptive heritage-making case that competes with the neighboring nation-state of Peru, but also considers case studies that point to a logic of abundance rather than scarcity in the heritage-making realm. The paper works from ethnography and interviews with heritage-making protagonists, highlighting the present mid-level workings of a self-proclaimed decolonizing state, including heritage technicians in the Ministry of Cultures and a new Commission attached to the more diversely populated Legislative Assembly. Although Bolivia's many heritage laws currently have no accompanying regulations and do not provide property protections, we nonetheless argue that this lawmaking has other significant political effects. While some of these cultural politics use idioms of property and point to attitudes about heritage as property of a single nation-state, we point to other realms of this heritage lawfare that operate not by the logic of scarcity and zero sum equations central to propertied ideas, but rather by principles of abundance and reproduction.

RC26-JS-9.8

BILFELDT, ANNETTE* (University of Greenland, Greenland)
JØRGENSEN, MICHAEL (AAU,)

Empowerment of Nursing Home Actors: How Participatory Action Research Contributes to an Inclusive Praxis in Public Nursing Homes in Denmark

The objectives: The project addressed the residents' reports about lack of both choice and influence in their everyday lives at the nursing home. Furthermore, the project engaged the employees in the development and implementation of strategies that could improve the quality of life for the residents.

The project goal was to engage the public nursing home employees in establishing actions to enhance the lives of the residents at a public nursing home. More specifically, to increase residents' autonomy and involvement in decision making at the nursing home.

Theoretical frame: Action research was used to organize democratic learning and acting (Lewin 1948) in order to transform a habitual practice into a more social reflexive, collective and morally obliging praxis (Kemmis 2008). Ethics guided the research project and power structures were investigated throughout the action research process (Brydon-Miller 2019). Theoretical concepts of empowerment (Freire 1974) and the importance of participation for older people (Barnes 2018) were applied.

The applied methods: Group interviews, 'future creating' workshops (Jungk & Müllert 1987), network conferences and task force groups with residents, relatives and staff.

Results obtained:

Learning processes were initiated, enabling employees to respectfully engage in dialogue with residents and their relatives about their needs and wishes

Involvement of residents in decision-making was achieved

The development of democratic knowledge building is based on the perspectives of the residents, relatives, and employees

Alternative strategies were implemented to address challenges in the New Public Management agenda of standardized care service

In conclusion, the project contributed to the development of a more reflective and democratic praxis focused on the actors in the daily life of the nursing home. Furthermore, the project led to higher job satisfaction for the staff.

RC28-348.2

BILLS, DAVID* (University of Iowa, USA)

The Rationalization of Hiring: New Evidence about Algorithms, Intermediaries, and Information

The Rationalization of Hiring: New Evidence about Algorithms, Intermediaries, and Information

In a remarkably short period of time, how people search for jobs has shifted from making a direct application to an employer to an activity that is done primarily online through portals that target many potential employers. Faberman and Kudlyak recently observed that "Online job search (OJS) has become a pervasive part of job-finding and hiring in the U.S. labor market."

This shift to digitalized and rationalized hiring presents both challenges and opportunities to researchers. Traditional survey-based data drawn from either employers or job seekers have become less useful in capturing the dynamics of labor market behavior. Opportunities for innovative research now lie in the new availability of huge troves of data that can be collected from such online job search sites as Monster, CareerBuilder, Snagajob, and others.

Established research methodologies are not adequate to a full understanding of algorithmic hiring and labor market intermediation. First, the signals that are now being sent by job seekers and read by employers are increasingly opaque. Second, labor market intermediaries are typically secretive about the nature of the algorithms that they develop and market. Third, the rationalization of hiring is only one piece of the rationalization of the workplace/employment relationship, and cannot be fully understood separately from this broader process of rationalization.

I present findings from an empirical case study of the rationalization of hiring in a particular workplace. I report the results of interviews with those organizational agents who have been assigned the task of developing and implementing a rationalized hiring regime in the organization. I interview both managers with supervisory roles within the organization and representatives of the organization's Human Resources Office, an increasingly strategic location for the enactment of stratification processes and outcomes.

RC19-228.1

BILOTTI, ANDREA* (UNIVERSITY OF SIENA, Italy)

Reception of Asylum Seekers and Training of Operators in Italy. an Empirical Research and Recommendations for Professional Practice

In the last years, one of the main social problem in Italy is the emergency connected to the refugees, who arrive escaping from war, violence and extreme poverty. Micro-level, decentralized *Accoglienza Diffusa* is the predominant approach to the 'management' of the asylum seekers adopted in the Tuscany region. What makes the so called 'Tuscany model' different from other strategies is its effort to integrate not just the individual refugees, but the entire project into the surrounding communities. It would have been preferable than having all the refugees concentrated in single, over-crowded, and inhuman shelters. In the so called 'Tuscany model' the refugees and asylum seekers are accommodated in local governments' properties, second houses or used-to-be municipal kindergarten, otherwise hotels. Beyond the local policies, the core of the system are people working towards the refugees and asylum seekers' integration. In the Italian scenario these workers are new professional figures, not defined throughout specific regulations, but in which mainly young social workers find a space. Whereas it has been written widely about welcoming and integration policies and interventions for migrants, this paper investigates a relatively understudied field in the scientific debate about migrants and social worker methods and practices: young professionals' identity carrying out a profession not always planned into degree courses and professional projects, owing to an high demand of this positions in the job market. Through in-depth interviews, conducted among young professionals working in the welcoming immigration field, can be studied the tuscan and the piedmontese model, and the model of Sicily, territory of migrants landing and hotspots. Satisfaction and fulfillment for getting actively involved against discrimination, for being engaged during a social emergency and for working promoting social justice arise from the interview. Nevertheless it is possible to observe serious inhomogeneities and discrepancies in the social worker training across the Country.

RC51-631.1

BILOTTI, ANDREA* (UNIVERSITY OF SIENA, Italy)

Social Workers Challenging the Welcome Projects for Asylum Seekers and Refugees. an Empirical Research and Recommendations for Professional Practice

In the last years, one of the main social problem in Italy is the emergency connected to the refugees, who arrive escaping from war, violence and extreme poverty. Micro-level, decentralised *Accoglienza Diffusa* is the predominant approach

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

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RC42-JS-59.3

BINGMA, VANGILE* (University of Pretoria, South Africa)

Lecturing Large and Diverse Classes at a South African University: Teaching Practices and Institutional Knowledge

Many universities are starting to turn their focus on diversity and how it is harnessed in classroom practices. Drawing from experiences of teaching large and diverse undergraduate classes, this paper reflects on lessons learned over a period of five years. Two first-year quarter-modules "Race, Class & Gender" and "Social Institutions" with a minimum of 650 students as well as a second-year quarter-module "Gender, Family and Households" with a minimum of 300 students are considered. The reflections are consolidated into two themes. The first theme focuses on a lecturer's positioning in relation to students. Being aware of how students read my body as a black female academic was important. Some students identified me as an ally and assumed that I would affirm their worldviews whilst others thought I would not give them a fair hearing. It was important to create a conducive environment where students felt they could be heard and engaged. The second theme deals with critical moments of openly engaging students on their privilege, sexism, homophobia, xenophobia and disablism. At all times, students were engaged in an effort to disrupt their taken-for-granted ideas and to highlight the structural inequalities buttressing such ideas. Although many students reflected deeply by the end of the modules, some students actively resisted any engagement. Of late, a callous language about the 'other' is taking hold and needs to be confronted. Ultimately, to make and manage space for critical engagement, it is essential to have sufficient formal and informal institutional knowledge.

RC48-595.1

BISKUPOVIC, MARIA CONSUELO* (Universidad Academia de Humanismo Cristiano, Chile)

Creando Conocimientos (i)Legítimos En El Contexto Del Cambio Climático, Chile.

Dentro de los desafíos de la gobernanza del cambio climático, integrar a la ciudadanía no sólo en la necesidad de cambios profundos en nuestros comportamientos, sino también en la movilización de conocimiento es central (Aldunce, Beilin, Handmer, & Howden 2016; Arriagada et al., 2018; Blanco & Fuenzalida, 2013; Hasbún- Mancilla et al., 2017; Sapiains, Ugarte, & Aldunce, 2017). Los conocimientos indígenas, o locales, "han sido ignorados como estrategias viables frente a la problemática climática" (Ulloa, 2008). La ciudadanía ha quedado al margen de la toma de decisiones frente al liderazgo de actores gubernamentales y científicos o expertos en el problema del cambio climático (Ulloa, 2008; Urry, 2015). A partir de esta desigualdad en término de participación, este trabajo analiza cómo la sociedad civil se organiza en Chile para construir y legitimar saberes sobre la gestión y definición del problema. Gracias a un enfoque etnográfico, nos centramos en cómo se vuelven (i) legítimos los saberes movilizados en diferentes instancias participativas. Gracias al enfoque de la sociología pragmática – aún incipiente en América Latina (Breviglieri, Diaz, & Nardacchione, 2017) – rescatamos la idea que en la democracia representativa, la experticia no es inequívoca ni objetiva (Barbier et al., 2013). En ésta, es importante otorgar legitimidad a los problemas formulados por los "profanos" o "locales" (Biskupovic, 2015; Biskupovic & Canteros, 2019; Estades & Rémy, 2003). Cuando no todos los conocimientos son incluidos en la toma de decisiones, aumentan las incertidumbres. Nuestro objetivo es mostrar que los diversos actores

de la sociedad civil involucrados en el problema climático en el país desarrollan procesos participativos en los que se generan conocimientos que son claves para mejorar las acciones, a la vez que traducen, generan y desclasificando saberes distintos ("nativos", profanos, técnicos, científicos, etc.), creando espacios de discusión y desarrollando una cultura política propia.

WG08-729.1

BITENCOURT, SILVANA* (Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso, Brazil)
BATISTA ANDRADE, CRISTIANE* (Fiocruz Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Mujeres Que Cuidan a Otras Mujeres: La Confianza Creada En El Campo De La Salud En Cuiabá (MT)

El estudio analiza la confianza entre mujeres profesionales de la salud y mujeres que fueron víctimas de violación, en el marco de una política pública de atención a las mujeres víctimas de violencia sexual en un hospital público en Cuiabá (MT). Se busca identificar las tácticas construidas por las profesionales de la salud para atender a este público de mujeres. Considerando que el cuidado es un trabajo que abarca dimensiones prácticas, cognitivas, sexuales, relacionales y emocionales, este estudio se propone reflexionar sobre cómo las emociones, especialmente la confianza, opera en los cuerpos de las mujeres víctimas de violencia, a partir del trabajo de atención. El material empírico que se analiza es producto del trabajo de campo y de la realización de diez entrevistas semi-estructuradas a profesionales de la salud. De acuerdo con los resultados obtenidos, se concluye que las profesionales de la salud enfatizan que el poco tiempo para atender estos casos, la falta de infraestructura y la incipiente formación en estudios de género constituyen obstáculos para construir confianza en estas situaciones; aspecto que, según las entrevistadas, puede ser un factor limitante para que las víctimas de violencia sexual regresen y realicen tratamiento psicológico. Sin embargo, las profesionales buscan tener cuidado de no reproducir el discurso de revictimización, por lo cual son capacitadas para el recibimiento de estas mujeres. De modo que, escuchando "al otro", la confianza parece generarse en el momento en que no interrogan a estas mujeres que fueron víctimas de violencia sexual, considerando el discurso de la cultura de la violación fuertemente difundido en el imaginario social brasileño.

RC22-266.1

BIZARRIA, JULIO* (Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro (Unirio), Brazil)
GOMES, EDLAINE (Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Disputes of Meaning Around Confessional Religion: Tracing Afro-Brazilian and Afro-Christian Strategies Against Religious Persecution in Contemporary Brazil

This study seeks to analyse the strategies of leaders of Afro-Brazilian religions and their allies, among various Christian denominations, against forms of religious persecution prevalent in contemporary Brazil, particularly those operated by militant groups of Neopentecostal Christians against *terreiros* and other such spaces of Afro-Brazilian culture, in a systematic aggression that first came to prominence in the 1980s. The analysis focuses on the recent activity of two collectives, and on the meanings of religion, diversity and (in)tolerance that stir them amid and against the grave sociopolitical contrition of the country during the present decade. Among leaders and adepts of Afro-Brazilian religions, the Tradition of the Orishas group, originally formed to defend their right to religious liberty, begins to question the very western concept of religion, denouncing it as an engenderment of coloniality, which belittles the full civilizational reach of the relationship between the devotion to the orishas and the African diaspora. Among Protestant Christians, a predominantly black group, with ties to *favela* militants, to the Front of Evangelical Christians for the Rule of Law and to the Rio de Janeiro section of the Socialism and Liberty Party, strives to re-signify their confessional allegiance as a specific position of moral stature and doctrinal orthodoxy whence to oppose the alliance between Christian fundamentalism and the Brazilian far-right, in the defence of the basic civil rights of the black population to life and religious freedom. The alliance between progressive actors of Afro-Brazilian religion and members of the many denominations of Protestant Christianity does not occur without a measure of tension, with the recurring possibility of a definitive rupture. Yet, their very conjunction further evinces the fractures of the secular-religious divide in the 21st century, requiring that sociologists of religion engage in a critical reflection concerning the most central categories of their discipline.

RC36-461.5

BIZZARRI, CARLOTTA* (Università degli studi di firenze, Italy)

Donne: Democracy on New Net Emergency. the Infodemic and Italian Women

The concept of infodemic – WHO's term for an excessive accumulation of information – suggests that the media may have opened the doors to a worrying flow of information during the Covid-19 pandemic. This article sets off from data provided by a survey distributed internationally by RC36, in conjunction with the Institute of Population and Human Sciences, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, in order to examine the effects of this "media disease," whose spread is intensified by the new digital media. Stéphane Haber argues that the digital revolution has absorbed capitalism and its alienating consequences, much as the Frankfurt School had recognized the role media play in the consolidation of industrial society through alienation. Evgeny Morozov also examines the mass-manipulative capacity of new media, particularly that of GAFA (Google, Apple, Facebook, Amazon), world monopolies that delude people about the free and democratic use of the web.

This presentation investigates these arguments by questioning women who responded to our questionnaire concerning how they redefined their relations with the media during the pandemic in order to understand 1) whether they were able to distinguish between fake news and genuine news and 2) whether they perceived an increase in their distance from institutions and politics, which involves a form of agency deprivation, or, in contrast, took advantage of their online presence, primarily for work reasons, to identify new issues and acquire voice. The answers to these two questions provide an opportunity to grasp either the presence of an alienated gaze concerning the particular problems created by the new digital media, or, on the contrary, the emergence of a potential new awareness and agency building. Our investigation employs a two-stage methodology. The first stage comprises the distribution of the survey noted above, while the second involves a series of in-depth interviews with women respondents.

RC53-655.2

BIZZOTTO, LUCIANA* (UFMG, Brazil)
DE GOUVEA, MARIA CRISTINA* (UFMG, Brazil)

Enfoques Sobre La Infancia En Una Ocupación Urbana Horizontal En Las Afueras De Belo Horizonte, Brasil

El objetivo del trabajo es analizar las condiciones de participación y agencia de niños en movimientos sociales. Con este fin, fueran contemplados los discursos de los adultos y las expresiones de la participación de los niños en una ocupación urbana en Belo Horizonte, Brasil.

Las ocupaciones colectivas organizadas son fenómenos recientes en las metrópolis brasileñas, que constituyen un movimiento social centrado en el derecho a la vivienda de familias de clases populares. Los niños participan en el movimiento desde las acciones de ocupación y su presencia es un elemento legal importante para legitimar la propiedad del territorio. Al mismo tiempo, en la vida cotidiana, las demandas de los niños movilizan las acciones de los adultos en la producción y gestión del espacio.

En un escenario de infancia marcada por la participación en procesos de resistencia colectiva, el trabajo consistió en escuchar y observar la vida diaria de un grupo de unos 10 niños de diferentes edades, vinculados a líderes de movimiento, aliados con la exploración del territorio ocupado y de instalaciones culturales de la ciudad. Al mismo tiempo, buscamos, a través de entrevistas con las madres, captar su percepción de la participación de los niños en el movimiento, así como dar visibilidad a los proyectos de futuro y a los deseos de transformación social expresados en sus discursos.

La investigación se basó en el estudio de la dinámica de las relaciones intergeneracionales que informan las condiciones de participación y agencia infantil en las redes de familias y vecindarios. En vista de la composición de los núcleos familiares observados, típicamente matrifocales, donde las mujeres son las principales líderes del movimiento, la investigación contempló la participación y la agencia de los niños dentro de las relaciones de género y generación.

RC40-505.3

BJØRKHAUG, HILDE* (Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway)
MUIRHEAD, BRUCE (University of Waterloo, Canada)

The Role of Finance Capital in Animal Welfare Standards

Good animal welfare (AW) in an ethically sound animal livestock production system is a basic premise in a sustainable food system. Societal values and attitudes have an important influence on food production and any shift in social attitudes about AW provides both significant risks and opportunities in farming. The GoodAnimal project aim to acquire knowledge that will mitigate threats and increase opportunities for sustainable farm and industry practices, in building

knowledge on 1) how societal attitudes and evaluations of AW are changing, and how this impacts on farmers' evaluations of their practice as 'good farmers', 2) the key sites and places where these evaluations are being mobilised or contested and how these create changing dynamics in farming's 'social contract to farm', 3) compare consumers' perceptions of a 'good farmer' with a biological perspective, taking physiological functioning, natural behavior, and animals' subjective experiences into account.

This paper focus on how AW has been elaborating as an increasingly complex terrain of regulation and the forces driving the development of new private AW in the food chain. Recently, private-sector AW standards and auditing has become an important parallel world to formal governmental regulation. The trend towards a shifting of food regulation from formal government to private governance has been widely discussed in the social science literature (Power, 1997) and has been increasing internationally in scope and scale over the last 20 years (Busch 2000). This has taken place very strongly in agrifood supply chains and retailing (Hatanaka et al., 2005) and is being identified as a key driver of changing farmer practices and culture both internationally (Rosin, 2008), and in Norway (Bjørkhaug et al., 2015). This paper shed light on the role of financial capital and private investment into these processes.

RC40-513.3

BLACHA, LUIS* (IESCT-UNQ/CONICET, Argentina)

Hunger, Obesity and Soy. the Agribusiness Diet in Argentina

The new uses of the territory in Argentina of the 21st century allow an increase in productivity that cannot be transferred to the nutritional field. The consequences of soy monoculture include a simplification of ecosystems and an augmentation in the overweight in the population, which increase existing social inequalities. A country of 45 million inhabitants that produce calories for 400 million human beings, many of them proteins, has strong nutritional inequalities. Despite having consolidated a unified food pattern since the late 19th century, with access to proteins of high biological value, Argentina begins the transition of its agrifood chains in a context of great social inequality.

This paper aims to analyse how agribusiness solutions end up generating new social problems that increase the existing asymmetries. The notion of risk of Ulrich Beck dialogues with the biopower of Michel Foucault to understand the rationality of agribusiness as a feedback that combines climate change with malnutrition. New forms of malnutrition where "the hunger fat people" are present in the strong bond are established between the decline in income and the increase in consumption of sugary products. This is a peculiar scenario in the global South because its characteristic diet was based on excess: native versions of popular European dishes with lots of meat. In the case of Argentina, the question of environmental sustainability must also include the population's healthiness as monoculture trends significantly reduce the omnivorous nature of the diet. The proposal is to carry out a critical sociological approach to the prevailing power relations that prevent transforming the agrifood system, that distance consumers from producers and question us if we can survive the Anthropocene.

WG05-701.3

BLACHA, LUIS* (IESCT-UNQ/CONICET, Argentina)
JUAREZ, PAULA* (IESCT-UNQ, Argentina)

Malnutrición Por Exceso y Nuevas Desigualdades En La Argentina. Un Análisis De Biopoder En Clave Socio-Técnica (1996-2019)

La actual transición del sistema agroalimentario argentino tiene su origen en los usos del territorio orientados al agronegocio. El monocultivo y la creciente incidencia del sobrepeso en la población argentina son consecuencia -entre otras causas- de las políticas neoliberales implementadas en la región. La degradación de la dieta en Argentina tiene un punto de partida distinto ya que el país contaba con un patrón alimentario unificado que permitía el acceso a proteínas de alto valor biológico y establecía vínculos similares con la comida, más allá de las diferencias sociales.

La incorporación de nuevas tecnologías permite una excesiva simplificación de los ecosistemas para incrementar la productividad, en especial cuando en 1996 se realiza la primera campaña oficial de soja transgénica. Un país con 45 millones de habitantes como la Argentina genera calorías para 400 millones de seres humanos, muchas de las cuales son proteínas, sin embargo, los usos del territorio y el sistema alimentario generan nuevas desigualdades: las nutricionales. Existe un fuerte vínculo entre la baja de ingresos y el incremento en el consumo de productos azucarados que da origen a "los gordos del hambre".

El objetivo de este artículo es analizar estos procesos de transformación en la nutrición argentina y los sistemas alimentarios durante el período 1996 a la actualidad desde un abordaje crítico de 'biopoder', 'riesgo' y 'seguridad' (Blacha, 2019) en combinación con un análisis socio-técnico que permite reconstruir los diferentes elementos heterogéneos que están en juego y las relaciones entre los mismos (Thomas, 2008; Juarez y Becerra, 2012). Se propone desarrollar una original caracterización de la 'racionalidad del agronegocio' que incluye al sistema tecno-productivo de monocultivos como a las grandes cadenas de supermercados,

vinculando la creciente epidemia de obesidad con el cambio climático. La comprensión sistémica socio-técnica de estos procesos genera insumos para nuevas iniciativas de seguridad alimentaria.

RC29-350.1

BLAIN, MICHAEL* (Boise State University, USA)

Genealogy of Violence

Abstract. This paper presents a genealogy of the concept of violence. Previous research by the author and others on thinking about terrorism can provide a useful guide to thinking about violence (Blain 2018; Schechter 2018). There is a biopolitics to the definition of violence. Genealogy focuses on the history of that struggle. Categorizing and counting incidents of violence is a governmental practice, requiring interpretations of the law, and operational definitions, and statistical analysis to determine rates of violence. These practices have applied legal definitions of criminal violence (e.g., "homicide" and "rape"). Some social scientists have adopted the FBI's definition of terrorism to operationalize this concept.

We know from the French etymological record that terror had positive associations until well after the French revolution. Sovereigns used violent victimage rituals (tortures, massacres, and wars) to extend and defend their empires, and glorify their rule. The response of the existing power structures to the French Revolution produced a re-articulation of democratic "terror" in negative terms--revolutionary liberalism and its "reign of terror."

The social sciences emerged as a rational-scientific response to the threat of terror. The social science would be the remedy to the twin threats of civil war or colonial resistance. There posed two problems. State interventions incite more violence. Secondly, acts of violence can be understood as a "normal" responses to acts of deviance. The elites write the laws; they may ignore certain forms of violence.

RC06-78.2

BLAIR, SAMPSON* (The State University of New York, USA)

Changing Gender Differences in Dating and Partner Preferences Among Young Chinese Adults

Over recent years, China has experienced considerable social, economic, and political change as a consequence of ongoing modernization. Amidst the various changes in family structure, such as higher divorce rates, lower marriage rates, and rising cohabitation rates, young adults in China nonetheless attempt to seek out intimate partners. Using data from a multi-year (2015-2019) study of Chinese college students, this study examines the changing attitudes concerning dating and dating behaviors, along with the changing preferences for partners' characteristics. The analyses reveal males to have stronger desires to both date and eventually marry, as compared to females. Across the samples, males' desire to marry has increased, while females' desire has declined. Females report more conservative preferences concerning dating, with a lower desire to date, as well as a lower preference for physical intimacy within dating relationships. Young males place a higher premium upon the physical appearance of their dating partners, yet both sexes report preferences for partners with more pragmatic qualities, such as earnings potential and high educational attainment. Parental and family characteristics are significantly associated with males' dating and partner preferences, while females appear to be less readily influenced. While both sexes express strong preferences concerning romance and intimacy, higher educational and occupational aspirations are associated with lower desires to be involved in dating relationships, as well as a lower preference for marriage, among young adult females. The relative impact of educational and occupational aspirations is shown to have increased over recent years. Overall, the analyses suggest that contemporary Chinese dating patterns are evolving, with young adults' preferences becoming increasingly individualistic. Parental and family influence appears to be declining, and the difference between the preferences of young adult women and men appear to be widening. The results are discussed within the framework of both modernization theory and cultural globalization.

RC40-JS-49.4

BLANCANEAUX, ROMAIN* (Sciences Po Bordeaux, France)

Organic Tomatoes in Heated Greenhouses. a Subordination of "Natural Cycles" to Capitalism?

The "natural cycles" of plants are forced to coincide with the imperatives of production and consumption that capitalism supports. Greenhouse farming is accurate in creating favourable conditions for extending seasonal growing periods, using different techniques (artificial lighting, heating, hydroponics etc.), in order to produce and sell off-season products all year round. While widespread in conventional agriculture (i.e. intensive farming systems using synthetic inputs), organic agriculture has been for a few years subject to deseasonalisation, under the pressure from industrial players in France. For less than a decade, powerful cooperatives have been supporting the conversion of their members' greenhouse production tool from conventional to organic, using oil heating. Such practice was not (and still is not) prohibited by European regulations, which left it up to each Member State to decide how to apply (and therefore interpret) the regulation on organic farming. In 2018, a controversy emerged between two coalitions of actors about the use of oil heating in organic greenhouses, in order to produce tomatoes - the most widely produced and imported greenhouse product - all year round, in a counter-seasonal manner. While a coalition of traditional actors of the organic sector argued seasonality in production and consumption patterns was essential in a context of global warming, it met with industries, together with chambers of agriculture and national political actors, who justified counterseasonality by the "distortions of competition" with southern countries - which benefited from favourable weather conditions to produce year-round. For them, "natural cycles" should be defined according to existing practices and consumer demand. With the help of documents, articles, and interviews of the main representatives of both sides, we trace the evolution of the controversy's framing, from Finistère, in Brittany, where the majority of the production of tomatoes under heated greenhouses (conventional and organic) existed.

RC52-646.4

BLANCAS MARTÍNEZ, EDGAR* (Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo, Mexico)

Del Ejercicio Liberal a La Segmentación De Las Profesiones

Las profesiones han sido de manera tradicional consideradas como liberales. Sin embargo, como Freidson advirtió están pueden presentarse bajo tres formas o modelos según los procesos epocales que configuren a cada una: como de ejercicio profesional liberal, burocratizada o de libre competencia en el mercado. Esta ponencia, este sentido, busca analizar a partir de los modelos de Freidson cuál es el estado que guardan las profesiones en México, pero no considerados tales modelos como absolutos, sino como posibilidades o fragmentos de un ejercicio casi simultáneo por los agentes. En todas las profesiones hay segmentos que corresponden a cada modelo, aunque uno de ellos impere. Incluso, en algunas profesiones como la médica los agentes participan a la vez de cada uno de ellos, de lunes a viernes como empleados públicos de un hospital, por la tarde ejerciendo de manera privada, y los fines de semana ejerciendo en un consultorio de farmacia. En cada uno de ellos con una dínamica propia que genera condiciones laborales específicas. De ahi, que la propuesta sea pasar de los modelos a un enfoque de segmentación de las profesiones o segmentación del mercado de trabajo de las profesiones. La ponencia se resuelve a partir de un análisis cuantitativo de la Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y Empleo, y como ejemplo a manera cualitativa de la profesión médica.

RC30-369.6

BLANCAS MARTÍNEZ, EDGAR* (Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo, Mexico)

Una Revisión De La Profesión medica En México Desde Eliot Freidson

La ponencia analiza a partir de la propuesta de modelos de Eliot Freidson la situación y dinámica que mantienen la profesión médica en México. Esta ha pasado del ejercicio liberal a su burocratización en el siglo XX atada a las políticas de universalización de atención a la salud, no obstante, en los años recientes el mercado asume, al menos por el grupo de los jóvenes egresados de medicina, una preeminencia en la organización de la misma y las situaciones de trabajo. En este proceso la aparición de los Consultorios de Farmacia, un espacio con similitudes a las Tranbliclinicas, es determinante en un contexto de flexibilización global. La ponencia se resuelve desde un planteamiento teórico histórico, pero también a nivel empírico a través de la revisión de datos de la Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y Empleo y entrevistas a profesionistas del campo.

RC56-684.4

BLANCO, DOMITILLE* (University Jean Monnet, France)

What Narratives inside the Family ? Orphans of the Genocide Against the Tutsi Facing the (absence of) Familial History

For survivors of the genocide against the Tutsi, memory and family are highly connected. The loss of the relatives and the way they were killed have shaped and sometimes prevented the elaboration of any narratives and their transmission. The « structural conditions to access to the past » (Lepoutre, 2005) are a collective challenge for rwandan youth and for young adults. The absence of the dead people, the intertextual fabric of memories (Welzer, 2013) and the time that takes us away from the event increase difficulties accessing familial knowledge.

The object of my PhD research in sociology deals with transmission of memory within transnational rwandan families, considering genocide and migration. People dispersion is part of the consequences of all genocides.

My fieldwork has mainly been done in France. I made one to several semi-structured interviews with fifteen persons who were less than twenty during the genocide. I completed it with interviews of family members in Rwanda. And I observed commemorative events that were organised in a big french town.

In this session, i will focus on the psychological, social and economical difficulties to share memories to relatives. Transmission desn't only function from the elder to the younger but even between siblings. I will introduce the case study of three orphan brothers. Their kowledge of familial history is different ; their way to deal with memory too. Two of them wrote a testimony without including the others during the publication. The third one was one-year old in 1994 and has growned up with cousins, who did'nt talk to him about his family. As they can't talk about the past to each others, they try to discover it with an « affective community » (Halbwachs, 1950), medias or even with the researcher, as a « narrating third party » (Michel, 2016) ?

RC55-673.3

BLANCO, EMILIO* (El Colegio de México, Mexico)

Mecanismos De Discriminación Educativa En México: El Efecto De La Lengua, La Identidad Étnica y El Color De Piel En Las Transiciones Educativas

La asociación entre la condición étnico-racial de los individuos y sus oportunidades educativas ha sido poco estudiada en México, en comparación con la atención recibida por factores como el origen socioeconómico y el sexo. Este trabajo busca contribuir en dicha dirección, al indagar cómo inciden en la probabilidad de acceder a cada nivel educativo (primaria, secundaria, media superior y educación terciaria) tres dimensiones centrales de la condición étnico-racial: a) la condición lingüística; b) la auto-adscripción étnico-racial; y c) el color de piel auto-declarado.

Mi tesis central es que en la educación mexicana existen dinámicas de discriminación a nivel micro (escuelas) que afectan las oportunidades educativas, lo cual debería reflejarse en efectos significativos de las tres variables. Me interesan, especialmente, los efectos asociados al color de la piel. A diferencia de la condición lingüística y de la auto-adscripción étnico racial, estos efectos no podrían ser explicados tan fácilmente por mecanismos alternativos como la precariedad de recursos educativos a los que accede la población indígena, o la operación de criterios "legítimos" de discriminación (para los actores educativos) como el dominio de la lengua castellana. Subsiste, no obstante, la posibilidad de que al menos parte del efecto observado sea explicable por una relación causal inversa: el "blanqueamiento" de los sujetos con mayores niveles de logro educativo.

En el análisis se utilizan los microdatos del Módulo de Movilidad Social Intergeneracional (MMSI 2016) del Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática, para estimar modelos de regresión logística sobre cada una de las transiciones relevantes. El MMSI permite ajustar los coeficientes por un conjunto amplio de variables potencialmente confusoras, así como explorar la interacción entre las variables de interés y otros factores relevantes para la desigualdad de oportunidades educativas: origen socioeconómico, sexo, región y localidad de residencia.

RC36-456.4

BLASKO, ANDREW* (Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria)

Adopting the Perspective of the Socially-Constructed Inferior: The Acceptance of Power

The aim of this discussion is to draw attention to a number of potentially very troubling issues for the notion of social interaction, particularly in respect to adopting the perspective of the other. Even though doing so is typically presented in a positive light in terms of cognitive sympathy, I contend that it can in fact comprise a form of alienation from self. In particular, we must question whether it is possible to take the perspective of one whom we constitute as socially, culturally, or racially inferior. While adopting the position of the other may constitute empowerment from a certain perspective, there would be no motivation to value and/or seek such empowerment for one who already possesses and wields power over the other. There is no need to cooperate with the other, and thereby foster mutual empowerment, for one who already enjoys everything that power makes possible at another's expense. Moreover, taking the position of master over another whom I have constituted as inferior also constitutes an affirmation of the structure of power in society as a whole in that we endeavor to participate in that structure by doing to another what has already been done to us. This comprises the acceptance and reproduction both of the particular state of affairs in which we find ourselves, and of the social order of power as a whole insofar as we seek to propagate it.

RC07-82.3

BLEYNAT, INGRID* (King's College London, Argentina)
SEGAL, PAUL (King College´s, United Kingdom)
PLA, JESICA (University of Buenos Aires, Argentina)
AYOS, EMILIO (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani (FSOC-UBA), Argentina)

Faces of Inequality: Multidimensional Inequality in Comparative Perspective: Evidence from Buenos Aires and Ciudad De México

Inequality is one of the great problems of our time. Yet while inequalities are studied by a range of disciplines and perspectives, there remains little sustained interdisciplinary or comparative work. This limits our understanding of how inequality affects people's lived experiences, and how it varies across countries. In this paper we tackle both challenges by attempting a multidimensional understanding of inequality and a comparative perspective between two capital cities in Latin America: Buenos Aires and Ciudad de México.

We combine quantitative and qualitative data on households throughout the social structure. Statistics alone give little sense of the effect of inequality on people's lived experience (Pla, 2017, Bayon and Saravi 2017), while ethnographic and qualitative research rarely explores the full distribution, focusing in detail on only a subset of it (Flemmen and Savage 2017). Instead, we merge the representativeness of quantitative studies with the depth and nuance of qualitative analyses. We probe inequalities both between individuals as well as between groups defined by class, gender, ethnicity, geography, and other salient characteristics.

We use quantitative data about inequality available in representative household surveys (ENIGH, Mexico and EPH INDEC, Argentina) to systematize 50 in-depth interviews from each city, taken across different social strata. These are the outputs of two projects: Faces of Inequality, a collaboration between King's College London, Oxfam Mexico, Revista Chilango and Periodismo CIDE, and PICT 2013 ¿Una nueva fragmentación social? Socialización/riesgos y movilidad social, funded by Agencia Nacional de Promoción Científica y Tecnológica, Argentina.

The comparative approach follows Robinson (2006), who explores the production of "social infrastructure," understood as the socio-material resources, practices and spaces that reproduce human life in the city. In this framework, contestations over care work, healthcare, transport, housing and education expose commonalities between cities, thus making Buenos Aires and Mexico City comparable in their diversity.

RC07-JS-75.4

BLOIS, JUAN* (National Scientific and Technical Research Council (CONICET), Argentina)

Desafíos y Dilemas De La Sociología Como Profesión

En las últimas décadas, las actividades profesionales de los sociólogos en distintos países del mundo tuvieron una clara expansión. Al lado de la tradicional inserción en las universidades y centros académicos, una serie de prácticas destinadas a responder de modo más inmediato a las necesidades de clientelas y públicos no académicos fue ganando presencia. Tales prácticas, desarrolladas en el ámbito del Estado, las empresas, las agencias de investigación de mercado y opinión, así como en ONGs, han venido ampliando el abanico de opciones laborales de los sociólogos, que se vieron llevados a desarrollar un conjunto de nuevos saberes y destrezas diferentes de los demandados en el medio académico. Desde la orientación y confección de las políticas públicas contra la pobreza hasta el planeamiento de las estrategias de comunicación publicitaria de las grandes empresas, las actividades y espacios de intervención han sido heterogéneos. Aun cuando el trabajo de los sociólogos más allá del medio académico no carece de antecedentes, el nuevo contexto conllevó una profunda redefinición de los campos de intervención de la sociología y del propio escenario de la disciplina, caracterizado ahora por la consolidación y multiplicación de un conjunto variado de "oficios de sociólogo", con estilos de trabajo, destinatarios y desafíos particulares. En este marco, este trabajo se propone discutir sobre las tensiones y dilemas que las demandas de diversos agentes e instituciones suponen para la práctica sociológica contemporánea. Para ello, en base a una mirada que explora la situación registrada en diversas latitudes, se reflexionará sobre la relación de los espacios de formación con las prácticas profesionales de los graduados, los sentidos y dificultades de la participación de los sociólogos en el espacio público, los vínculos con las diversas clientelas, así como las relaciones entre los sociólogos trabajando en diversos escenarios profesionales.

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

RC08-91.4

BLOIS, JUAN* (National Scientific and Technical Research Council (CONICET), Argentina)

US Influence on Argentinean Sociology. Funding, Ideas, and Controversies (1950s-1970s)

The development of sociology in Argentina after WWII was the outcome of the interaction of local and international actors and institutions. The creation of the first undergraduate school at the University of Buenos Aires in 1957 was welcomed by its authorities; but the launching of its ambitious research agenda, the recruitment of professors from other countries to lecture, and the sending of young instructors to follow graduate studies abroad, was only possible because of the funding offered by a network of institutions, comprising UNESCO and OAS but also Ford and Rockefeller foundations. That network proved crucial since, in contrast to Brazil, Chile or Mexico, the promoters of sociology did not garner much support from local sources. In such a context, the influence of US sociology was strong, clearly visible in the theories and methodologies that were taught, as in the general disdain for previous local intellectual traditions. However, it did not take long for a younger generation of sociologists to question US ascendancy. In the context of the Cuban Revolution, the diffusion of an anti-imperialist stance, and a surge in political activism, those sociologists started to promote a "national sociology" that denounced US foundations as agents of imperialism. Based on different documentary sources and interviews, this paper seeks to analyze the controversies on intellectual dependency amongst Argentinean sociologists, along with the dilemmas concerning foreign funding in a context where local resources to do research were scarce. Addressing the period comprised between the mid-fifties and the mid-seventies, when those debates were cancelled by the establishment of a dictatorship engaged in brutal repression, the study will not only focus on the mutual influences between "cosmopolitan" and "nationalist" sociologists, but also on the dynamics and gravitation of their different publics, and the general situation of the academic job market.

RC11-140.4

BO, BOROKA* (University of California, Berkeley, USA)

From Micro-Level Experiences to Macrostructural Encounters: Retiree Socioeconomic Status and the Socioemotional Experience of Pandemic Time

This article integrates literature from the sociology of the life course, sociology of emotions and the sociology of time to examine how SES influences retiree civic engagement during the COVID-19 pandemic. Using longitudinal data and in-depth interviews, I find that SES is instrumental in shaping both the social experience of time and the prevalent emotions experienced by retirees while physically distancing during the early days of the pandemic. These individual-level experiences translate to markedly different blueprints for civic engagement. High-SES retirees were more likely to 'go global', organizing to advocate for their interests. Conversely, low-SES retirees were more likely to 'turn in', minimizing their civic engagement. Women's strategies for 'going global' differed. My findings reveal how existing sociopolitical inequalities may become further entrenched in public health crises. Policies aimed at combating inequalities in later life also need to consider socioemotional and sociotemporal factors.

RC11-139.3

BO, BOROKA* (University of California, Berkeley, USA)

Good Time, Bad Time: Socioeconomic Status, Time Scarcity and Well-Being in Retirement

We tend to think of retirement as a great equalizer when it comes to relief from the pernicious time scarcity characterizing the lives of many individuals in the labor force. Puzzlingly, this is not entirely the case. Using data from the MTUS (N=15,390) in combination with long-term participant observation (980 hours) and in-depth interviews (N=53), I show that socioeconomic characteristics are important determinants of retiree time scarcity. Neighborhood disadvantage gets under the skin via time exchanges that are forged by both neighborhood and peer network characteristics. The SES-based 'time projects of surviving and thriving' undergirding the experience of time scarcity lead to divergent strategies of action and differing consequences for well-being. For the advantaged, the experience of time scarcity is protective for well-being in later life, as it emerges from the 'work of thriving' and managing a relative abundance of choices. For the disadvantaged, the later life experience of time scarcity is shaped by cumulative inequality, further exacerbating inequalities in well-being. The final section of the article offers an analysis and interpretation of these results, putting retiree time scarcity in conversation with the broader literature on socioeconomic status and well-being.

RC24-291.2

BOADO, KRISTINA ABIGAIL* (Philippine California Advanced Research Institute, Philippines)

DIONISIO, JOSEPHINE (University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines)

RESURRECCION, AUGUSTUS (Philippine California Advanced Research Institute, Philippines)

ROLA, AGNES (Philippine California Advanced Research Institute, Philippines)

FAULMINO, CHRISLYN JOANNA (Philippine California Advanced Research Institute, Philippines)

Solving Arsenic Groundwater Contamination through Socio-Technical Innovation

As part of the UNDP Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 6), clean and accessible water for all is an essential part of the world we want to live in. Governance and policy should be supportive of affordable technologies that will provide safe and affordable drinking water especially in communities where access to water is compromised due to contamination.

In 2015, a groundwater analysis report found areas in the Philippines with high concentrations of arsenic. Between 2010 and 2014, there were 215 reported cases of dermatological symptoms of arsenicosis or arsenic poisoning (Dutch Risk Reduction-Team 2015). If left unchecked, the arsenic contamination plaguing the Philippine groundwater may trigger one of the most lethal health hazards that the country is to witness in the succeeding years.

Through a collaborative effort between scientists from UC Berkeley and the University of the Philippines, a robust arsenic-removal technology known as Electro-Chemical Arsenic Remediation (ECAR) was introduced to the affected communities in the Philippines to provide low-income communities with clean and safe drinking water. ECAR has been proven to effectively and efficiently reduce the amount of arsenic in groundwater to below the World Health Organization established safe limit in similar areas.

This article maps how efforts for technological intervention should account for the unique constellation of norms, actors, institutions, incentives, prevailing beliefs and political economy prior the installation of the technology in order for it to be ethical, sustainable and socially accepted. Both quantitative and qualitative methodologies were harnessed to gain a comprehensive understanding of the sociocultural context, considerations and implications of introducing a technological innovation to a locality in the Philippines. The article also provides recommendations to serve as guideline for further studies tackling the crucial role of social-technical innovations in solving the emerging water problems in the country.

RC55-JS-80.2

BOADO, MARCELO* (Universidad de la República, Uruguay)

50 Años De Movilidad Social y Educativa En Montevideo y Buenos Aires. La Experiencia De Los Hombres Jefes De Hogar Entre 1959 y 2011.

Este es un trabajo comparativo entre las ciudades de Montevideo y Buenos Aires. Su objetivo general es medir la fluidez social en y entre ambas ciudades, y cómo esta se apoya en la movilidad social de clase, la desigualdad de oportunidades educativas, los retornos educativos de clase. Se limita en sus observaciones, y conclusiones, a los hombres jefes de hogar, porque los datos que se usan para 1959 sólo tienen información para hombres jefes de hogares. Para la época mas reciente se usan submuestras para cada ciudad provenientes de las encuestas de PISAC (Argentina ,2011) y ELPS (Uruguay 2013) que nos otorgaron licencia. Los datos para Buenos Aires 1959, fueron reprocesados y tratados, a partir de la licencia de ICPRS. Los datos para Montevideo 1959, fueron generados a partir de datos agregados de trabajos de IUtaka (1963), Labbens y Soalri (1966), por Iterative Proportional Fitting, siguiendo las propuestas de Lomax y Norman (2016) y Husinger (2008). Y verificados en varios paquetes estadísticos. Para el desarrollo de las hipótesis se optó por la propuesta de Gil, Perales y Fachelli (2017), y se procuró establecer un diálogo entre los autores regionales e internacionales en la interpretación y discusión final de resultados. Las ciudades no dejan de mostrar parecido, pero para las diferentes hipótesis exhiben a veces comportamientos convergentes y otras veces netamente divergentes. El papel transformador de la educación es importante pero no parece reducir la desigualdad de clases, y por momentos se yuxtapone a la movilidad social.

RC43-537.2

BOANADA-FUCHS, ANTHONY* (St Gallen Institute of Management in Latin America, Brazil)

Affordable Housing in India - the Multiple Roles of Real Estate Developers in Ahmedabad

The idea of affordable housing has recently informed several housing policies in the Global South, within which governments use comprehensive stimulation packages to attract market-based supply in order to address national housing shortages. While the academic discourse is slowly acknowledging this changed reality, little is known about the actual characteristics of projects as well as the involved stakeholders. The proposed conference contribution discusses the market-based affordable housing supply in the Indian city of Ahmedabad. The nascent market niche has seen a considerable development in its first five years before the government launched major stimulation packages. Real estate developers involved in the affordable housing projects differ not only in their business models but also in the range and depth of their involvement in urban development of the city. Large and/or established developers are able to influence policy making and urban planning while small developers are facing various institutional hindrances due to a lack of administrative capital. In order to achieve the pro-claimed goal of Housing for All by 2022, the government (and academic research) needs to deepen its knowledge on market supply logics and release more consistent incentives for market actors.

RC43-530.4

BOANADA-FUCHS, ANTHONY* (St Gallen Institute of Management in Latin America, Brazil)

Responses to the Global Financial Crises - Comparing the Indian and Brazilian Experience

The Global Financial Crises (GFC) has fundamentally impacted real estate markets around the world and (to lesser extent) local practices of financing and construction buildings. Countries have reacted very differently to the GFC and the challenges it represented for national economies and societies. The financialization literature has struggled to acknowledge this diversity (see Varieties of Capital) and still needs to convincingly connect global investment practices with local real estate markets. On the other hand, deeply-rooted analysis of real estate markets (e.g. British property development literature, institutional economics) face difficulties to explain in which path-dependent developments are influenced by global networks and decision making.

The proposed conference contribution analyzes the Brazilian (state focus Sao Paulo) and Indian (Gujarat) reactions to the Global Financial Crises by highlighting the different policy mechanisms deployed at the national, state, and local government level. While the overall aim is broadly shared (stimulating the local economy and demand) and the policy levers to a certain extent part of an international tool box (tax rabats, subsidies, grants, development rights; public housing programs), the specific answers can only be fully explained by understanding the local housing and planning traditions in place.

The Brazilian and Indian housing regimes can be explained by the pre-existing institutional configurations (historic constellation of decision makers and policy tools) but also the political economy of the place (nested interests, informal networks). The underlying information has been collected during a doctoral and post-doctoral research and is currently post-produced into a publication.

RC05-70.2

BOBOC, CRISTINA* (Ghent University, Belgium)

'the City Is Not for Everyone!'. Class Performance and Space Claims in Baku's Modernization Project

"Azerbaijan is rich. Now it wants to be famous" states an article from The New York Times magazine. Relying on the revenues from oil and gas extractions, the Azerbaijani government paid special attention to "put Azerbaijan on the map," as the locals used to say, by hosting big international events and developing architectural mega-projects. Or as the New York Times suggests, to make it famous. In consequence, especially in the capital city, an intensive "modernization" process has begun; including "beautification" of the city, investments in the infrastructure, de-bureaucratization of public services, etc. Along with transforming the façade of the capital city, the Azerbaijani authorities decided to change the social stratification of the city, claiming the need to create a new middle class.

Drawn upon ethnographic-based methods carried out in the capital city Baku between 2016 and 2018, I explore how the radical and accelerated urban transformations affect the daily life of the citizens. More precisely, I examine how the aspirational middle class status is being performed, and how the newly built space has become an object of desire and prestige. While the authorities decided to "clean" the city center of the Soviet remains and signs of poverty, expelling the citizens who cannot afford the new center, the aspirational middle class would seek to distance itself from the new internal migrants (who came to the city attracted by the promise of a better life or to escape the conflict in Nagorno-Kara-

bakh area. Although the conflict between korenniye bakintsy (native-born bakuvians) and rayonniye (the internal migrants) is a tacit one, it is daily manifested in the language one speaks, the places one visits, or the schools parents choose for their children.

RC17-208.5

BOCCHINO, MATTEO* (Gran Sasso Science Institute, Italy)

Intermunicipal Cooperation in Italy. the Case of Municipal Unions

In Italy, inter-municipal cooperation (IMC) has been increasingly adopted to tackle issues of territorial scale and cost reduction. Implementing policies involves different tiers of government, defined as inter-governmental relations. This study aims to bring existing empirical data about several perspectives and different approaches into one articulated description of trends and practices of IMC in Italy, with a special focus on the case of Municipal Unions (MUs). MUs are juridical entities constituted by two or more municipalities for the joint management of functions or services. Though there are many calls to reshape administrative boundaries, little is known about how these organizations are distributed, about their internal governance structure, and how they are managed by municipalities. The research will contribute by proposing a way to analyse these organizations of municipalities based on their financial activity. The results of the analysis outline the fragmentation of the situation in regional terms and the heterogeneous implementation of MUs across the country.

RC52-641.1

BOCHATAY, NAIKE* (University of California, San Francisco, USA)

Learning to Manage Uncertainty in Residency Training

The practice of medicine is fraught with uncertainty due to diagnosis, treatments, outcomes, and communication. Learning to manage uncertainty can be a difficult process for medical trainees, as sociologists interested in processes of socialization into the medical profession have shown. In recent years, changes in the healthcare context and advances in medical knowledge and technology have led medical educators to stress the need to better prepare trainees to manage uncertainty. While managing uncertainty used to belong to the hidden curriculum of medical education, it is becoming an explicit focus of training and assessment. In light of these recent changes, I sought to understand how resident physicians learned to manage uncertainty in contemporary healthcare settings. Throughout 2017, I conducted ethnographic research at two teaching hospitals, one in Switzerland and one in the United States. Data collection consisted of field observations, informal conversations, and semi-structured interviews with healthcare professionals in internal medicine and surgery. Following constructivist grounded theory, I iteratively analyzed the data to develop a deeper understanding of how resident physicians learned to manage uncertainty in different settings. Findings suggest that resident physicians developed different attitudes towards uncertainty: in Switzerland, they adopted a pragmatic attitude and sought to minimize uncertainty; in the United States, they adopted an acceptive attitude and embraced uncertainty. These findings can be explained by contextual factors such as the structure of residency, work hour regulations, and salary, which meant that resident physicians were perceived as employees in Switzerland and as learners in the United States. These roles influenced the ways in which resident physicians were supervised: in Switzerland, they had little direct supervision and needed to accomplish more work. In the United States, they were directly supervised and had more time to address uncertainty. As a result, resident physicians developed contrasted attitudes towards uncertainty in medicine.

WG01-694.4

BODO, PHIRMI* (Manohari Devi Kanoi Girls College, Dibrugarh, Assam. India, India)

Social Stratification and Health Care System in India in the Era of Globalization

Social Stratification is one of the core issues in Sociology to describe inequalities that exist between individuals and groups within human societies. Today in a globalised society, there is stratification in terms of wealth, property and access to material goods and cultural products. Globalisation as a structural process is creating social inequalities at different levels.

It can be seen that at the global level, it is creating a hierarchy of structural units or organizations in different spheres of social life at different level. All these organizations are interlinked with each other, so they are passing through a process of transformation. Such changes can be observed in Health Care organizations as well. The emergence of a very expensive High Class Hospitals in metropolitan cities is a recent phenomenon. These hospitals provide world-class health care and attract patients not only from different states of India but also from the abroad both from the developing and the developed countries. There is an effort in public sector health organization too to compete with private sector

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health institutions. However, the situation seems to be not satisfactory due to lack of incompetency in the management, political interference and corruption. This is also because of the mobility of the medical professionals to corporate sector health organizations. These changes in health sector may give rise not only to new patterns of health care in India but also stratify the health care institution of society. Therefore, the present paper aims to analyse these changes of health care system in the context of globalization in India.

WG01-699.1

BODO, PHIRMI* (Manohari Devi Kanoi Girls College, Dibrugarh, Assam. India, India)

Usage of Social Media Among the Students in North-East India: Emerging Patterns

Social Media is emerging as a most vital tool of different kind of communication which is equipped with the ability to share information, mold opinion, connecting people and communities. In India, the number of Social Media users stood at 326.1 million in 2018. The extensive use of social media like Face book, Twitter, YouTube and Whatsapp has been on the rise among the youths. This new age social networking sites have met a wide scale acceptance by youngsters in every nook corner of the country. North-east India, a significant part of India remains a centre of interest for Sociologists and Anthropologists. It has attracted many social researchers for exploration because of its rich diversified ethnic communities. It is to be noted that due to various socio-political reasons this region remains alienated from a very long time. However, emergence of Social Media and influx of internet connectivity in recent years has broken many barriers. Social media helps in transforming the mode of social interaction and reducing the geographical bondage. The present paper is an attempt to understand the impact of Social media on youths and attempts to analyse the emerging patterns of Social Media usage among the graduate students of Dibrugarh town (Assam) in Northeast India

RC07-82.2

BOEGENHOLD, DIETER* (Alpen-Adria-University Klagenfurt, Austria)

Inequalities in Stratified Societies: How to Deal with Middle Classes

The idea of stratification refers to the idea of vertical segmentation in a sense of having more or less resources. Degrees of stratification are always relational and they express degrees of social inequality. Open stratification systems are given when a society leaves channels for upward- or downward mobility, where actors or families can change their position inter- or intragenerationally. The paper discusses middle strata in stratified societies which are between poor and rich households. In the sociology of change, middle classes have always held a central function. Middle classes serve as a kind of conflict buffer of modern societies. In his discussion why there is no socialism in the United States which was questioned in book format by Werner Sombart in 1906, the upcoming middle classes and their related relative wealth played a central role. Sombart argued that if people earn means to engage in different consumption activities they start to arrange positively with a political-economic system receiving a status, which is worth defending. With roast beef and apple pie all socialist dreams disappear, was somehow the answer by Sombart to the stability of capitalism in early 20th century. According to Collins (2013), technological displacement of middle-class labour is not much more than thirty years old; while it took almost 200 years to destroy the working-class labour force, computerization of middle-class labour is proceeding at a much faster pace than the mechanization of the manual labour force. Therefore, none of the previous ways to compensate job losses will work effectively anymore in the future. The paper will argue theoretically as well as trying to provide empirical findings on developments in recent international societies looking at convergencies and divergencies of middle class developments.

RC46-565.1

BOERI, MIRIAM* (Bentley University, USA)

Applied Ethnographic Research: Overcoming Challenges of Grounding Solutions to the Everyday Reality of Individuals and Communities

Ethnography is a method used in many fields, but especially in sociology and anthropology, to better understand everyday reality at the community level. It involves in-depth interactions with people in settings where they live, work, or play. To provide solutions to society's most pressing problems, an insider understanding of what is going is essential for designing programs, developing policy, or implementing services that effectively address the problems.

To do ethnography means to face barriers beyond what we learn in textbooks and universities. Much of what happens while in the field is hidden or rarely revealed in print. The intellectual, philosophical, and moral contemplation, and the emotional highs and lows experienced when using a research methodology outside the safety and comfort of clinical or classroom settings are rarely told.

What ethnographers do is get their hands and boots dirty while collecting data. They work with community members, engage with the marginalized, and participate in activities that put them inside their study, and sometimes at risk for personal safety. Their attention is centered on capturing reality at the ground-level and providing the most honest and transparent interpretation of what they have seen, heard, touched, smelled, tasted, and felt.

For applied and activist ethnographers, the search for the truth from the insider perspective is not merely to produce results for a paper, book, or the next grant proposal. Instead they are concerned about how their findings will make a positive impact on the individuals and communities they study. How can they influence policy with the reality they have discovered?

In this session I discuss how applied ethnographers grappled with these questions in their pursuit of solutions to social problems as they work with the communities they study.

RC34-432.1

BOERNER, SUSANNE* (Universidade de Sao Paulo, Brazil)

Challenging the Power Dynamics of Resource Insecurity: Entangled Differences of Age, Gender, Income, and Ethnicity

The complex dynamics of power relations, social exclusion, and inequitable access to resources remain a critical challenge to the long-term resilience of communities, especially in the Global south. Understanding the social dimension of resource insecurity requires involving multiple perspectives and voices. Particularly young people are among the most vulnerable groups. This holds true especially in countries such as Brazil where more than 42% of the population are below the age of 24 and young people are disproportionately affected by poverty, violence, unequal access to resources, and the impact of natural hazards. Despite a gradual recognition of the role of youth as 'everyday agents' within local environments, their potential as central agents of change has been neglected by researchers and policy-makers alike. Our research enables a critical reflection on the valorisation of the role of youth in knowledge generation in relation to the food-water-energy resource nexus and disaster risk reduction. We present results from participatory action research (PAR) with 40 young people aged 14 to 18 from vulnerable, disaster-prone communities in the Greater Metropolitan Region of Sao Paulo, Brazil. Our research engages marginalized voices in virtue of age, and reflects on the intersectionality of age, class, gender, ethnicity, and income and their impact on politics of power. Looking at these entangled differences in the access to and use of resources, we aim to develop a nuanced account of young people's experiences of resource insecurity as as well as their pathways to resilience that brave processes of exclusion and social inequality. Using PAR methods to explore young people's knowledge and social practices of resource use, we challenge the domination of 'adult' knowledge across multi-scalar processes that evidence uneven power dynamics, both in research and policy-making.

RC39-486.2

BOERNER, SUSANNE* (Universidade de Sao Paulo, Brazil)

Transformative Pathways to Resilience through Participatory Youth Action Research: Exploring Local Knowledge and Social Practices for Resource Security and Disaster Risk Reduction

Building long-term resilience to resource insecurity and ensuring the equitable access to food, water, and energy demands interconnected solutions. Transformative approaches should therefore address immediate threats as well as future challenges while taking account of vulnerable groups such as youth. Linking nexus thinking with disaster risk reduction, we propose a novel approach to explore young people's local knowledge and social practices regarding resource use in the context of recurring natural hazards. We present results from participatory action research with 40 young people on the water-energy-food nexus (WEF nexus) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) in communities affected by flooding and landslides in the Greater Metropolitan Area of Sao Paulo. We argue that involving youth as co-researchers in the data collection, analysis and interpretation of findings provides exciting opportunities for them to develop their own reflexive approach to nexus-DRR issues. It enables youth to focus on issues and priorities relevant to them to reflect their everyday experiences and social practices rather than responding to pre-established categories. We consider young people as agents of their everyday lives but also as agents of change with the ability and knowledge to contribute to long-term resilience. Our research combines novel technologies such as the use of mobile apps with more traditional approaches of PAR (i.e., participatory youth workshops based on principles of peer-learning) to document local knowledge and social practices, as well as youth knowledge on (unequal) access to resources, causes of vulnerability, nexus threats, and their vision of future scenarios. Through the co-production of collective knowledge, we also seek to contribute to foster the voice of youth in the development of relevant (educational) strategies and policies for resilience. In our research, we

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

therefore encourage multi-stakeholder dialogue with researchers, policy-makers, practitioners and communities (particularly youth) to reflect on capacity-building needs and pathways to resilience.

RC05-70.4

BOESE, MARTINA* (La Trobe University, Australia)

Race, Class and Agency in Studies of Creative Labour from Manchester to Melbourne

From their early celebration as potential panacea to youth unemployment and disenfranchisement in the era of 'Cool Britannia' in the UK in the late 1990s, the 'creative economies' have been both a symbol of the validation of creative work in neoliberalism and the tension between the symbolic and material positions of racialized practitioners. This paper reviews and distinguishes different scholarly approaches to examining racialisation in the creative economies, from a concern with criminalisation to a focus on the empowerment of minoritized groups. Drawing on my early research on racialized practitioners in Manchester's club culture industry and arts-based approaches to empowering racialized young people in Vienna in the early 2000s and an ongoing analysis of discourses on creative labour and multicultural arts programs in Australia, I examine continuities and changes in the social construction and sociological analysis of racialized cultural labour in the context of governmental support of both, 'creative economies' and 'multicultural arts'. The paper reflects in particular on the variable role attributed to race, class and agency in these different policy contexts and in the growing field of scholarship on creative labour.

RC33-419.1

BOGDAN, IGNAT* (, Russia)
GURYLINA, MARIYA (Research Institute for Healthcare Organization and Medical Management of Moscow Healthcare Department, Russian Federation)
CHISTYAKOVA, DARIA (Research Institute for Healthcare Organization and Medical Management of Moscow Healthcare Department, Russian Federation)

Social Media Research in Medicine: Challenges and Possible Solutions

Today sociology is facing numerous problems with classic approaches to collecting sociological data, e.g. critical decline in response rates for telephone polls or housing surveys. Thus we feel the need to develop new methods of data collection and data analysis of social media unloading appears to be a promising option. Another reason to turn to social media analysis is the fact that today social media are becoming one of the leading factors for shaping public opinion.

In our research of the public image of healthcare, we turned to social media analytics. The topic of interest was how population perceives nurses, doctors and certain medical services.

While conducting the research the authors faced several challenges due to the limitations of data collecting programs, e.g.:

Today there is no optimal algorithm of getting data unloading from social media. The unloading relies heavily on the program/algorithm used. This leads to the situation when researchers using different tools to analyze social media data are working with different general populations.

The current efficiency of machine learning algorithms is far from "almost 100% accuracy" promised by advertising (e.g. sentiment analysis).

Visual content is growing in numbers, and again machine learning doesn't offer a suitable tool for sociological analysis nowadays.

Our strategy in research of medical workers image was to use mixed methods: combining quantitative analysis of unloading data with qualitative analysis of a rather small subsample of 400 messages (1), comparing the results with those from offline research (2), analyzing images obtained from subsample using socio-psychological methods (3), using separate content analysis of spam messages which gave us insights to what people are interested in according to spam creators (4).

RC30-376.3

BOHLER, FERNANDA* (Universidade Federal do Paraná, Brazil)
BRIDI, MARIA (Federal University of Paraná (UFPR), Brazil)

Digital Work in the Public Sector: A Study with the Public Servers of Regional Labor Court of Paraná

The present work result´s from a research carried out with the public servants of the Regional Labor Court of Paraná who perform teleworking, which allows the execution of the work activity remotely from personal computer and virtual connection. The modality is regulated by the Superior Council of Labor Justice through Resolution Nº 151/2015, which incorporates the teleworking into the institutional practices of the organs of the first and second degree Labor Courts. The objective of this study was to analyze aspects of teleworking performed by public servants, such as: working hours, productivity, working conditions, strategies to conciliate professional and personal life and the impact of remote work on quality of life of these teleservers. The work performed by them was analyzed considering the absence of control of working hours and the requirement to increase their productivity, which must be higher than those servers who work in person. To this end, 25 teleworking servers were interviewed through twenty-four (24) online questionnaires and one (01) personal interview. It was found that these servers go beyond the contractual working hours in the telework mainly due to the workload, but also, in most cases, due to the lack of control directly related to the hours worked. It was identified that productivity is increased by 10% to 40% according to the respondents, who use strategies to be able to perform their work activities outside the dependencies of Labor Courts. Finally, it was observed that the intense pace of teleservers work is inherent to the functions they perform, especially due to workload, but other factors, such as flexibility and decreased interference from third parties in the physical workplace, collaborate to make the modality gain space in TRT and become a trend in the Brazilian public sector.

RC17-215.4

BOJE, THOMAS P.* (Department of Social Sciences & Business, Roskilde University, Denmark)

Global Civil Society and Civic Participation

The perception of civil society has increasingly become global. However, when we talk about civil society in a global context, there are important reservations. First, the idea of civil society comes from an American-European tradition anchored in an individualistic and liberal approach, while civil society in the South is associated with religious and ethnic groups. In the South, civil society is thus far from synonymous with freedom and tolerance. Secondly, global civil society is not like the national, anchored in citizen groups and a democratic structure. Global civil society is "an unfinished project that consists of sometimes thick, sometimes thinly stretched networks, pyramids and hub-and-spoke clusters of socio-economic institutions and actors who organize themselves across borders, with the deliberate aim of drawing the whole world together in new ways. These non-governmental institutions and actors tend to pluralize power and to problematize violence; consequently, their peaceful or "civil" effects are felt everywhere" (Keane 2003; 8). Most international NGOs are typically governed through a highly hierarchical structure and scarcely democratic in their decision-making processes.

There are three key issues, which have been on the global agenda and driven the development of global networks both for and against globalization. *First*, citizens, wherever they live and work, have common problems about the environment, climate and citizenship. These problems cannot be solved without international coordination. *Second*, there is a conflict between economic globalization without regulation and the nation states' control of their money and fiscal institutions. A conflict that has manifested itself in growing anti-globalization movements. The *third* aspect of the global agenda can be termed the creation of a cosmopolitan legal order, developing standards for citizen' rights at a global level. The paper will elaborate these three tends and evaluate the responses coming from the civic organizations – local, national as well as global.

RC18-223.1

BOJE, THOMAS P.* (Department of Social Sciences & Business, Roskilde University, Denmark)

Inclusion, Emancipation and Activism – the Significance of Citizenship

How to revise the traditional understanding of citizenship that it suits the changed conditions of citizenship – changing conditions for employment, diminishing importance of nation states, and growing diversity in the population – the core issues dealt with in this paper. The struggle for lived citizenship involves active participation in the workplace, civic organizations, the private sphere but also in the public sphere - political campaigns, demonstrations and civil action.

I distinguish between different forms of citizenship. The concept of citizenship links primarily to citizens as political agents. There is not much attention to 'ordinary citizens'. Citizens practices their *ordinary everyday citizenship* through daily routines. The individual citizen is thus 'active' in a wide range of contexts, which identify the citizen in its relationship to the local community and the society as such. Activities, which are not part of the 'act of citizenship' but essential for the cohesion of society. The *active citizenship*, concerns activities and forms of participation, which take place within the regulative frame of the society. An active citizen is a person who votes in elections, actively participates in public life etc. The *activist citizenship* challenges the traditional interpretation of citizenship rights and duties and intervening in the governance of the organization. The activist citizen is in contrast to the active involved in reformulating the economic, social and political conditions, helping to redefine the framework for citizens 'social lives. (Isin 2002 and 2009, Neveu 2014, Clark et al 2013).

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In the paper, I want to analysis empirically how practicing citizenship activities vary in Europe. I want to explain how differences in practicing citizenship activities among European citizens depend on socio-economic resources, citizenship status and social network. Citizenship activities here defined by political affiliation, voting, association membership, non-parliamentary activities, formal and informal volunteering, and contacts to family, neighbors.

RC16-198.2

BOLDA, BRUNA (Federal University of Santa Catarina, Brazil)
MACHIAVELLI, MARIELI (UFSC, Brazil)
PRÓSPERO, SUELLEN* (UFSC, Brazil)

The Micro-Macro Dilemma: A Non-Reductionist Alternative through Max Weber

In order to reconstruct, even partially, the explanatory models most used by sociological theory, this proposal aims to present the theoretical foundations of the micro and macro scheme, specifically in its explanatory applicability in the Weberian theory. Despite unsuccessful in imposing itself as a canonical reference in the social sciences, such a scheme reflects the principles of the "multilevel model" refined by Edmund Esser from the theories of MacLelland (1961) and Coleman (1990). Shortly, such a model claims that the theoretical primacy of sociology is the explanation of the macrostructural phenomena, while its analytic-explanatory primacy lies within the micro-subjective level. Thus, it is up to sociology, making use of this alternative, and in order to enforce the function of intellectual abstraction of the micro / macro scheme, to overcome dichotomies often associated with it, such as the classic objectivism x subjectivism, agency x structure oppositions. Thus it would be possible to raise its content to the macro-micro-macro sequence, better in grasping the foundations of social reality in its different dimensions and translate them into explanatory models. From this contextualization, we seek to demonstrate that such a synthetic enterprise was successful in Max Weber's theory. Hence, we use Soziologischen Grundbegriffen's analysis of the conceptual framework to indicate that there are, in this work, contributions to a non-reductionist approach. Aligned with the efforts of Gert Albert (2016) and Schluchter (2005), we find tools to argue that Weber solves the problem of synthesizing levels of analysis with a moderate posture.

RC47-588.3

BOLLACHE, LOUISE* (EHESS, France)

"Should We Call Ourselves Feminist and Anti-Racist ?": Intra-Collective Conflicts between Alter-Activist Culture and "Classic" Activism in Environmental Struggles

Third year PhD student, I'm studying social-ecological movements devoted to the defense of agriculture land, forests and parks who face the implantation of large-scale commercial development projects. My thesis consists in a long-term ethnographic survey: the participant observation of "scene" activities (protests, events, occupations, construction blockages) as well as "behind the scenes" activities (around fifty organizational meetings) in three different collectives in struggle, on the outskirts of Paris.

A large part of my work focuses on understanding the cohabitation between very different political cultures in the same group. Whereas these movements attract a number of "classic" activists, who experienced a quite vertical political socialization (in major associations, political parties or large unions), we saw the multiplication of younger activists involve themselves in the past five years, bringing with them a specific culture. That culture centers around aims of horizontality and the will to deconstruct, *in* daily activism, criticized structural logics. More specifically, they seek to include the defense of diversity in their way of advocating for the protection of those lands.

What happens when alter-activists share action registries and mobilization spaces with pro-verticality "classic" activists? I will be focusing on that cohabitation intra-movement, the conflicts it creates and the negotiations on decision-making and internal organization it induces, through two main themes. Feminism in those movements went from being a specific area of knowledge of some activists (clearly separated from the ecological struggle) to permeating a number of internal discussions in only two years, following an arguably wider consciousness of gender issues in France. Anti-racism also started to be an issue, considering that those movements happen to take place in working-class areas with a strong concentration of immigrants and that the activists are mainly white and middle-class.

I will attempt a classification of the different attitudes towards those issues, intra-collective.

RC04-57.5

BOLSHAKOV, NIKITA* (National Research University – Higher School of Economics, Russia)

The Meaning of Deafness in the Process of Vocational Education and Professional Identification of Youth with Hearing Loss in Russia.

The present study is concerned with identifying career trajectories, as well as determining the key factors of occupational choice of deaf and hard of hearing young people who were part of secondary vocational education programs. On the one hand, transformations that occur with the modern system of vocational training for the deaf and hard of hearing open up new opportunities for these people. On the other hand, these transformations have become a barrier to professional adaptation and come across a counter process of searching for the cultural identity of the deaf community. We were interested how does the deafness in its social and cultural characteristics affects the process of professional identification of youth with hearing loss in Russia.

This research was carried out with the use of mixed-methods design included the All-Russian quantitative survey and qualitative interviews. In a quantitative survey, the total sample size was 187 people and the total sample size of the qualitative stage was 21 interviews, including several expert interviews.

Deafness in its medical terms is considered by deaf youth as the key barrier for obtaining good education and work because of the narrow corridor of opportunities and other problems. At the same time the shift of the focus of attention from external conditions to one's own identity of oneself as deaf, as a person communicating in sign language during the professional identification is one of the most popular strategy of adaptation to the existing conditions. The concept of Deafhood most accurately describes this way of perceiving reality: informants in their narratives give deafness important social and cultural characteristics, give it positive connotations, talk about the "own world of the deaf", which must be developed. That is, the system of education and training of the deaf ceases to meet the request of the deaf youth.

RC52-636.6

BONELLI, MARIA DA GLORIA* (Universidade Federal de Sao Carlos, Brazil)
NUNES, JORDÃO (Universidade federal de Goiás, Brazil)
MICK, JACQUES (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Brazil)

Sociology of Professional Groups in Brazil: Expansion, Diversification, Specialisation and Interfaces with Other Fields of Research (1999-2019)

In the last 20 years, sociological research in Brazil has experienced the effects of higher education expansion, such as the increase in the number of researchers and postgraduate programs, the diversification of approaches (both in terms of themes and theoretical-methodological perspectives) and the intensification of specialisation, with the consolidation of specific domains within this area of knowledge. This paper analyses the development of sociology of professional groups in Brazil during this period. We take as a starting point the appraisal of the area presented by Bonelli (1999), covering the period between the origins of this type of study in the country and the end of the last century, and then we focus on the analysis of changes in the sociology of professional groups in the last twenty years. The previous research addressed the studies of higher level professions in Sociology, Political Science and Anthropology, whether or not relying on the approaches of the sociology of professional groups. In the current paper, we analyse the theses defended in the last 20 years in this area and the papers approved by the Occupations and Professions working group within the scope of the biennial meetings of the Brazilian Society of Sociology. The main characteristics of the expansion of higher education in the country stand out in this set. The first is the emergence of new researchers and institutions that investigate this subject. The second is specialisation, with regular studies on particular professional groups and identities. The third is diversification, with the broadening of the set of professions or occupations under the focus of Brazilian researchers. We observed the development of theoretical interfaces combining the sociology of professions with other sociologies (such as those specialised in journalism, law, health, work) and with different social theories (notably, field theories, inequalities theories and social mobility theories).

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RC34-434.3

BONETA, ZELJKO* (University of Rijeka, Croatia)
MRAKOVCIC, MARKO* (University of Rijeka, Croatia)

Confidence in Institutions, Political Orientations and Attitudes of Croatian Students

After the disintegration of socialist Yugoslavia, Croatian society underwent a transformation of its political and economic (sub)systems. Although Croatian society has faced numerous challenges in its transitional development, democracy, democratic rule of law and equality of all citizens have become values that are nowadays advocated, at least declaratively, by the vast majority of political and social actors. Nevertheless, the war and the challenges of transition have led to the fact that a large number of citizens do not have confidence in important social institutions whose functioning is necessary for the operation and legitimation of an effective democratic order.

Consequently, in this paper, based on the survey conducted on the student sample (N = 635), we analyze: (1) the level of confidence that students, as part of the "generation" born and raised in the post-socialist period, have in important institutions of Croatian society and (2) their political attitudes.

The results show that, on average, students do not have confidence in most institutions: political parties, political institutions, the judiciary, the Church, and tthe media. The institution in which more than a half of the respondents have confidence is education. When it comes to political attitudes, students mostly reject rigid ethnocentrism and clericalism. On the contrary, they accept multiculturalism and are indecisive towards scientism. Statistical analysis shows that the students' political orientations (left, center, right) and political attitudes are corelated to the level of their confidence in social institutions.

Given the fact that students express high distrust in key political institutions, it can be concluded that they doubt the efficiency (functionality) of the democratic order in Croatia. At the same time, the expressed confidence in educational institutions and the acceptance of multiculturalism can be the basis for an optimistic conclusion about the existence of potential for strengthening the further democratization of Croatian society.

RC05-61.1

BONHOMME, MACARENA* (Goldsmiths, University of London, & COES, United Kingdom)

Racism Against Racialised Latin American and Caribbean Migrants in a Multicultural Neighbourhood in Santiago, Chile

South-South migration becomes an interesting opportunity to understand the complex dynamics of racism and racial formations of Latin American and Caribbean populations. Accordingly, Chile –one of the countries with major destination flows from the region– is one of the quintessential settings to study such issues. Drawing on a 17-month ethnography, visual methods and 70 in-depth interviews between 2015 and 2018, I analyse the current ways in which racism operates in the everyday in a multicultural underprivileged neighbourhood in Santiago. This paper shows how the ideology of racism not only stands as a discourse but rather, it is embedded in the everyday experience and materialised in urban space. It contributes to unveiling the different forms of exclusions based on 'race' that I observed in several events that occurred in and beyond the neighbourhood. I unravel the emergence of new racisms in the context of migration, and how nationalisms and colonial sediments re-emerge to determine power hierarchies. Furthermore, I reveal how racial exclusions are performed in the city through different exclusionary dynamics against racialised migrants, especially afrodescendants. Chileans and former migrants claim to belong through different practices and interactions in urban space, constraining the 'right to the city' (Harvey, 2008) of racialised newcomer migrants. I analyse the emergence of hierarchies in the neighbourhood and how the production of difference reproduce colonial racial hierarchies in which African and indigenous ancestries are reconstructed, and an imagined 'whiteness' is produced to sustain the power dynamics in place. I particularly shed lights into how differently racism is performed against certain migrant populations. While some would face racism and hatred more directly, others would experience it in subtler ways, yet still experience exclusion: racism takes several and shifting forms to endure and reinforce social division in multicultural urban Chile.

RC31-387.2

BONHOMME, MACARENA* (Goldsmiths, University of London, & COES, United Kingdom)

The Blurred Boundaries of 'Legality'/'Illegality': How Latin American and Caribbean Migrants Negotiate State Racism in Chile

Racist state politics have not only been embedded since colonialism and the construction of the Chilean nation-state by the systematic denial of the presence and rights of Afrochileans and indigenous communities but reinforced by migratory policies that have historically made distinctions between 'desirable' and 'undesirable' migrants. The administrative amendments to the migration policies and the arbitrary character of border controls have progressively restrained the mobilities of Latin American and Caribbean migrants, predominately afrodescendants. These changes have not stopped these mobilities, but rather, have made migration more dangerous and challenging, producing different forms of 'illegalities'. Drawing on a 17-month ethnography and in-depth interviews, this paper examines the impact of those restrictions and exclusionary boundaries on migrants' everyday lives by understanding how they navigate such constraints and claim to belong amidst this continuously changing political scenario. Different life stories show how the path to 'legality' and certainty paradoxically entails resorting to 'illegal' means in order to achieve the desired permanent residency. Beyond border controls and the establishment of new consular visas, the state continues controlling migrant mobilities within the national border through the different immigration statuses that hierarchise migrants and impact their everyday lives due to its uncertain character. These lead to the production of multiple 'illegalities' as the only way to navigate these uncertainties, giving rise to different kinds of profiteering and abuse, which makes migrants subject of precarity and exclusion. I reveal how migrants are forced to negotiate the blurred boundaries of 'legality'/'illegality' in order to become or remain 'legal'. Furthermore, I analyse how the state has produced those 'illegalities' through the restrictions imposed not only at the border but also within the country. This study shows how the state and its immigration legislation, by producing a context of uncertainty, has created invisible, racialised and gendered boundaries for migrants.

RC28-331.5

BONIOLO, PAULA* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)
CARRASCOSA, JOAQUÍN* (Universidad de Buenos Alres, Argentina)
ESTÉVEZ LESTON, BÁRBARA* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Neighborhood Effects in Educational Trajectories in the Metropolitan Area of Buenos Aires

In recent years the analysis of the effects of neighborhoods on inequality has gained importance in social stratification studies. Traditionally, social origins, whether measured by class or educational origins, has been the focus of intergenerational reproduction analysis; nowadays, the neighborhood appears as a mediation mechanism that impacts on educational attainment. Specifically, neighborhood effects are considered relevant in educational trajectories and attainment insofar spatial inequalities have mechanisms that can favor social reproduction or upward social mobility. The aim of this paper is to analyze the neighborhood effects on educational trajectories from residents of the Metropolitan Area of Buenos Aires taking into account their class origins. For this, we will use quantitative methodology based on survey data which we will analyze with the R-package TraMineR that allows visualizing sequential data.

RC52-639.3

BONNIN, DEBBY* (University of Pretoria, South African, South Africa)

The State and Professions in South Africa

This paper examines the role of the post-Apartheid state in the regulation of professions in South Africa. Post 1994 the South African state embarked on a regulatory overhaul of the professions. New regulatory legislation was introduced for many of the traditional professions (medical, legal, and accounting). The primary concern of the state was to ensure that the broader public regardless of race or gender had access both to the profession and to the services of the profession. To achieve this, the initial focus of the state was to remove power from professional groups. Different professions responded differently to this initiative. But in all cases the regulatory bargain between state and profession had to be renegotiated. However, the eventual outcomes were different regulatory environments for different professions. Some professions (eg the legal profession) were able to retain their ability to self-regulate, while others (eg auditing profession) did not.

This paper uses this empirical example to examine more broadly the relationship between states and professions. It suggests that the one needs to look more closely at the different state institutions and actors who are involved in decisions and processes around the regulation of professions in order to understand outcomes regarding regulation and the power of professional groups. The paper will also highlight the importance of understanding the different interests and values, from the perspective of both the state and the professional group, that might influence the regulatory project.

RC18-220.4

BONU, GIADA* (, Italy)

The "S" Factor. Feminist Spaces and the Production of Safer Spaces in Urban Context

Despite the phases of more or less visibility and mobilization, feminist movements tend to produce structures of maintenance even in time of abeyance, according to Taylor's definition (1989). Feminist spaces are typical example of such structures (Spain 2016). Beyond protests and other type of repertoire of action, the opening and management of political space allows for testing prefigurative politics and everyday practice of social change. According to gender studies assumption about gender based violence as a structural organizing factor of contemporary society, feminist spaces develop counter-community of emotions, politics and relationships. How and why are these spaces safer? Why activists produce and preserve these spaces? Why the notion of safety politically matter?

In order to disentangle this puzzle, I will make reference to my PhD research project on the comparative analysis of feminist spaces between Rome and Madrid. Using participatory action research as a comprehensive approach I pursued three years of participant observation, interviews and focus group in three different type of spaces: quite institutionalized women's spaces; self-managed feminist services; radical transfeminist and queer squats. Retrieving from a constructivist grounded theory method of analysis, I focus on safer spaces as a working concept guiding different levels of understanding: actors; spaces; repertoire of action; in/out relations. Although these factors simultaneously occur, I am here disentangling them in order to shade light on all the facets of the emotional, political and relational density of safety. Safety, in contrast to neoliberal understanding of the concept, is not a stable configuration but an ongoing and relational process. While engaging with safer dimension of activism, feminist spaces are oriented to directly challenge and to re-shape democracy from below.

RC24-283.1

BORA, BHASKARJYOTI* (Gauhati University, India)
GOSWAMI, CHANDAN KR. (Gauhati University, India)
DAS, DEEPJYOTI (Gauhati University, India)

The Great Green Wall : Story of a Man-Made Forest in Assam, India

Human has been the prime accuse of the environmental degradation. Even then, some people have been trying to make the earth a better place of living. Jadav Payeng in India is one who contributes towards conservation of green earth. He is known as Forest Man of India, and recipient of Padma Shri, the fourth highest civilian award in India due to his single handed effort for 30 years towards building a forest. Started with 550 hectares, the area has grown up to 1200 hectares and still growing. This paper is an attempt to showcase the effort of the Jadav Payeng towards building a man-made wildlife forest, locally known as Molai Forest for preserving the global environmental diversity.

The Molai forest now shelters various species of animals and birds. There are several thousand trees and bamboo. A herd of around 100 elephants regularly visits the forest. It is also playing a major role in prevention of erosion and other ill-effects of flood in the area.

Realising the importance of forest conservation, people are voluntarily engaging themselves into expansion activities relating to the forest by involving village level organisations. Now, the Government has allotted and re-settled the land as a common property.

This study is based on field survey in the said area twice in the month of October and November, 2018. Interaction with Jadav Payeng, some of his associates and local people have been done for the present study.

The Molai forest has so many aspects to study and may be a case study model of green preservation. It is high time to appraise how a man-made forest can create an impact on the growth of tourism in the area. With focus from the media and widespread campaign, this forest can be easily turned into a major global tourist destination.

RC16-206.1

BORBA, PEDRO* (State University of Londrina (Brazil), Brazil)
BENZAQUEN, GUILHERME (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Brazil)
GOMES, SIMONE (UFPel, Brazil)

Empire and Imperialism: A Dialogue between the Contemporary Critical Theory of Partha Chatterjee and David Harvey

World historiography and postcolonial thinking had recently shed new light on the category empire as a major political form in modernity, displacing classical emphasis on the territorial nation-state. Meanwhile Marxist scholars had rediscovered the notion of imperialism as an ongoing process of capitalist accumulation, moving beyond its strict meaning of colonial rule overseas. Nevertheless, the two concerns seem to be moving away from each other. While the investigation on imperial polities has focused on strategies and connections established by colonial rule in non-European societies, the current discussion on imperialism stress the economic form of dispossession under neoliberal hegemony. The paper establishes a dialogue between these different streams of critical theory, grounded on the arguments of two of its leading proponents: Partha Chatterjee and David Harvey. The political theory of Chatterjee stresses the rule of colonial difference as key feature of modern empire-building, since universalist Western political imaginary is torn by concrete strategies of colonial governamentality. "Imperial prerogative", for Chatterjee (2011: 250), "is the power to declare colonial exception" and act accordingly. Harvey, on the other hand, recovers Luxemburg's insight to define "new imperialism" as multiple forms of capital accumulation that circumvent competitive surplus extraction of wage labor, through expropriation of communalities, control over territories and privatization of state activities. Neoliberal programme, hence, appears as response to 1970's capitalist crisis of accumulation by reshaping classic imperialism. For both, empire/imperialism illuminates present-day forms of oppression and exploitation. We acknowledge they are irreducible one to another, but we explore a common ground: Harveyan capitalist dispossession lies massively on narratives of territorial and cultural difference in order to uphold legal restraints, i.e., to declare exception. In this sense, historically, formal empires offered an "evanescent mediation" for the intertwining of "colonial difference" and "accumulation through dispossession," which subsists without its generative mechanism.

RC56-677.2

BORBA, PEDRO* (State University of Londrina (Brazil), Brazil)

Historical Sociology As Political Theory: A Reappraisal of Postcolonial State Formation in Nineteenth-Century Latin America

Current explanations for state formation in historical sociology have remained largely insensitive to major shifts in our understanding of political modernity as a global and connected process. In Latin American context, long-term political change has been framed by different Eurocentric and diffusionist accounts (ACEMOGLU & ROBINSON, 2012; CENTENO, 2002; XAVIER-GUERRA, 1992). Meanwhile the decolonial critical turn, albeit fruitful exceptions, have subdued the state to broader arguments on power, knowledge and race. The purpose of the paper, hence, is to develop an original explanatory approach to modern state-building grounded on Latin American experiences. First, it displaces the emphasis on degree of state capacity and its accumulation over time, looking rather to the process of disembedding of political practices from their previous local contexts. This shift assumes that "independences" were not a clear transition from "empire to nation", nor from traditional to modern ideologies, but rather a cross-cutting conflict for sovereignty in layered Iberian imperial spaces. Second, the multiple local claims for sovereignty formed a landscape of overlapping and heterogeneous political forms, such as constitutional municipalities, indigenous communities, federations and city-centered provinces. To explain the long-term change in such geopolitical landscape, three causal mechanisms are distinguished: (1) the political control of the strategic hubs of the emerging international division of labor, which offered disproportionate resources for certain factions; (2) the contingent control of violence in multiple competitive subsystems of states, which could provide protection rackets over time; (3) the state activism for disentangling market forces throughout cities and hinterlands, overcoming social resistance to mercantilization. Methologically, the explanation is process-based, based on circular causality (ELIAS, 1987; TILLY, 1990). In sum, postcolonial political order arises as a circuit-like dynamo eventually links, through space and time, increasing tax revenues, systemic capitalist expansion and the disembedding of local competing sovereignties, whose autonomy is gradually undermined.

RC22-JS-34.3

BORCENA, PATRIA GWEN* (Greenresearch Environmental Research Group, Inc., Philippines)

Ecological Citizenship: Philippine-Based Catholic Green Priests in the Public Square

The increasing poverty of the Philippines's environmental and social landscapes is worsened by a changing global climate. Economic poverty and vulnerability to extreme weather events are interrelated crises. Against this backdrop in the Philippines, an increasing number of religious leaders and lay groups have responded to both the "cry of the poor" and "cry of the earth." As stated in Pope Francis' encyclical, Laudato Si': On the Care for Our Common Home: "Strategies for a solution demand an integrated approach to combating poverty, restoring dignity to the excluded and at the same time protecting nature." (No. 139)

This descriptive and exploratory research focuses on selected Philippine-based Catholic priests who consider being environmentalists, environmental activists or environmental advocates as among their key identity claims. This paper explores the careers of these selected Catholic priests to better understand how they promote *"ecological citizenship"* by integrating care for creation with their pastoral duties and/or supporting environmental social movements.

This paper also identifies the ways in which the environmental and social justice encyclical of Pope Francis, is relevant to these priests and has influenced them. This important development in the Philippine religious sector may well portend an emerging trend in the global Catholic community.

RC08-100.1

BORDA, ERIK* (State University of Campinas, Brazil)

Guests at the Table: The Emergence of Race in the Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies

The work of the Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies became, since the 80s, deeply associated with matters of race and ethnicity. Some of its members, such as Stuart Hall or Paul Gilroy, are now obligatory references on the matter. Yet, the usual narrative for the emergence of such themes is that of the interruption: like feminism, race would have suddenly broken in the Centre's activity during the late 70s. A recent effort by a network of scholars for the historical reconstruction of the institution has called our attention to the conflicted and discontinuous nature of its working practices. With these studies in mind, this paper seeks the emergence of the race agenda through some possible entrances. The first concerns the activities of some students of the Centre at an action community center in a multiracial district of Birmingham; the Forty Hall Road Project. The second concerns the role of UNESCO in tilting the CCCS attention towards the subject by requesting from its members some studies concerning race and ethnicity. These possible entrances are then discussed with their ties to the Centre's intellectual production during the 70s, the would lead ultimately to *Policing the Crisis* (1978) and *The Empire Strikes Back* (1982). We expect this approach can shed some light on a process that wasn't at all unexpected; as a historian of the CCCS activity puts it: these characters were invited to seat at the table of Cultural Studies right from the very start.

RC30-367.1

BORODKINA, OLGA* (Saint Petersburg University, Russia)
SIBIREV, VLADIMIR (Saint Petersburg University, Russia)

Digitalization of the Social Services in Russia; Digital Competences Issues

In addition to development of the communication infrastructure, the important component of digitalization of the social services is forming of "digital competences" of personnel. Recently the barriers of digitalization were connected with a lack of necessary infrastructure and high cost of services, now digital literacy and IT competences of employees are key issues. The research methods include secondary data analysis of the all-Russian survey "Index of Digital Literacy" which represents monitoring of digital competences of Russians since 2015, the analysis of statistical data related to IT , and data of expect- interviews with staff of the social services organizations conducted in 2019. The system of indicators, characterizing not only the levels of development of the corresponding infrastructure, but also level of digital competences, was used for evaluation of digital competences. The index of digital literacy is the integrated index which includes digital consumption, digital competences and digital security. The research results allow making a conclusion on insufficient level of digital competences of the working citizens. Besides that the considerable inequality between the city and rural areas is observed; it is caused by "cumulative" effect of a number of factors: lower level of development of infrastructure, lower level of education and income, high share of elderly people, etc. In additional, inequality in digital literacy of men and women and also different age groups is noted. All these types of inequality are presented in the social services organizations where most of employees are women of middle and older age. The training programs for social services organization directed to increase in digital literacy of personnel are necessary condition for digitalization of social services. Acknowledgments. The research was conducted with support by RSF, Project "Challenges of the transformation of welfare state in Russia: institutional changes, social investment, digitalization of social services" (№19-18-00246).

RC24-301.2

BOSO, ÀLEX* (, Chile)
ÁLVAREZ, BORIS (Universidad de la Frontera, Chile)
GARRIDO, JAIME (Universidad de la Frontera, Chile)
OLTRA, CHRISTIAN (Ciemat, Spain)
HOFFLINGER, ÁLVARO (Universidad de la Frontera, Chile)

Out of Sight, out of Mind: Participatory Sensing for Monitoring Indoor Air Quality

In southern Chile, epidemiological studies clearly relate high levels of pollution in the air produced by the use of wood-burning stoves and the incidence of nu-

merous diseases. Using a quasi-experimental design, our study explores the potential of participatory sensing strategies to transform experiences, perceptions, attitudes and routine activities in 15 homes equipped with wood-burning stoves in Temuco, Chile. We design a device based on an ArduinoUNO microcontroller and a particulate matter low-cost sensor to evaluate changes in participant's perceptions and behaviors. The results suggest that the experience improves the household member's awareness of the air quality, their understanding of the issue and increases motivation among the participants. Our study shows the importance of instant feedback about air pollution levels as a critical element of reflection, from which wood-burning stove users can visualize the problem and convey their concerns to initiate dialogs designed to improve indoor air quality. Although the system of instant feedback does not seem to modify the beliefs of low self-efficacy to control air quality and protect themselves of pollution, the high degree of involvement with the participatory sensing experience recorded in the study indicates that the distribution of low-cost sensors could be a key element in the risk communication policies in cities saturated by wood smoke.

RC19-226.3

BOSONI, MARIA LETIZIA* (Catholic University of Milan, Italy)
MAZZUCCHELLI, SARA (Catholic University of Milano, Italy)
PESENTI, LUCA (Catholic University of Milan, Italy)

The Impact of COVID-19 Containment Measures and Policies on Family and Work Relationship: A Study in Italy during the First Lockdown

The health emergency linked to the spread of Covid-19 has impacted on people's lives both at family relationships level and at work, modifying the relationship between these central areas – work and family. To control the COVID-19 outbreak, local governments have adopted during the first lockdown (March –May 2020) restrictive and innovative measures: the unprecedented condition of forced isolation of families, the closure of schools, childcare and elderly services and the spread of working from home has generated an unprecedented situation. International literature proposes different theoretical positions regarding the impact of work on the family. In this contribution we adopt the conflict and the enrichment model (Evans, Bartolome, 1984; Greenhouse, Parasuraman, 1986), in order to understand how mandatory company policies and containment measure have impacted on work-family relationship in terms of conflict or enrichment. This contribution is aimed at assessing how Italian people during the full lockdown have faced work and care responsibilities, using data from a CAWI study done in March - April 2020, that surveyed over 1,391 participants, 73% women, most of them in a couple relationships (74%), with children (68%) and working from home (78%). Using multivariate analysis, the contribution will test the hypothesis that the restrictions imposed by the lockdown and the change of personal and family routines have upset the normal balance between family care and work burdens. Results show the impact of individual variables (educational qualification, age) on work-family dynamics as well as work polices. However, the presence of children oriented the dynamics of conflict / enrichment: having more children contributes to reducing the conflict between work and private life, but having no school age (6-13) children promotes greater enrichment. Finally, for those working from home having a positive identification with their company reported greater work-family enrichment during the lockdown.

RC04-55.3

BOSONI, MARIA LETIZIA* (Catholic University of Milan, Italy)

The Socio-Educational Alliance between Families and Early Childcare Services: Meanings and Practices across Italy

In the contemporary social context, characterized - as noted - by low birth rates and a complex care and work balance, European policies promote strategies to increase quality and accessible childcare services. In Italy the coverage rate in services for children between 0-3 years is still below the 33% target requested to Eu members. A recent legislative transformation has contributed to reshape the role of childcare services in Italy: the law n. 107 in 2015 established for the first time the right to education for all children from 0 to 6 years, thus promoting a reorganization of services according to an integrated and network logic, form 0 to 6 years, and the active participation of families. The challenge for services is therefore to build a positive and generative relationship with families, following the logics of personalization and collaboration. In this context and from a sociological perspective on family and children, results from the project "Children: from periphery to the center" done in Italy between 2018 and 2019 will be presented. The project aims to contrast educational poverty by supporting parents-educators collaboration in 0-6 years services. Based on a quanti-qualitative design and participative method, the study sheds light on 0-6 years continuity introduced by the 107/2015 low, identifying methods and practices for involving families into day-care services and promoting a shared representation of the socio-educational alliance. The sample includes 6 childcare services, in the North and Center of

Italy, with 67 educators and 129 parents involved. Results show that 0-6years logic goes beyond organizational-spatial dimension and contribute to re-shape the role of families and schools in the socio-educational process.

RC22-264.2

BOSSI, LUCA* (University of Torino, Italy)
RICUCCI, ROBERTA (University of Turin, Italy)

The Religious and the Secular. Assessing the Public Role of Religion: A Urban Perspective from an Italian Case Study

Urban space can be seen as the social field in which the religious diversification of European societies emerges and assumes visibility. Here, religious places of minorities can be used at the same time as the marker of the presence – past and/or present – of a specific religious group and as a reliable marker of religious diversity, helping assess the state of health of religious pluralism in itself. More than the national level of State-religions relationships, the local milieu of the city contribute in shaping contemporary forms of religious life. At the same time, cities represent the arena where old and new minorities struggle for space, visibility and recognition, contributing in shaping the city and its public life. From this point of view, local public institutions increasingly stand at the forefront in the regulation of religion-driven needs. This contribution presents the results of a research conducted in the city of Turin: based on a comparative case-study, it focus different dynamics of symbolical positioning and material placing through the lens of four minority confessions: Judaism and the synagogue; Orthodoxy and the parish; Islam and the mosque; Scientologism and the church. Drawing on empirical evidences collected over a period of three years, we analyse the actor constellations involved in the regulation of religious diversity in Torino. The interaction (or its absence) between religious organizations and secular institutions help explaining the peculiarity of Torino's case study. Analysing the interplay among religious organizations and local politics and policies in the last thirty years, the research highlight the prominent role of religious actors in shaping urban space, as well as the role of local public institutions in shaping the urban religious field.

RC07-JS-75.5

BOTTINELLI, EDUARDO* (Universidad de la República, Uruguay)

La Sociología y El Oficio Del Sociólogo/a En Uruguay: Prácticas y Ámbitos

El presente trabajo fue realizado en el ámbito del Colegio de Sociólogos del Uruguay, con el objetivo de aportar conocimiento actualizado sobre la situación de la sociología y la profesión.

Se presenta una aproximación a los rasgos destacables de la profesión y su proceso de despliegue en el país en los 60 años que lleva de desarrollo en el país. Posteriormente se presentan resultados de una encuesta on line de 221 casos realizada en 2018 acerca de la situación profesional y expectativas de los sociólogos en Uruguay. Adicionalmente se incorpora información de fuentes secundarias sobre la cantidad de egresados, el ejercicio de la profesión y la declaración en el Fondo de solidaridad y aportes a Caja Profesionales Universitarios.

Se ha podido establecer que en Uruguay hay 1170 sociólogos/as egresados/as de las universidades que otorgan el título (1062 de UDELAR y 108 de la UCUDAL)

El estudio refleja un panorama de los sociólogos/as del país, mostrando una centralidad montevideana, más bien de mediana edad (76% menores a 49 años) y con un perfil de egreso más feminizado (56% son mujeres).

Un hecho relevante para los sociólogos en el período más reciente es la expansión del espacio profesional más allá de ámbitos universitarios con un importante despliegue en el campo de políticas públicas, organizaciones de la sociedad civil y mercado profesional privado.

En la dinámicas de desarrollo se destacan cambios en el modo de producción del oficio del sociólogo, de una primera generación volcados a la generación de pilares de conocimiento sociológico general (estructura social del país), hacia una creciente división social del trabajo científico que produce múltiples sociologías especializada en temáticas.

Dinámicas y transformaciones que suponen nuevos retos que exigen la defensa y promoción activa del oficio del sociólogo/a en su desdoblamiento de producción de conocimiento riguroso y crítico.

RC55-674.2

BOYADJIEVA, PEPKA* (Institute for the Study of Societies and Knowledge, BAS, Bulgaria)
ILIEVA-TRICHKOVA, PETYA* (IPS, BAS, Bulgaria)

First in My Family: The Contribution of Higher Education for Reducing Social Inequalities

Despite the persistent worldwide trend of massification of higher education (Schofer and Meyer, 2005), social inequalities in higher education remain among the major problems of contemporary societies. The crucial importance of this problem stems from the fact that higher education is the cornerstone of contemporary knowledge-intensive societies and that inequalities in higher education determine to a great extent other social inequalities, e.g. economic inequalities and inequalities in civic participation and social trust. Against this background, our paper aims to explore the contribution of higher education for reducing social inequalities using the case of first-generation students in Europe.

Theoretically, the paper is framed within the political economic perspective for understanding public and private goods (Marginson, 2016). We build on the combination of economic and political definitions of public/private goods in higher education. Whereas the economic definition of public/private in higher education is based on the non-market/market distinction and subjects politically defined public goods to tests of limited resources, the political definition of public/private in higher education is based on the state/non-state distinction and subjects economically defined public and private goods to tests of values, norms, social relations and system design. Following Marginson (2016: 97-98) we will analyse how „these issues look different from country to country".

Empirically, the paper uses the EUROSTUDENT survey to explore the association between inequality in society and first-generation students via correlation analysis. It also relies on the European Social Survey to study the influence of higher education on reducing social inequalities among the first-generation students via regression analyses. More specifically, we will test this influence on inequalities in labour market as well as in non-labour market outcomes. Our preliminary findings provide suggestive evidence for a significant association between the inequality in society and first-generation students and for positive influence of higher education on reducing social inequalities.

RC17-215.1

BOZIC, ALEKSANDAR* (University of Agder, Faculty of Social Science, Norway)

CSOs between State and Foreign Donors in a Post-Conflict Context: Chances and Barriers for Service Provision and Social Innovation

Cross-sector coordination and partnership are integral, not only for the successful implementation of SDGs, but also for the development of social innovation within social services. Although the dialogue between various actors can lead to the development of different forms of partnerships, it can also pose certain challenges, especially in terms of rebalancing the relationship between state and non-state actors in the provision of services. Nonetheless, there is a paucity of research exploring how cross-sector coordination and partnerships affect non-state actors in a fragile post-conflict context in developing socially innovative programmes within the domain of public social services. Guided by an institutional theory approach, this mixed-method research paper aims to examine the position of local civil society organisations (CSOs) in post-war Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) and their relationship with different actors in the context of post-war social welfare. This is a relationship marked by a complex power dynamic between influential international donor elites, fragmented state institutions, unstable local politics and increasing user welfare needs in the context of an ethnically segregated society. Data for this study is derived from 15 semi-structured interviews with representatives from local CSOs, international donors and public institutions, as well as a survey of 120 representatives of CSOs employed across BiH. By combining new institutionalism and resource dependency perspectives, this paper identifies the institutional isomorphisms and pillars that shape the behaviour of CSOs within the local context and that influence their relationships with foreign donors and state actors in the social sector and in the field of social services. At the same time, this paper explores how these relationships can simultaneously stimulate, but also block the capacity of CSOs to engage in social transformation and to develop both meaningful and socially innovative solutions in a post-war social welfare context.

RC06-72.2

BRAACK, MIRKO* (University of Rostock, Germany)
MILEWSKI, NADJA (University of Rostock, Germany)

Employment Arrangements in Mixed Couples: Is an Egalitarian Arrangement More or Less Likely When a Native Is Married to a Migrant?

In this paper, we study gender role behavior in mixed couples. We focus on employment arrangements as an example of persistent gender inequality in Germany. A mixed couple is defined as a union between a German-native non-migrant and an immigrant of the first or second generation. While classical assimilation theory has considered such unions as a means to and a result of immigrants' integration into the host society, less is known about the native partners. Our theoretical considerations are based on gender relations and household economics theories. Drawing on the scientific use file of the German Microcensus for 2013, we examine natives of employment ages (18 to 67, not yet retired) who are living with their partner in an opposite-sex union. Our sample consists of 47,969 native men (7.1% of whom are in a mixed union) and 47,102 native women (5.4% of whom are in a mixed union). We use a multinomial logistic regression. The male-breadwinner model has long been the most prevalent arrangement in western Germany, while an egalitarian division of labor has been more common in eastern Germany. We examine this regional difference by controlling for the region as well as estimating interaction effects. We find that among native men in mixed unions, the male-breadwinner arrangement is significantly more common, but that among women in mixed unions, the arrangements vary. Our results further indicate that in eastern Germany, being in a mixed union is associated with a re-traditionalization of gender roles for both men and women. In western Germany, by contrast, the arrangements vary more for women. We discuss the implications of these findings for our understanding of immigrant integration, and how forming mixed unions, in conjunction with the host society's structures, hinders or fosters the realization of gender (in-) equality.

RC32-417.2

BRAACK, MIRKO* (University of Rostock, Germany)
MILEWSKI, NADJA* (University of Rostock, Germany)

Exploring a Minority in the Minority: Same-Sex Couples Among Immigrants in Germany

We study the intersection of international migration and sexual orientation by looking at same-sex couples among international migrants in Germany. This study is exploratory because there are hardly any available data on this minority within a minority; the topic is sensitive; and the "target group" is assumed to be very small. Our paper is motivated by several different trends. Europe has become culturally and ethnically more diverse, and this diversity is reflected in demographic differentials. While same-sex unions have been "legalized" in most western European contexts, they remain expressions of "non-normative" lifestyles. Even less is known about the behavioral dimension of queer international migrants. Our study is conducted at the intersection of two minority groups, both of whom face social disadvantages and are subject to "othering" processes. Thus, migrants forming same-sex partnerships challenges classical theoretical considerations regarding partner selection and immigrant assimilation.

We use the scientific use file of the German Microcensus for 2013. We estimate the prevalence of same-sex couples among female and male migrant populations, and describe their socio-demographic characteristics. We use different approaches to imputing data to account for the possibility that the information on same-sex relationships may be missing or wrong. We calculate a range of estimates. Our results show that the share of couples who are same-sex is smaller among the immigrant (0.3 to 1.4%) than among the native population (0.6 to 2.0%). We also find variation by sex and country of origin, with migrant women and migrants from non-Western countries being less likely to be in a same-sex union than migrant men and migrants from European countries. Moreover, migrants in same-sex couples are shown to be more similar (endogamy) in terms of other socio-demographic variables (age, education) than migrants in opposite-sex couples with mixed countries of origin.

RC44-549.1

BRAGA, RUY* (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

The Rebellion of the Precariat: Work and Neoliberalism in the Global South

In his new book, Ruy Braga seeks to ethnographically base the crisis of neoliberal globalization that began in 2008, comparing three countries - Portugal, South Africa and Brazil. "The rebellion of the precariat" proposes to understand the popular resistance to the policies of social dispossession that accompanies the diffusion of neoliberalism and the precariousness of work in the semiperiphery of the system. To do so, it uses the Marxist theoretical framework in an attempt to interpret both the advances in the commodification of labor, land and money, as well as the new forms of insurgency against the plunder carried out by the urban precariat. The rebellion of the precariat is the first book in the history of Brazilian sociology comparing three countries on three different continents, relying on both Marxism and ethnographies of the proletarian condition. In addition, in international terms, it is a pioneering book that aims to interpret the crisis of globalization that began in 2008 from the political practice and forms of resistance of the urban precarious.

RC29-362.2

BRAGA, VINÍCIUS* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Política Penitenciaria Femenina En Rio Grande Do Sul (Brasil): Un Estudio Sobre Las Repercusiones De La Política Nacional Antidrogas (Ley 11.343/2006)

La investigación supone que el campo de las políticas públicas incluye asuntos gubernamentales y estatales; y considera como parte de la lista de políticas estatales aquellas que involucran a todos sus poderes (ejecutivo, legislativo y judicial) en su diseño y ejecución. En este contexto, analiza la política penitenciaria dirigida a las mujeres encarceladas en Rio Grande do Sul (Brasil), y la repercusión de la implementación de la Ley 11.343/2006, la llamada "Lei de Drogas". Con este fin, la investigación se limita al alcance del "1º Juizado da 2ª Vara de Execução Penal de Porto Alegre-RS", conocido como "VEC Feminina", responsable de la supervisión y el seguimiento de las sanciones en cuatro unidades de la capital y la región metropolitana: "Penitenciária Estadual Feminina de Guaíba", "Penitenciária Feminina Madre Pelletier", "Anexo Feminino da Penitenciária Modulada de Montenegro" (en proceso de desactivación) e "Instituto Penal Feminino de Porto Alegre". Buscamos comprender la intersección de las interacciones y representaciones sobre el tema en estudio desde la perspectiva de los actores e instituciones involucradas - "Poder Judiciário", "Ministério Público", "Defensoria Pública", "Secretaria de Justiça e Segurança", "Susepe", y mujeres presas - en la construcción del proceso político que involucra la cuestión penitenciaria. Además, estamos interesados en comprender cómo la aparición de facciones en las cárceles de mujeres ha tenido repercusiones en la dinámica de las prisiones. Teórica y metodológicamente nos guiamos por las nociones del gobierno de lo humano y las políticas de la vida, y de las economías morales (la configuración de la intersección de las normas y valores presentes en los mundos sociales que subyacen a las prácticas políticas), a raíz del trabajo de Didier Fassin, quien enfatiza la necesidad del carácter público en la investigación en ciencias sociales.

RC16-193.1

BRAHY, RACHEL* (Université de Liège, Belgium)

Sublimer Le Désarroi, Soutenir La Vie Sociale, Permettre La Critique ?

En contexte accru de mondialisation et de concurrence entre les villes, de nouveaux festivals et événements culturels ponctuent les vies urbaines. S'agit-il uniquement d'augmenter une attractivité ? Des ambitions économiques de positionnement sur un marché touristique peuvent-elles s'articuler au souci de s'ancrer dans le cœur (et le corps) des habitants et des visiteurs ? Comment les exigences de participation citoyenne sont-elles intégrées à ces organisations ? Quelles propositions critiques sont travaillées, par quels acteurs et au regard de quels objectifs ?

Ces questions seront discutées à partir deux cas : les *Métamorphoses* (1èreédition en 2016) à Liège (ancienne industrie sidérurgique) et la *Ligne Verte*(1èreédition en 2012) à Nantes (ancienne industrie navale).

Plus exactement, nous nous intéresserons aux productions narratives et matérielles associées à ces dispostifs culturels. Dans le cas de Liège comme de Nantes, des (re)configurations sont opérées qui racontent, traversent et pénètrent le territoire. Elles prennent corps dans des programmations d'événements culturels urbains sensés, parmi les divers objectifs poursuivis, soutenir la vie sociale. Ainsi, des festivités se connectent à de grands travaux urbains et tentent de préparer la population à l'avènement d'un autre territoire. Elles cherchent souvent à travailler en profondeur les identités et sentiments d'appartenance. Ce faisant des résistances se manifestent. Elles éclosent, soit au cœur du dispositif et s'en jouent, ou à la marge de celui-ci. Elles signalent aussi des dérives (gestionnaires ; justificatives,..) tout en rappelant les potentialités intrinsèques d'un engagement (Thévenot) par les arts. En bref, il s'agira ici de percevoir et de décrire les chemins (et conditions de possiblité) d'une critique, elle-même aux prises avec la question de sa mise en commun.

RC57-690.1

BRANCO RAMOS PINTO, PEDRO AFONSO* (Universidade de Brasília, Brazil)

FAGUNDES, GUILHERME (University of Brasilia, Brazil)

Imagination Against Imaginary: Toward Anthropological Cinemas of FIRE

This paper seeks to reorient the practice of scholarly filmmaking within a programme of fundamentally speculative anthropology by regarding it as a process that articulates vital dimensions, as well as technical ones. Directed by Guilherme Moura Fagundes and edited by Pedro Branco, Outro Fogo is a short film about affinity and enmity relationships with fire in the context of environmental management and conservation in the Brazilian savanna biome cerrado. Departing from an analysis of the film's features, its production process, and several events where it was screened, we draw on the notion of anomaly to build a theoretical and methodological framework with which to understand and craft unusual and destabilising moving image-based experiences. We advance an argument defending that films be designed to make manifest, in their material configuration, an open-ended anthropological insight through an unorthodox treatment of the audiovisual material that invites imaginative avenues of sense-making. This effacing of the boundary between form and content ultimately challenges the validity of adhering to established conventions and genres as a filmmaking method. If such conformity undermines anthropology's transformative potential, so does a confinement of the filmic event within the boundaries of its own materiality. Conceived as a finished product, a film espouses a status of document that interrupts its life flow and fends off unexpected mutations arising from its encounters with the world. In this context, we urge filmmakers and researchers to operate a shift from making 'ethnographic films' –descriptive artifacts which, to varying degrees, attend to the scientific vocation of the discipline– to putting forward 'anthropological cinemas' in which the anomalous film is only one element of a broader multimodal endeavour to unsettle assumptions and, thus, nurture modes of living and being not yet normalised

RC06-JS-51.4

BRANDHORST, ROSA* (University of Bielefeld, Germany)

'Transnational Care Capital' of Older Migrants and Its Impact on Social Inclusion. a Comparative Study of Older Migrants in Australia and Germany.

Older people are predominantly described as immobile or left behind by their migrating children and age in place. Concepts of ageing in place emphasize the role of geographically close social support networks in the neighborhood that facilitate the social inclusion of older people. Similarly, social capital approaches on migration often measure the social ties in the country of settlement as a criterion for integration and social inclusion. In contrast to this perception, older migrants, possess social capital that extends the local neighborhood and geographically close ties, but includes transnational social support networks and ties. Thus, despite being seen as located at the vulnerable end of society, due to language barriers, lack of economic capital and localized networks, older migrants possess a different kind of capital: which is defined here as "**transnational care capital**". This transnational care capital extends the local neighborhood and includes distant forms of care of older migrants that is complementing local care support structures, but is often overseen in aged care concepts and policies. Drawing on case studies of older migrants in Australia and Germany, taken from a longitudinal ethnographic, biographical and network analytical study on transnational ageing based in Australia and Germany, this paper explores on the micro level how older people develop and employ transnational care capital in daily lives and in the current social structures and constraints they are embedded in and how transnational care capital can facilitate social inclusion not just in the transnational family but also in the emplaced local neighborhood.

RC32-JS-39.5

BRARA, VIJAYLAKSHMI* (Manipur University, India)

Reading Women Reading Indigenous

Indigenous religions are characteristically based on oral traditions – 'the transmission of beliefs, rules, customs, and rituals by word of mouth'– rather than on written law and sacred texts. In these systems, indigenous women 'preside over rituals, preserve but also re-create traditions' Indigenous religions are not monotheistic, but tend to view the cosmos as made up of the living and the dead, each essential to the whole. Nature must, therefore, be nurtured. This is in stark contrast to the Western hierarchies of (masculine) intellect and (feminine) intuition or emotion, of objective and subjective, material and imagined reality.."[1]

Gender narratives in Manipur have been based on ingrained belief system with a framework of historical antecedents. Women in this region are women embed-

ded in their histories and these histories are in-turn embedded in their cultural past and mythical narratives. Therefore they bring out a different reading of women, from their western as well as the other Asian sisters.

The way we perceive our women is evident in the mythology and legends and folklore of our region. The popular image of woman is of an independent minded, happy, hardworking with a sense of justice. There are mythological stories of women etc who asserted their decisions, rebelled against the social order and had a mind of their own and are today used a complimentary nomenclatures for young girls and women.

Does this indegeneity make us look towards the window opening to South East Asia? Do we then need to dig these matri past to bring out the corrective view of looking at our world? These two will be then the focus points of this paper.

[1] Marcos Sylvia.2010 Women and Indigenous Religionsanta Barbara, CA, Praeger, , ISBN: 978 0 275 99157 9

RC40-508.4

BRASIL, FLÁVIA* (Fundação João Pinheiro, Brazil)

CARNEIRO, RICARDO* (Fundação João Pinheiro, Brazil)

DE RESENDE, LETÍCIA* (Fundação João Pinheiro, Brazil)

MAGALHÃES, BRUNO (Escola de Artes, Ciências e Humanidades - EACH/USP, Brazil)

ANELLI, FERNANDO (Escola do Legislativo - Assembleia Legislativa de Minas Gerais, Brazil)

FAUSTINO, MARCELLA (Fundação João Pinheiro, Brazil)

Agroecology and the City Hall of Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais - the Sustainable Territories Project

The Sustainable Territories project, developed by the City of Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, through the Municipal Secretariat of Social Assistance, Food Security and Citizenship (SMASAC), seeks to make the city more committed to Food and Nutrition Security with the strengthening of urban agriculture. Among other actions, the project includes the construction of agroecological systems such as agroforestry, community gardens and productive backyards; the promotion of the commercialization of products from urban agriculture; and the promotion of local knowledge through the training of agroecology multipliers, and through workshops and actions on food and nutrition education. The Sustainable Territories project innovates by working in the Vitória, Esperança and Rosa Leão settlements, that constitute part of the Izidora set of settlements - supported by social movements, with over 8,000 families -, in addition to the urban Quilombo Mangueiras, through an intersectoral approach to public policies. Thus, this project is inserted in a space of political dispute and struggle for the right to housing and the city, articulating the housing problem with agroecology and food security. One of the keys to the success of the project, in its various locations, is the close relationship between the state and civil society. This paper aims to: a) understand the general and main characteristics of the Food and Nutrition Security policy of the Belo Horizonte City Hall; b) analyze the characteristics and normative frameworks of the project in focus, identifying innovative elements; c) analyze the forms of collective action and interaction between local government and civil society in the context of the project. In addition to the literature review and documentary survey, this work is based on interviews with policy managers and residents of the settlements.

RC23-280.3

BRAUNISCH, LILLI* (Technische Universität Berlin, Germany)

THIERBACH, CORNELIA* (Technische Universität Berlin, Germany)

Integrating Technology Development and Risk Assessment – Introducing the Research Project "Ubiact"

One opportunity to explore mutual effects of social and technological change and to realize socially acceptable technology development is to integrate social sciences into the process of technology development, e.g. through joint research funding. The third-party donor of "UbiAct" insisted on the empirically grounded exploration of ELSI-criteria (ethical, legal, and social issues) and tests with use cases in context of the research subject (smart homes) in order to grant funding. In this presentation, we will show how this is organized in research practice and present first findings.

The interdisciplinary research project "UbiAct" aims at two goals: (1) Developing a multimodal interaction system for networked environments in digitalized homes. With the use of AR glasses and a ring for gesture control, context information will be visualized in space and control options will be more intuitive in execution. (2) Exploring the needs, benefits, and barriers of (potential) smart home users. The focus of this project lies on kitchens and cooking.

The digitalization of homes is predominantly pushed by technology developers (e.g. Wilson et al 2015) and great benefits of this development are expected

for instance in the areas of lifestyle support and energy management. Nevertheless, it might also affect daily routines or privacy at home. E.g. Balta-Ozkan et al. 2013 have already identified social barriers for smart home adoption in the U.K. Amongst others, users are concerned about control, reliability, security, and costs.

For our mutually informed research, we organize internal ELSI- workshops. In order to grasp peoples' opinions, we conduct focus groups (quota plan; sampling criteria: gender, age, affinity for technology, and health status; content analysis). For exploring the use cases, we will organize cooking events in a Living Lab (smart home) with single persons or groups using video analysis. Additionally, we have regular meetings for continuous and joint discussion.

RC17-209.4

BRAVO GOVEA, LUIS* (,)

: The Business Representation Organizations in North America. Case Study in Mexico and USA in Usmca Context: Consejo Coordinador Empresarial and United States Chamber of Commerce

The business representation organizations are political actors in modern societies that are important to analyze because they are important subjects with influence in social spheres beyond economic life. In this case, the objective of this paper is to know the political actions of the main business representative groups of Mexico and the United States in the negotiation process of the New North American Free Trade Agreement (USMCA). To do this investigation, was realized a documental revision in different sources like journals, official documents and interviews. The worth of this paper is that permits inquire in the relation between business meta-organizations with the political power during a specific conjuncture like the negotiations of USMCA.

RC06-72.1

BRAZIENE, RUTA* (Vilnius University, Lithuania)
SKUCIENE, DAIVA (Vilnius University, Lithuania)
VYŠNIAUSKIENĖ, SONATA (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

Paid Parental Leave, Labour Market Participation and Gender Equality in Lithuania

The activity of population rather than dependency on welfare state benefits is new agenda in EU (EU Social Investment Package, 2013). Among new social risks one is the family and work responsibilities balance. The challenge is to solve the problems and ensure favourable conditions for the reconciling family and work duties. Thus, we focus on the following research questions, which are not answered in the academic literature and previous research. The paper is focusing of answering to the following research questions: How are the family policy measures (paid parental leave system, availability of pre-school education and quality of services) applied in Lithuania is influencing the participation of parents of young (0-3) children in the labour market? How do family policy measures in Lithuania (paid childcare leave system, availability of pre-school education and quality of service) affect gender equality in the labour market? What scenarios do parents have in parental leave choices (temporary withdrawal / return to the labour market)? How does a paid parental leave system influence childbearing intentions of young parents? Therefore, the aim of the paper is to analyse of paid parental leave, parents labour market participation and gender equality in Lithuania. For the implementation of the aim we applied quantitative and qualitative research methods. Comparative qualitative analysis of MISSOC data were used in order to analyse the family policy, the child care leave model in Lithuania (in the EU context). Quantitative analysis of secondary and microdata data of (EU-SILC, EQLS and State Social Insurance Fund (SODRA)were used for the structure and priorities of the beneficiaries of parental leave (based on the SODRA data).

RC24-300.1

BRECHIN, STEVEN* (Rutgers University, USA)
ESPINOZA, MARIA ISABEL (Rutgers University, USA)
FRANK, KYRA (Rutgers University, USA)

Climate Finance and Economic Development: Exploring the Relationship in the Caribbean

Focusing largely on the Caribbean region, including the country of Belize, and using several data sources and multiple methods, we explore the relationship between climate financing and official development assistance (ODA). Are they tangled or untangled? Should they be or not, and why? Answering these and other questions remains difficult. Climate finance is more inclusive than is ODA. There are political and administrative efforts dedicated to both tangling and untangling climate and development investments. While specific funders were created to invest in only climate change projects, the sources of funding often remain tangled.

Likewise, our data show that separating climate investments from development ones, at least in the Caribbean, is exceedingly difficult and development rationales were easily available for most investments including mitigation and adaptation projects alike. The new UNSDGs hinder efforts to make distinctions by labeling most non-large scale extractive development and climate investments sustainable development. Shortly, private climate financing will necessarily overwhelm public-based development assistance. Massive private financing needs may limit certain types of climate investments, especially in poorer countries, and enhancing even greater global inequalities.

RC38-482.6

BRECKNER, ROSWITHA* (University of Vienna, Austria)

Emotional Challenges of Images Showing Suffering and Violence

To make and look at photographs that show suffering and violence and are widely circulated in public media, is controversially disputed (Sontag 2003). What are the risks of such photos for those depicted as well as for the viewers looking at them? Taking two examples, one photo from the recent refugee movements and one from the Armenian Genocide, I will first explore what it means for those photographed to be confronted, time and time again, with their own image in a situation of severe suffering being shown in public media. Secondly, I will reflect on how we as viewers can deal with the defense that immediately arises when seeing photos of extreme violence and suffering in which we are not directly involved. What kind of emotional risks can occur when we expose ourselves to such photos and how can we handle them in order to better understand, also emotionally, what they are showing?

RC57-685.1

BRECKNER, ROSWITHA* (University of Vienna, Austria)

Visual Segment Analysis As a Methodological Approach. Social Media Photographs Seen from a Biographical Perspective

How can we grasp the specific pictorial meaning of images especially in compilations with huge numbers of pictures? In my paper I would like to introduce Visual Segment Analysis as a methodological approach for analyzing single images in depth (Breckner 2010, 2020). They are systematically chosen from larger image compilations by using image cluster analysis developed by Michael Müller (Müller 2016). Visual Segment Analysis reconstructs how from the relationship and formal organization of various pictorial elements an image emerges, thereby creating, at the moment of viewing, partly determinable and partly indeterminate meanings and connotations in discursive contexts. It is based on picture theories such as Mitchell (Mitchell 1994), Boehm (Boehm 2007) and Imdahl (1996), and focuses on the documentation of the process of perception of an image and the analysis of its compositional structure. The interactional contexts and negotiation of the meanings of an image is reconstructed by interpreting captions and comments. Thus, the potentially complex, explicit as well as latent meaning connected to an image is reconstructed and then confronted with the contexts in which it is actually produced, distributed and looked at.

In my paper, the approach will be exemplified with image analyses from a recent project on visual biographies in Social Media (*https://visbio.univie.ac.at/en/about-the-project/*). In the project VIS_BIO, different ways in which biographies emerge i.e. on Facebook, Instagram and are constructed in narrative biographical interviews are juxtaposed in order to understand similarities and differences of visual and narrative ways of performing one's life. In my presentation it will be shown how a biographically complex situation becomes visible in one photo album that was curated and posted on Facebook in a certain period.

TG09-755.3

BREITENBACH, ANDREA* (Philipps University of Marburg, Germany)

Digital Learning: Social Differences between Students

The digitization of teaching has been promoted in recent decades. For several years, the topic has also attracted the attention of universities. In the meantime, a growing number of different digital learning scenarios, such as the inverted classroom, is being offered and evaluated. There is, however, less of a focus on how students deal with digital media and the use of digital communication media, although this is an important aspect.

"Digital natives" is a catchword that is often used in relation to students in the context of digitization. The assumption that today's students generally study with a digital affinity is not tenable, as recent studies demonstrate. Students often use digital media privately, but not necessarily in everyday university life. Moreover, it seems that digital services are not used in the same way by all students. Social determinants probably play a role that should not be neglected. On the other hand, digital teaching methods seem to be of interest to students, as they are looking for more digital communication with their lecturers.

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In this paper, we examine both aspects: on the one hand, we investigate how students use digital media and investigate whether there are social differences in usage behaviour; on the other hand, we examine how students evaluate the use of digital communication media such as chatbots and etherpads and how they deal with it. The use of digital communication media such as specially constructed chatbots and other digital platforms in seminars is also investigated. Further, in order to investigate the research questions, qualitative and quantitative studies are analysed and evaluated. Subsequently, qualitative interviews are conducted to determine how students deal with digital media. The first results are given in this presentation.

RC19-230.2

BRESSAN DE ANDRADE, LUCAS* (UFRJ,)

Financialization in Brazilian Private Higher Education: Permanence By Indebtedness, Expansion By Public Benefit

This paper aims to verify and analyze the financialization of Brazilian private higher education, focusing on the Lula and Dilma governments, assessing their main characteristics. It is based on the hypothesis that the process of financialization, occurring at a global level, is expressed in Brazil with specificities and incompleteness, albeit in line with that of other countries, with a growing relevance in social policy, in which the higher education system stands out as a representative element. Thus, a general conceptualization of the phenomenon through specific *senses* is initially performed, positioning the concept approached. After that, it is investigated its origins in Brazil and the way in which it is currently manifested. Finally, the previously defined *senses* are used to indicate the financialization that has occurred in private higher education in recent periods. This is presented by two perspectives: on the one hand, a higher indebtedness of the families through a subsidized educational credit by the government, and, on the other, large educational conglomerates with highly aggressive market attitudes, guided by a constant stock valuation. The role of the state is seen as fundamental in this process, both through a costly educational credit system (FIES) and a direct and expressive subsidy to educational enterprises (PROUNI). The results are a growing number of students benefited and progressively indebted, coupled with a strong change in this sector, with numerous mergers and acquisitions, accompanied by a market concentration *pari passu* the entry of these large corporations into the stock market, with accelerated valorization. These characteristics corroborate at least two of the *senses* presented, allowing a critical conclusion of this process.

RC20-246.1

BREZNAU, NATE* (University of Bremen, Germany)
HEUKAMP, LISA (University of Bremen, Germany)
NGUYEN, HUNG (University of Bremen, Germany)

What If Social Policy Preference Research Was Causal? a Meta-Analysis of Modeling Choices and Their Theoretical Implications

Research on social policy preferences – and related concepts of attitudes, mass preferences, public opinion, support for the welfare state – has been around for over a century, nospans social science disciplines and has thousands of published studies. Typically, findings involve some measure of social policy preferences taken from a representative survey regressed on individual and contextual independent variables. The most common individual-level variables measure socioeconomic status, demographics and sometimes subjective attitudes or values. Common contextual-level variables measure social policy spending, economic development, group dynamics, cultural values and political institutions. There is no standard model. Each study is a unique combination of independent variables predicting social policy preferences. This reflects the fact that there is no standard theory of social policy preferences. Many studiese have little or no theory supporting their modeling choices. Yet every single regression model reflects several theoretical assumptions. Underlying the use of a 'model' of social policy preferences are causal assumptions. In fact, without these causal assumptions, the results of these models are mostly 'noise'. We suggest that social policy preference research is severely limited as a result. To try and move forward to more useful knowledge about social policy preferences, we question the assumptions behind the modeling choices researchers make. To do this we meta-analyze the modeling choices of a segment of all social policy preference literature – those using cross-national ISSP data published in the 10 journals with the most social policy preference research. In doing so we meta-analyze the assumptions underlying each model by converting each into a causal DAG. This leads to a review of the most common causal assumptions and identifies the key 'disputed' areas of assumptions that need further scrutiny and theoretical development.

RC19-225.1

BREZNAU, NATE* (University of Bremen, Germany)

Work-Injury Laws in Comparative Perspective: The Origins and Development of the Welfare State in 188 Societies 1800s-2018

The creation of nation states brought forth the origin of the national welfare state. This event took place at different times in different nations, but it unequivocally began with the introduction of work-injury laws ('workman's compensation') during and after the Industrial Revolution. This paper presents a first look at the global origins, development, dissemination and functions of work-injury laws in 188 societies. We say "societies" because many of the details involved shifting nation states and colonial occupations. The research on the history and political sociology of the welfare state is heavily biased toward the Global North. Here we look across all societies for which we have data, a far greater number being in the Global South. This gives a truly global picture of the emergence of the welfare state in human history. This is part of a larger collaborative research center with 16 projects investigating "The Global Dynamics of Social Policy" (CRC 1342 at the University of Bremen). Using institutional, Marxist and functionalist theories we analyze this incredible amount of data using sequencing and event history analysis. The results point at institutional factors, in particular the stability and effectiveness of both political and social institutions; war; timing of serfdom's end and the Industrial Revolution; colonialism; and the role of transnational actors. Initial results also demonstrate how work-injury laws covered different segments of the working-class and how this depended on occupation, group membership (ethnicity/race/immigrant status), and gender.

RC36-460.2

BRIALES, ALVARO (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)
MAIRA-VIDAL, MARÍA DEL MAR* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid (España),)

La Ética Del Trabajo y La Vida a Comienzos Del Siglo XXI y La Vulnerabilización De Las Personas Desempleadas Mayores De 45 Años En España

La ética de la vida y del trabajo cambió de manera radical en el paso del siglo XIX al siglo XX. Si en el siglo XIX las empresas tenían dificultades para retener a los trabajadores, en los siglos XX y XXI no tener la posibilidad de acceder a un trabajo coincide en muchos casos con la percepción de que uno es inservible para sí mismo y los demás. Los trabajadores hacen depender su valor como sujeto del valor de su fuerza de trabajo. Esto desvela la intensidad con que el trabajo constituye una relación social totalizadora en las sociedades capitalistas. La vida social está simbólica y materialmente constituida por la relación de trabajo. Por lo general los sujetos desempleados están subjetivamente incapacitados para asumir que su desempleo no es un problema personal. Individualizan su problema. Los parados se explican su desempleo en términos individuales, culpabilizadores. En vez de aparecer como uno más de los millones de parados, uno se narra a sí mismo en soledad, en incertidumbre respecto al resto del mundo que trabaja. Los problemas causados por el desempleo se analizan en términos psicológicos y se medicalizan. En cualquier caso, hay que subrayar que el trabajo forma parte de una ideología que se nos ha impuesto, pero también de una relación social constituyente de nuestro tiempo histórico. En esta comunicación presentaremos parte de los resultados del proyecto de investigación I+D+i VULSOCU "Nuevas formas de vulnerabilidad socio-existencial, soportes y cuidados en España", financiado por el Ministerio de Economía, Industria y Competitividad en España, que tiene entre sus objetivos analizar las formas de vulnerabilización existentes en las sociedades actuales y su relación con el concepto de trabajo y vida en general y las consecuencias del desempleo de larga duración entre las personas de más de 45 años en este país.

RC22-260.1

BRICALLI, IAFET* (University of Genoa, Italy)

Governing the Poor: Neo-Pentecostalism and Neoliberal Subjectivation on the Peripheries of Brazilian Cities

Evangelicals, especially neo-Pentecostals, have been gaining increasing strength in Latin America (Mariano and Gerardi 2019). In the Latin American context, the case of Brazilian society is illustrative, where evangelicals represent about a quarter of the population and have a relevant influence on the country's political and cultural spheres (Mariano 2013). The purpose of this proposal is to problematize the neo-Pentecostal advance in Brazilian society, particularly the reasons that explain its predominance in the peripheries of large cities since the 1980s. The hypothesis is that the neo-Pentecostal advance reflects the arrival of neoliberalism in Brazilian society. Neoliberalism is understood as a policy of social dismantling (Schwarz 1999), with profound consequences for the most

disadvantaged social classes in the urban peripheries of large cities, but also as a rationality (Dardot and Laval 2014), aimed at the government and subjectivation of individuals by inculcating the values of competition and individualism so that state policies can thus be justified. It is believed that neo-Pentecostalism was one of the social devices found for the government of the poor population in the peripheries of Brazilian cities, since its theology of prosperity, characterized by offering magical solutions for the improvement of living conditions (material and non-material) of the faithful based solely on individual effort, coincides with neoliberal rationality.

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RC29-361.2

BRICENO-LEON, ROBERTO* (Central University of Venezuela, Venezuela)

Does Reduce Violence Lead to an Improvement in Democracy?

The sustained increase in violence in Latin America has caused an expansion of the fear of being a victim and has underpinned a growing demand from the population to the harsh and violent responses that lead to the control of violence, without take into account the cost of these policies have for freedom and democracy

The idea behind these support of the population for iron-hand policies is the assumption that a reduction in violence can immediately amount to the achievement citizen security.

Based on the analysis of three situations: a) territorial political control by the Colombian-Venezuelan guerrillas; b) hard-handed policies and extrajudicial violence by the police to reduce crime, and c) the sale of personal security in areas controlled by organized crime gangs, this paper intend to demonstrate how this presumption is misleading and that the reduction of Violence can mean a denial of citizen rights. It can mean a mutation of the forms of violence and social submission, but not democracy as rights-based citizen security.

The theoretical proposal of this work is that citizen security in democracy cannot be based on the reduction of violence by the "pax criminal", be it from criminal gangs or from governments. Democratic peace, as a continuous process to achieve unequal and different living together, and to resolve conflicts without violence, can only be achieved through the construction of a formal and informal institutional framework that allows to increase trust and social predictability, guaranteeing citizen rights.

If we assume that violence cannot be eliminated in society, the goal of democracy must be to build mechanisms to prevent the use of violence in social relations, and to manage violence to guarantee freedom and rights of non-violent, but without destroying in that way the institutionality that founds it and gives it legitimacy to democracy.

RC30-376.1

BRIDI, MARIA* (Federal University of Paraná (UFPR), Brazil)
AMORIM, HENRIQUE (UNIFESP, Brazil)
BRAUNERT, MARIANA (UFPR,)

Los Trabajadores De Tecnología De La Información y Las Nuevas Configuraciones Del Mundo Del Trabajo: Tendencias y Desafíos.

Con la "revolución informacional" en las últimas décadas del siglo XX emergieron nuevas categorías profesionales en la industria, en el comercio y los servicios, tanto en el segmento de *hardware* como de *software*. Son técnicos, programadores de *software*, *designers*, consultores, prestadores de servicios de mantenimiento de redes, analistas de sistemas, digitadores y un conjunto diversificado de otras actividades vinculadas al sector de tecnología de la información, que emergieron en el contexto del régimen de acumulación flexible, marcadas, por lo tanto, por relaciones de trabajo "atípicas", flexibles, en el caso del Brasil, poco reglamentadas en el sector privado. Se trata de un sector que ha suscitado investigaciones y reflexiones sociológicas sobre el carácter del trabajo digital, informacional, sobre todo en lo que se refiere a la producción y desarrollo de software, las condiciones de la realización del trabajo, las formas de contratación, a los procesos de cualificación y cuestiones de identidad. A partir del análisis de los datos secundarios y una metodología cualitativa e informaciones sobre el sector, de entrevistas con los trabajadores y las empresas, además del análisis de documentos, el artículo abordará sobre las configuraciones de este trabajo, el perfil de los trabajadores, el mercado de trabajo marcado por la elevada rotación y la organización colectiva de los trabajadores en el Brasil, principalmente, a lo que se refiere a la organización sindical.

RC40-505.4

BRITO, RICARDO* (CPDA/UFRRJ, Brazil)

Occupy Again. Land Struggle and Peasant Organization at the End of the Brazilian Dictatorship (1964-1985)

The intent of this paper is to analyze through interviews, reconstruction of local memories, analysis of newspapers and a variety of documents, the history of occupation and the forms of collective action and resistance of peasants at the land occupation of São José da Boa Morte, situated in municipality of Cachoeiras de Macacu, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The analysis is based on the author's research for the Master's degree and reconstructs the 1979 land occupation and the two peasants' prisons in 1980, presenting the collective action frame built over the 1950s-1970s.

Thereby, several moments of organization, demobilization, and continuity of daily forms of resistance are observed, identifying continuities and innovations that relate to the state and national peasants' organizational process. This paper also seek to highlight the construction of the narratives about occupation, presenting reports of peasants and leaders, apprehending the construction of these peasants' agency and their forms of organization, such as the use of mass-circulation newspapers, public prayers, bulletins and articulation with politicians in order to conquer, in 1981, the land expropriation. In a broad sense, this paper seeks to articulate a set of forms of collective action mobilized by peasants, identifying the potency of their organized action in political re-democratization.

RC24-290.5

BROADBENT, JEFFREY* (University of Minnesota, USA)

Power, Knowledge and Networks in Climate Change Policy-Making: A Japanese Case

Our knowledge, the information we believe to be true and the norms we act upon, may be profoundly affected by the distribution of power in society. UN-generated knowledge--scientific information and moral norms about anthropogenic climate change—urges nations to reduce their carbon dioxide emissions. How much nations accept and act upon that knowledge could be strongly affected by domestic structures of political power. Solution of the climate crisis requires detailed case studies to test this hypothesis. The policy network (PN) method provides a good tool for this task. The PN method analyzes how the structure of political power affects the policy-making process. It uses survey data on the meso-level: transfers of different types of incentives, network patterns of relationships, and influence hierarchies among the organizations involved in the policy-making process. The present PN study analyzes the reasons for the disjuncture in Japan's (misleading) 1997 proclamation that it would reduce its carbon dioxide emissions by 6%-- whereas its actual reductions amounted to almost zero. The PN survey collected data from 120 organizations on two incentive networks: scientific information and supportive cooperation, plus the relative political influence of the organizations and other information. The findings revealed a dual power structure that processed the UN information and norms in opposed ways. In an external "shell," most organizations accepted the UN information and norms and thought that the official 6% target would fulfill those goals. In an inner "core," though, the most affected businesses (electric power) and the economic ministry, rejected the UN norms and lowered the actual reduction to near zero. These findings support a theoretical model of the power structure in which affected producer groups and supportive government agencies subtly define the operant knowledge and resist emissions reductions. This finding helps explain the slow pace of national emissions reductions around the planet.

TG04-743.2

BROWN, PATRICK* (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)
VAN EIJK, NATHALIE* (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Ethnic-Profiling As an Enduring Police Thought-Style and Practice: A Douglasian Approach to Analysing Organisational Dynamics, Everyday Rituals and Resistance to Change

Ethnic profiling has become an increasingly visible and criticised feature of how police officers act amid pressures to proactively tackle crime. Several European studies have considered ethnic profiling as closely intertwined with various narratives around migration. These studies have thus noted the role of public sphere narratives regarding migration and how these shape police officers' thinking and language, as well as the way experiences of police harassment and discrimination shape the narratives and marginalised identities of some groups of migrants and children of migrants - particular young men of colour. Despite widespread criticism and commitments from within the police community to tackle the problem, evidence suggests the practice is enduring and that attempts to make police forces more diverse do not necessarily reduce ethnic profiling.

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Drawing on critical social scientific approaches to risk and uncertainty, especially Mary Douglas's cultural theory, we analyse interview data (in-depth interviews with officers) and observational data (shadowing police officers in their everyday work in public spaces and meetings) regarding 'stop-and-checks' in a large city in the Netherlands.

Our analysis emphasises the multiple lines of accountability which render police officers vulnerable, the combining of different rationalities of decision-making, and the influence of everyday rituals which cultivate and reinforce particular thought-styles and related practices. Dominant categories such as 'ethnicity' powerfully frame the experiences of police officers in everyday ritual interactions. In turn these experiences affirm the salience of these categories within the organisational dynamics and thinking of the police.

By studying how "gut feelings of self-evident truth are produced not by external stimuli but by the way our classification system is set" through organisational dynamics (Reis 2019:2), our Douglasian approach helps us a) understand and unpick various mechanisms by which ethnic profiling has proved resistant to reform, and b) propose constructive possibilities for tackling this enduring problem.

RC35-JS-40.1

BROWNE, CRAIG* (University of Sydney, Australia)

Rationalisation As Reification: The Changing Configuration of Social Conflicts

This paper argues that the contemporary reconfiguring of social institutions was shaped by the conflicts of the preceding phase of capitalist modernity and the harnessing of intersecting developments, especially those of technological innovations, the growing international division of labour, and financial capitalism. Although many of the empirical tendencies are well known and have been discussed under various categories, it will be suggested that the notion of the dialectic of control facilitates a better understanding of the transition to modernity's new phase due to its focus on the contestation involved in social relations of autonomy and dependency. My analysis will initially clarify how the changes associated with the current phase of modernization overcame resistance and opposition to them. It will argue that many of the sociological diagnoses of the times, associated with notions like postmodernism and reflexive modernization, gave expression to aspects of this transition but failed to effectively engage with the critical social theory problem of 'rationalization as reification'. It will be argued that the contemporary form of this paradoxical process is a major source of the current social regression that is evident in the exacerbating of social inequality, the erosion of the democratic public sphere, and the consolidation of reactionary authoritarian political movements. Although the existing critical social theory interpretations of rationalization as reification, such as Habermas' theory of the internal colonization of the lifeworld, illuminate current social pathologies and social conflicts, it is necessary to revise these diagnoses in order to comprehend the contemporary capitalist constellation and the metamorphoses of the dialectic of control. The latter has led to the development of reflexive control, the reconfiguration of social antagonisms in different social spheres, the complications of globalising dynamics, and the self-organizing tendencies of social struggles opposing injustice and domination.

RC16-195.3

BROWNE, CRAIG* (University of Sydney, Australia)

Reconceptualising Resistance

The concept of resistance is now pervasive in the social sciences and political culture. In one sense, the extensive use of the concept of resistance reflects a certain scepticism concerning other categories of radical transformation, especially those that refer to more long-term and encompassing social change. 'Resistance' does not necessarily contradict these categories, because it can be synthesised with notions like those of mobilisation, revolution, and change. Yet, the prominence of the concept of resistance does reveal a shift in social and political outlooks. Resistance represents a reaction or response to domination and suffering; it does not signify an extension of progressive change, rather, it tends to express subordinate groups and individuals' limited options. Resistance is perceived to be incarnated more in uprisings and civil disobedience than institutional reforms. It may be a precipitating condition of the latter, but resistance foregrounds the moment of opposition and it widely varies in its forms, from simple non-compliance to collective mobilizations. The different connotations of resistance have enabled its diffusion across intellectual fields and Foucault's claim that where there is power there is resistance undoubtedly contributed to the concept's expanded application. Foucault's approach, at the same time, evidences the limitations of strands of current discussions. The situating of resistance in the matrix of power and counter-power denudes the concept of some of its normative grounds and its connections, in Castoriadis' terms, to the social imaginary of the project of autonomy. Likewise, some conceptions of resistance suffer from limited accounts of social agency and are overly conditioned by that which they oppose. My paper argues that a more complex conception of resistance is required to

comprehend current social conflicts and that the normative basis of resistance lies in the relational dynamic of contesting heteronomous dependency by struggles for autonomy.

RC57-685.4

BRUNS, CHARLOTTE* (Chemnitz University of Technology, Germany)

MÜLLER, MICHAEL R.* (Chemnitz University of Technology, Germany)

SOMMER, MATTHIAS* (TU Chemnitz, Germany)

Constellations of Seeing – Analyzing Immersive and Explorative Image Practices

Everyday life is characterized by a diversity of visual media techniques. Through these techniques, people are confronted with a variety of visual experiences as well as possibilities to express themselves. The assembly of many images next to each other on social media sites like Instagram creates image clusters in which the images comment and complement each other. Here, recipients see themselves confronted with image artefacts that demand an explorative mode of seeing. In contrast the wearers of 3D glasses in Virtual Reality environments do not only see images in an immersive mode as they fill the visual field, but also experience themselves (partially) in the context of realities depicted in this visual medium.

To cope with the diversity of the visual media techniques, in the proposed paper we aim to present a way of image analysis which focusses not on single images but on the comparative nature of images themselves. The most important feature of this approach is the basic assumption that images cannot be understood through their mere existence, but rather by considering, e.g. their medial compositions and environments (displays, optics, spaces) as well as those stocks of knowledge, action routines and sets of rules that structure the use of the respective image media techniques. By applying the outlined method on a body of empirical data which consists of highly diverse forms of visual material, the rationality of different immersive and explorative image practices will be discussed.

RC34-445.4

BRUSIUS, ANALICE* (, Brazil)

GADEA CASTRO, CARLOS ALFREDO (, Brazil)

A Study about Young Egress of Socio-Educational Measures in Rio Grande Do Sul

This study presents as its theme the trajectory of young egress of deprived socio-educational measures and, more specifically, those who were no longer involved in crimes after their institutional shutdown. It is intended to present partial results of an ongoing research that seeks to find out how protective and risk factors influenced the trajectory of young egress of deprived socio-educational measures who stopped practicing crimes. It is known that "the trajectories of individuals gain consistency from the more or less elaborate delineation of projects with specific objectives" (VELHO, 2013, p.138). The projects depend on the field of possibilities of individuals, their previous knowledge, constituted in a space of time in a social, cultural and historical context. The starting point of this investigation is the recent study on the egress of the Fundação de Atendimento Socioeducativo do Rio Grande do Sul (FASE) (SECRETARIA DO PLANEJAMENTO, GOVERNANÇA E GESTÃO, 2018), which investigated all egress from the Porto Alegre regional, from 2012 and 2013, totaling a universe of 728 young people. As a result, it was found that in the 5-year period after the institutional shutdown, 71.75% of the young relapsed in the practice of crimes, reentering at FASE or in the prison system. On the other hand, there is also a record that 28.3% of young did not reenter the FASE or prison system within 5 years. This qualitative research is conducted through individual interviews with these young people who did not commit crimes again after institutionalization. So far, it has been possible to understand that the form and ability to understand in relation to their history, violence suffered and the crimes committed were important in the trajectories of egress young people. Likewise, the relationship with the support network also provides a detachment of the youth from involvement in infringing acts.

RC35-450.1

BUCHELE, JULIA* (Centre for African Studies, Basel, Switzerland)

LUDWIG, SUSANN* (University of Basel, Switzerland)

„Yeah! Let's Do It": A Collaborative Exploration in Writing

This presentation is about the article „From the perspective of space: A collaborative exploration" (Ludwig and Büchele 2019). It is a reflection on the process

and the product of writing collaboratively, which also takes into account our professional and personal background that allowed for this collaboration in the first place.

In an attempt to explore ways of seeing the authors engaged in a curious and playful collaboration of back-and-forth writing, the authors stitched together pieces of text but never thought to smooth out the seams. The process creates surprises even for the authors and more questions emerge. Instead of agreeing on the content, the authors put some simple rules in place. These rules are procedural and keep the space for content wide open. In this sense, content and writing process overlap: Writing about space while creating space to think, play and work together.

This collaborative method of writing allows for thinking along with each other, creating a text but without the urge to arrive at a conclusion, instead encouraging the reader to take the text as an invitation to collaborate and think along with the authors. Ultimately, the process as well as the product of writing together promote collaborative excitement and encouragement as a productive addition to critical feedback.

RC32-407.5

BUCHELY, LINA* (Observatory for Women's Equity (OEM), Colombia)
ARIAS-ARÉVALO, SALOMÉ* (Icesi University, Colombia)
AGREDO, ANA* (Icesi University, Colombia)

Think of the Autonomy of Rural Women: The Case of Guapi, Cauca

In this paper, we have the purpose of reflecting on the idea of autonomy applied in a rural context. We present the results of our work in Guapi, Colombia, which had the purpose of tracking the relationships of the experience of the autonomy of the rural women of this municipality. We inquire about the ways in which women and men understand this notion. Also, in its application from the private as the use of time dedicated to the care of children, the house, food, pleasure, and leisure. Also, in relation to autonomy within other spaces such as economic or health, we inquire about the uses and management of resources, income, quality of services, care, among others; publicly, about the knowledge of their participation and leadership. The intention was also to trace these relationships by strengthening the socio-cultural specificities of the region, that is, recognizing that the reality of Guapi has a presence of Afro and indigenous communities in dispersed rural areas, which cohabit in the same territory in the middle of a context. of forced displacement, of poverty, and of corruption.

This research is the result of the accompaniment to the process of formulation of the Public Policy of Gender Equity for Guapi, specifically in the design of the instrument for the definition of the baseline. We attended: Lina Buchely, director of the Observatory for Women's Equity (OEM), Salomé Arias-Arévalo, OEM researcher and Ana María Agredo as researcher of the Icesi University Gender Studies Program. We carried out a qualitative approach through five focus groups with women and men from the municipality of Guapi, Cauca. During our visit, we were in the village of Quiroga; as well as in Temuei in Bajo Guapí; We visited the indigenous town hall of Bella Vista located in the Chanzará district.

RC51-627.3

BUCHINGER, EVA* (Austrian Institute of Technology AIT, Austria)

Societal Innovation & Digital Transformation: A Social Systems Theory Perspective

Societal transformation is a popular term related to digitalization and sustainability. Since this term is weakly-defined, Niklas Luhmann's social systems theory will be used as a framework to advance its conceptual clarification by focusing on societal innovation. In the first part, societal innovation will be defined as comprising all novelties having an impact on the social macro-level, irrespective whether they arise from social or technologies entities, or from the private or the public sector. Thereby, the value of using the social system theory approach will be discussed via-a-vis the classical societal transformation literature (e.g. A. Smith's 'wealth of nation', K. Polanyi's 'great transformation') and the recent discussion concerning mission-oriented transformations/transitions related to technological innovation (as ongoing in the European Union or in the recently founded Transformative Innovation Policy Consortium). In the second part, social systems theory aspects such as meaning processing social systems and evolutionary and cybernetic principles (e.g. self-organization, variation, resonance, re-stabilization, and autocatalytic dynamics) will be applied to conceptualize digital transformation as societal innovation. Especially the European General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) will serve as an empirical focus. That is, how the GDPR war introduced as a mean to protect 'privacy' as one of the critical aspects of digitalization (role of societal function systems, re-stabilization) – as a consequence of the coinciding of PC & internet & mobile phone and social media applications (variation & selection) which made the digital footprint a problematic issue (produces societal wide system resonance).

RC56-682.1

BUCHOLC, MARTA* (Käte Hamburger Kolleg Law as Culture, University of Bonn, Germany/University of Warsaw, Poland, Poland)

Polish "Holocaust Law" of 2018: A Case in Figurational Sociology of Law

After 2015 elections, a national conservative party took over power in Poland, whose many controversial legislative steps caused much concern in the international community. None of them, however, met with as many protests internationally as the so-called "Holocaust law", an amendment to the Law on the Institute of National Remembrance of 26 January 2018, which, among the other things, criminalized statements that implied Polish participation in Nazi crimes. I will offer a sociological explanation of the lawmaking process in this case as an instance of a decivilisation in the meaning of Norbert Elias, drawing on Elias's symbol theory as well as on the model of established and outsiders in order to explain the performance of symbols of national pride and superiority in the ensuing debate.

RC17-212.4

BUDACH, RAFAEL* (Federal University of Paraná, Brazil)
CONTANI, ANDRE (Federal University of Paraná, Brazil)
CORREA, MARCOS VINÍCIUS (Federal University of Paraná, Brazil)

Negotiating Decision Narratives: The Role of Artifacts

Recent studies in the decision-making field are challenging the classical concept of decision as an instrumental phenomenon bounded into organizations upper echelons. Accordingly, it open space for researchers to analyze decision-making from social practices perspective. In this sense, the decision is constructed and reconfigured through a situated and dialogic process by different organizational actors. Nevertheless, little is known about the role of material artifacts on permeating this process. While artifacts are comprehended in accordance with the view of materiality as a relationship of objects and the social, they are not inseparable but mutually dependent. Those elements are conceived and articulated by decision-makers as fragments of narratives that support to and structure the sense made about the decision itself. Thus, this paper aims to analyze how individuals make their own narratives of decision mediated by artifacts and negotiate the meaning in the processes of change. This study was settled from an ethnography developed within a beverage industry organization over 15 months. Data came from interviews, documents, observations and field notes. As a result, visual artifacts such as worksheets, drafts of meeting and powerpoint slides represent artifacts constructed by different organizational actors amid the negotiated meaning process. Furthermore, those artifacts articulate and resettle decision-making process especially in the relation between middle-managers and top management. In addition, the narratives materially mediated conduct to an integrative role in that each actor shares the same decision, which is considered as politically accepted.

RC04-44.8

BUDHIRAJA, KRITI* (University of Minnesota, USA)

Constrained Optimism: An Ethnography of Delhi University

College education is considered a ticket to upward social mobility for those without inherited privileges. Yet, success in college depends in large part on inherited privileges. This lends higher education a contradictory quality: it is a resource *par excellence* for eroding inequality, and a classic mechanism that reproduces inequality. My paper examines this contradictory quality of higher education in India. Through an 18-month ethnography of an undergraduate college in Delhi University (DU), I ask: *what is the role of the university in reconstituting existing inequalities?*

With the world's largest affirmative action program that reserves 50% seats for students from marginalized communities, DU is a space of optimism. Students from diverse regional, caste, class, and religious backgrounds study at this prestigious university. But if university attendance fuels optimism, university life constrains it. In the first part of the paper, I discuss the routinized practices and quotidian mechanisms of university life that make the university an unequal playing field. These include an examination of the admission process, peer dynamics, academics, and extra-curricular activities.

Yet, these very practices that reproduce inequality also open the possibility for marginalized students to succeed. The second part of my paper argues that even if these possibilities materialize infrequently, it is instructive to examine when and why they do. In this part of the paper, I examine cases of marginalized students that succeed despite the uneven odds (Vaid 2019). I argue that their success underlines the importance of two factors: i) the role of cultural insiders illuminating

processes that would otherwise remain obfuscated to them as cultural outsiders; ii) student leaders from marginalized communities inspiring other students from similar backgrounds to step up.

In so doing, my paper examines both the routinized practices of university life that reproduce inequality and key moments that disrupt this reproduction of inequality.

RC19-230.1

BUDOWSKI, MONICA* (University of Fribourg, Switzerland)
JANY, NINA (University of Fribourg, Switzerland)

Comparing "Universalisms" and Their Legitimation: Healthcare in Costa Rica and Cuba

In the wake of political revolutions in the mid 20th century, both Costa Rica and Cuba reformed their national health policies in a radical way, both focusing on what can be broadly described as "universalism". Ever since, the idea of universalist and rights-based health provision has been an important element of governmental rhetoric and action in both countries. However, the trajectories and current states of universalist policies in Cuba and Costa Rica reveal important differences. Cuba, with its one-party system and a top-down approach on social policy, appears to have developed a two-class healthcare system, which is rumored to be increasingly based on productivist logics. Costa Rica, in an interaction between state and civil society, has gradually expanded comprehensive policy measures, focusing on social citizenship and equal status in healthcare. Both principles still seem to have strong public backing and remain an important basis of political legitimation, although the option of private healthcare is becoming more popular. Via a comparative institutional approach, we analyze the role that political ("democratic", "authoritarian"), but also socioeconomic and sociodemographic contexts have played for the development of different forms and consequences of universalist approaches to healthcare in Costa Rica and Cuba. To do so, we account for key elements of the historical backgrounds of both countries (such as changes resulting from the revolutions and times of crisis in the 1980s in Costa Rica, and in the 1990s in Cuba, respectively) and focus especially on more recent developments in the past two decades.

RC16-JS-45.3

BUENO, ARTHUR* (University of Frankfurt, Germany)

From Neurasthenia to War: A Simmelian Account of the New Authoritarian Wave

This paper advances an interpretation of Simmel's ontological relativism which emphasises its dialectical underpinnings as well as his role as predecessor of Frankfurt School Critical Theory. It does so by discussing his definition of money as an absolute tool and the latter's expression in 'hypertrophied' or 'pathological' forms of individual action and experience: greed, avarice, squandering, asceticism, cynicism, and the blasé attitude. This is a fundamental dimension of Simmel's approach to the money economy and his diagnosis of modern culture, one that was articulated in terms of a 'colonization of ends by means' and is present throughout his oeuvre from 1889 to 1918. Simmel's arguments in this regard offer a point of entry into a core aspect of his philosophy of money and his theory of modernity, both of which take the form of a 'dialectics without reconciliation' (Landmann). They moreover prove crucial to his characterization of modern psychological life as 'neurasthenic', i.e. continuously oscillating between urgency and exhaustion, saturation and insufficiency, 'hyperesthesia' and 'anesthesia'. In conclusion, the paper will address the actuality of Simmel's theory of monetary pathologies by discussing how it contributes to understanding contemporary forms of social psychological malaise (e.g. depression and burnout) and their political expressions.

RC35-JS-40.3

BUENO, ARTHUR* (University of Frankfurt, Germany)

The Post-Depressive Constellation: From Political Effervescence to the Rise of the Far Right

This paper advances the idea that the current rise of the far right can be understood as one among various political expressions of a 'post-depressive constellation.' Such a diagnosis takes its cue from analyses in critical theory and sociology which, in the 1990s and 2000s, recognised in the rapid increase in depression rates an index of major social transformations occurring during the last decades of the 20th century. The foregrounding of depression in clinical diagnoses was considered then the sign of a new social order: one in which individuals were faced with ever stronger requirements of self-responsibility and authentic self-realization (i.e., the demand of 'being oneself') in a context of declining social support and escalating inequality, competition, and precarity. Today, however, we seem to have reached a point at which the tensions of this order – which can be designated, metonymically, as the 'depressive society' – intensified to such an

extent that its persistence appears to be seriously compromised. It is in this sense that we may speak of a post-depressive constellation: a situation in which the social psychological tensions of the depressive order have reached a peak, leading to a variety of reactions and struggles but not yet to the establishment of a new consensus and a stable institutional framework.

RC28-331.4

BUENO-ROLDAN, ROCIO* (Phillips-Universität Marburg,)

"Loosing the MAID". an Analysis of Status Loss in the Migratory Experiences of Middle and Upper-Middle Class Mexican Expat Wives.

Globalization and the blurring of national frontier barriers have led to an increase of high-skilled professional migrants as part of new international treaties, who usually come from Western countries. Their spouses and families have to adapt to new countries, often without support. They are a mostly feminine, isolated, upper-middle class bubble worth studying.

Contrary to other occidental (white) expat wives, the Latino expat must deal with "ideas of ethnic origin, visual discourses and representations of popular culture that tend to fix them in preconceived ideas of ethnicity, race and gender" (Lündstrom 2009). They are not able to pass as a native when sent to north western countries and cannot gain full advantage from white privilege in postcolonial countries. At the same time, these privileged Latinas "cannot be considered passive victims of their situation, but more an active agent" who cooperate with a structure that excludes them, but also makes them beneficiaries of numerous economic and social privileges.

In this paper I question how Latino expat wives negotiate ethnicity and class by focusing on the figure of "the maid", which symbolizes the domestic help that was used to gain, maintain and normalize dominance, class, status in Mexico and which due to their migration they have lost or "is not like back home". While domestic help such as gardeners, nannies and especially maids validated them as middle and upper middle class in the home country (Massi, 2013), equivalent support is not typically available in Western destination countries despite their privileged economic position. Additionally, in some destination countries, Latinas are associated with providing domestic help rather than receiving it. Studying this group therefore offers an opportunity to look at how they respond to these threats to their social position and reveals how ideas of social class and "Whiteness" change in response to migration.

RC02-30.2

BUHMANN, KARIN* (Copenhagen Business School, Denmark)

Global Commitments and Urgencies in Conflict: Addressing Human Rights Impacts Challenging the Speedy Transition to Low-Carbon Economies

Energy justice is arising as an academic discourse arguing that climate change mitigation should not cause social injustices in the process. Within the academic discourse of business responsibilities for human rights, it is well recognized that the renewable energy projects and agri-industry can pose risks to human rights, and that mining and minerals supply chains can do so as well. It is also recognized that economic actors should exercise risk-based due diligence to identify and manage their human rights impacts, including through 'meaningful engagement' with 'affected stakeholders' (potential/actual victims) and the exercise of leverage (influence) on business relations. The Paris Climate Change Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals both recognize that human rights should not be harmed in the implementation. Yet the theoretical aspects of these normative issues and their organizational implications in regard to renewable energy production, raw-materials and facilities locations is under-researched. As the green transition creates a market for products required for renewable energy facilities, bio-fuel crops and minerals for wind turbines, solar panels and storage batteries, this risks pitching the urgent global challenge to deliver a transition to a low-carbon economy against globally recognized international human rights. Moreover, at the moral level, the urgency of the transition challenges practices and legitimacy ideas of affected groups rejecting projects, as this may delay the implementation of climate change mitigation, thereby enhancing risks of harm to

others as well. This complexity of dilemmas calls for enhanced insights into how risk-based due diligence can strengthen the collaboration and inclusion of affected stakeholders in planning and (re-)designing activities related to the transition in order to co-create solutions that work for all involved while limiting harm. To address the knowledge gaps above, this presentation outlines a prospective research agenda, combining the business and human rights, responsible business and impact assessment literatures.

RC29-358.6

BUJES, JANAINA* (UFRGS, Brazil)

Dangerous Youth and the Juvenile Penal Justice System in Necropolitics Times

Narratives about a supposed crisis in Brazilian public security policy come from a long time. Taking into account the data and the historical averages on imprisonment, it is possible to affirm that highest rates were reached in recent years. I analyse the formation of a notion of "dangerous youth" as well as the rationality of the Juvenile Penal Justice system, which combined with other state practices, can be understood as a necropolitics of public security. I present and discuss how the theoretical and legal narratives interact and co-produce certain state practices. I argue that youth is a heterogeneous historical and social experience. The analysis of the Juvenile Penal Justice system data could be helpful for the understanding of the state technopolitics logic, as well as its practices of selection and capture of the certain youngsters in the punitive dynamics of the confinement. This study is based on specific theoretical framework of the subject and also on official data from the Juvenile Penal Justice system. The official reports, it is possible to observe that the increase on the criminalization of youths follows the same reasoning of the adults criminal justice system: the majority are men (even though the rates of incarceration amongst women have increased), young, black and due to the practice of criminal offences related with drugs. The state technopolitics that is co-produced in the everyday life of confinement affects not only the individual existence of these young people, as well as the collective experience of this part of the population. From the interactions between social, legal and practical dynamics, we see the overpass of specific social markers of difference and the boundaries between naked/pure life and social life being determined by classifying them as "dangerous youth", in which state practices are situated from a necropolitical perspective of public security.

RC29-351.3

BUJES, JANAINA* (UFRGS, Brazil)

Medicalization of Arrested Adolescents As Government Technology: Notes on the Management of a Public Mental Health Policy in Correctional Practices in Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil.

The present study analyzes how the intervention practices for managing adolescents deprived of liberty at the Fundação de Atendimento Socioeducativa (FASE) in Rio Grande do Sul State are configured. Starting from accusations regarding the medicalization of incarcerated youths, this research approaches the constitution and follow-ups of such debates with the mobilization of a group of actors towards constructing a public cause. The goal, therefore, is to question the modes of governance articulated in outlining a mental health policy for these teenagers. The investigation draws on an ethnographic perspective to conduct the analysis of documents and the participant observation of meetings and state activities alongside the research interlocutors in order to trace the network of actors that engender such processes. The study points to different human rights performances which are being articulated in the politics "of" and "to" life, in the networks of relations that constitute the subjects, the senses, and the practices imbricated in the categories mobilized by the agents in the constitution of public policies. The center of the controversy seems to be the (non)site for these youths. Also, it allows the observation of state bureaucracy practices operating in dynamics that erase structural violence. The research shows that there is not a group or a specific alignment of actors within the discussions regarding this matter, but a constant process of negotiating support and gathering allies to implement the policy. Such processes are not pre-given. On the contrary, they are contingent and implicated in different processes of discursive disputes to reshape state practices. Thus, they produce politically situated knowledge which is promoted, reconstituted, and mediated in different levels, causing the displacement of boundaries and the dislocation of the engaged subjects and relations various (i)legibility forms.

RC48-607.1

BULLON, LAURA* (New York University, USA)

The Future of Politics Is Grassroots? UN Legitimacy and Global Youth Movements during the Climate Emergency

This article explores the various roles of youth digital participation in the fight against climate change in the context of the United Nations (UN). The UN, under the leadership of Secretary General Guterres, has made climate change an

organizational priority and planned a Climate Action Summit in New York City in September 2019. However, increasing nationalism and lack of compliance toward environmental agreements has led the UN Secretary General (SG) to make unprecedented comments such as calling on youth to "please be disruptive. Put pressure on your governments. Without you, the UN will fail." This article proposes a nuanced understanding of youth climate activism at the UN, as well as to distinguish the role of digital activism per se. Based on 25 semi-structured interviews with youth activists conducted in July 2019 during the UN High-level Political Forum in New York City, I show that digital networks are mobilized by youth activists both to express support for, and well as destabilize, the UN climate sphere. On the latter, the digital is used collectively to connect with other youth climate groups, such as Extinction Rebellion and Fridays for the Future, and build larger coalitions that can pressure the UN and its Member States. The paper thus proposes to understand how youth digital participation both exists alongside and impacts the legitimacy of international organizations who struggle to adapt to the needs of the twenty-first century, such as the United Nations.

RC23-270.4

BUOSI, LUCAS* (Universidade de Brasilia, Brazil)

Meritocracy in the Silicon Valley: The Expectations That HAD Periphered Startup Theranos

From the fraud involving the startup Theranos we try to identify the expectations that permeate the social groups that recognize themselves as entrepreneurs in Silicon Valley. We try to understand the processes of reproduction and subjectivation of the symbolic schemes that inform the habitus (BOURDIEU, 2007) of the young "innovative" adults who establish themselves there. To do so, we have done an extensive survey of media coverage around Theranos' former founder and exCEO, Elizabeth Holmes, contextualizing milieux (MILLS & HOROWITZ, 1963) involving such subjects. We also looked at the discussion boards that she participated in, available on video, the documentaries "The Inventor" and "The Dropout" and the empirical material systematized in Bad Blood (CARREYROU, 2018). Thus, we question the morality regarding meritocratic ideology by highlighting the socio-historical processes unexplored in the economic or psychological interpretations that explain Holmes's attitudes by the categories of failure or abnormality.

RC40-509.3

BURASCHI, MÓNICA* (Faculty of Economics, National University of Cordoba, Argentina)
STARICCO, JUAN IGNACIO* (CONICET / National University of Cordoba, Argentina)

Putting Transnational "Hybrid" Governance to Work: An Examination of EU-Red's Implementation in the Argentinean Biodiesel Value Chain

The struggle for environmental preservation has increasingly been shaped as a crusade for the reduction of greenhouse gas emission. In this battle, the replacement of fossil fuels has become a key objective. Biofuels have been heavily promoted as an emissions-saving alternative, making their worldwide production and trade grow significantly. However, many critical voices have raised concern about their sustainability, questioning their actual capacity to reduce emissions and the detrimental effects that the expansion of agricultural frontiers has on ecosystems and biodiversity. Against this background, the European Union (EU) decided to include a number of sustainability requirements in its key regulation: the Renewable Energy Directive (EU-RED).

This initiative has attracted the attention of governance scholars due to its "hybrid" character: the EU, a formal political authority, has set sustainability requirements in the form of a meta-standard, while it is left to private certifications to control their adoption and implementation by producers and traders. Through its resort to certification schemes, the EU's regulatory power expands transnationally, allowing for its meta-standard to shape the practices of actors overseas.

Much has been discussed about the comprehensiveness of EU-RED's meta-standard and the way in which different certification schemes have translated it into their own standards. However, only a few empirical analyses have examined EU-RED's actual implementation transnationally. In this paper we propose to look at the concrete way in which the notion of sustainability defined in EU-RED's meta-standard is materialized in the case of soy-based biodiesel produced in Argentina and consumed in the EU. We are interested in determining the way in which this transnational and hybrid governance initiative manages to promote sustainability in Argentina's biodiesel sector by looking both at its concrete social, economic and environmental effects and at the way in which relations of coordination between actors are affected along the value chain.

RC15-179.4

BURCHARDT, MARIAN* (University of Leipzig, Germany)
UMLAUF, RENE* (Martin-Luther University Halle/Wittenberg, Germany)

Digitizing Global Health: Infrastructures and Patient Subjectivities in Sub-Saharan Africa

This paper explores the ways in which digital technologies shape patient subjectivities and patients' understandings of health and body. It is focused on two early-stage projects of digital high-tech in the field of global health: first, the use of drones in healthcare and humanitarian medicine; and second, the introduction of so-called Pharmaceutical Dispensing Units (PUDs). In relation to the first, I explore the national drone programs of Ruanda and Malawi. Drones are used to transport blood samples and medicine, provide footage of disaster areas and offer mobile internet hotspots. Placed in suburban shopping malls, PUDs are medical vending machines and have been introduced in three underprivileged districts of Johannesburg that were chosen as pilot sites in 2017 with the aim to speed up, simplify and de-stigmatize provision as well as to contribute to decongesting South Africa's often crowded public hospitals. The introduction of digitalized solutions in the fields of healthcare and pharmaceutical provision have long been hailed as central to the management of South Africa's massive population of around 20 million people suffering from chronic diseases. Efforts to promote such solutions have finally come to fruition as the first cohort of 17.000 users has been enrolled in the program since spring 2017. Enrolled patients receive a card, which – together with their personal pin – identifies them at the dispensing machines and links them with a cloud system in which patient and prescription data are stored.

The paper suggests that engagements with digital technologies in the field of healthcare changes the ways in which patients or users understand and manage their health-related practices. In particular, I argue that digital control of healthcare and medication introduces new forms of patients' self-evaluation and that sociological theories of evaluation are particularly valuable for the understanding such changes.

RC38-480.2

BURCHARDT, MARIAN* (University of Leipzig, Germany)

Time and the Self: Autobiographical Storytelling in the Narrative Economy

This paper analyses and theorises the practice of biographical storytelling of HIV- positive AIDS activists in South Africa. Combining research in illness narratives, studies of emotions in social activism and analysis of global health institutions in Africa, I explore how biographical self-narrations are deployed to facilitate access to resources and knowledge and thus acquire material and symbolic value. I illustrate my argument through the analysis of the case of an AIDS activist who became a professional biographical storyteller. Based on the analysis which I claim to represent wider dynamics in human-rights-based health activism in the Global South, I propose the concept of narrative economies by which I mean the set of exchange relationships within which biographical self-narrations circulate and produce social value for individuals and organisations.

RC19-234.2

BURGOS, ANA LUCIA* (Universidade de Coimbra, Brazil)
FONSECA, DORA (Centre for Social Studies - University of Coimbra, Portugal)

El Trabajo Precario En Las Relaciones Sociales De Sexo Como Factor Determinante De La Pobreza Femenina Brasileña - Estudio De Caso Urupiara - Alagoinhas-Bahía-Brasil.

La categoría de género contribuye a desnaturalizar e historizar las desigualdades entre hombres y mujeres, entendidas de manera histórica y relacional, y no como oposiciones que surgen de rasgos inherentes a diferentes seres, por lo que el error de no detenerse identificar los diferentes poderes que ostentan y padecen hombres y mujeres (SAFIOTTI, 1992).

La garantía de la autonomía económica de las mujeres es una condición fundamental para superar las desigualdades que experimentan. La construcción de una sociedad más justa e igualitaria no es efectiva sin la inclusión de las mujeres, que siempre han participado en diferentes espacios sociales, aunque de forma devaluada.

El estudio de caso realizado en Alagoinhas / BA / Brasil, se presenta como un ejemplo de empobrecimiento femenino frente a las condiciones mínimas de vida socioeconómica, al observar las categorías: sexo, ingresos, trabajo, clase, educación. Apresentamos algunos datos del estudio: los residentes son mayoritariamente mujeres (53,64%), con bachillerato incompleto (22,2%). La edad económicamente activa representa (57,32%). Los residentes asalariados registrados corresponden al (24,84%). Tenemos un 11,68% de parados. El tramo de ingresos (49,15% - 1 S.M.). Aproximadamente (26,4%) están desempleados y sin ingresos (26,41%).

Concluimos con el estudio de caso que la precariedad del trabajo en las relaciones sociales de sexo, están presentes, mayoritariamente, en las mujeres. Que esta precariedad laboral entre relaciones sociales de sexo es predominante para la pobreza femenina brasileña. En el Condominio, las mujeres representan (53,64%) y reciben hasta un salario mínimo.También hay residentes sin ingresos que viven en el programa de transferencias de efectivo.

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WG08-719.2

BURITY, JOANILDO* (Joaquim Nabuco Foundation, Brazil)

When Faith, Hope and Love Are out of Tune: Religious Activism for and Against Neoliberal Governmentality

Neoliberal governmentality is growing in Latin America on the ashes of the center-left experiments of the last two decades. With it, a new political formation is drawing closer religious sectors in search of recognition and protagonism, but also in open dispute with social minorities who have benefited from policies that promoted equality and justice. As a result, expressions classically associated with peaceful and generous images of religion have become loci of intense contestation: faith, hope, and love are increasingly objects of contention between religious groups and trigger alignments of secular allies from each side. This work will explore, based on the idea of "religious activism", ways of renaming these signifiers of openness and reciprocity that have turned the Christian field into a locus of dispute for the reinforcement of neoliberal and neoconservative domination or its transformation. This religious activism will be observed through cases in Brazil and other Latin American countries where religion has occupied the public space divided between the reinforcement of domination and the generous openness to new ways of building the social bond. The very meaning of religious discourse is at stake and how it can connect with current struggles for the protection and guarantee of rights for vulnerable ou assertive minorities.

RC15-185.2

BURKE-GARCIA, AMELIA* (University of Chicago, USA)
MATERASSI, LETIZIA* (University of Florence, Italy)

A Tale of Two Countries: Perspectives on Credibility & Digital Health Information Sources in Italy and the U.S.

In recent years, the Internet has become a popular source of information, thanks to the rise of interactive User-generated content and social networking sites. Therefore, people are increasingly looking for health-related information online. The widespread use of interactive and quickly refreshed content has not only helped create, but as well has increased, the potential target audience for Internet-based health-related information; however, source quality and credibility often vary. Some research exists about the online behaviors of those searching for health-related information more generally; but rarely have digital health information sources be discussed in a cross-cultural context. This presentation aims to explore research on digital health information sources from two countries – Italy and the United States – both focusing on the connection between health and credibility in the digital information age. In the Italian context, the researcher will focus on "Wikipedians' work" and how do they usually build their credibility in particular when they write about health-related issues. This research will draw from numerous studies conducted evaluating information provided via the Italian and English versions of the Wikipedia website, which has often been ranked among the top search results for topics on Google. Similarly, in the American context, the researcher will discuss how communicating about health can help build credibility - but will focus on the advent, and rise in prominence of, the "online influencer". This part of the presentation will draw from research conducted with over 400 influencers, which elucidated how influencers have become important sources of health information for their readers. Implications for social health movements – both positive (such as the democratization of health information) and negative (such as the proliferation of misinformation online) – from both the studies will be discussed.

RC24-281.4

BURTE, JULIEN* (, France)
SANTOS LEITE, NICOLLY (FUNCEME, Brazil)
JOUINI, MERIEM (FUNCEME, Brazil)
GOULET, FREDERIC (CIRAD, France)
RIOS, MARIANA (FUNCEME, Brazil)
GASMI, HELA (CIRAD, Tunisia)
MARTINS, EDUARDO SAVIO PASSOS RODRIGUES (FUNCEME, Brazil)

Socio-Technical Controversies between Agribusiness and Agroecology: Reappropriation and Practices of Family Farmers in the Semi-Arid Region of Ceará.

In Ceara (semi-arid Northeast Brazil), although still fragile, the sociotechnical system "agroecology" has established itself as an alternative to the dominant agribusiness. The controversies and clashes between the respective public and private actors that defend them highlight two polarized visions for the rural territory.

In this work conducted in the Jaguaribe region, we questioned these controversies in the face of family farmers' practices and analyzed the determinants of farmers' practices. The methodology associated a participatory systemic and multi-actor diagnosis coupled with semi-structured interviews with farmers (40) and institutional representatives. On one hand, the two socio-technical poles were characterized (actors, visions, rules, instruments and mechanisms for strengthening, etc.). On the other hand, farmers' practices determinantes were analyzed through the framework of sustainable livelihoods and historical perspective.

In the field, the two systems coexist, increasing farmers' capacity to adapt. Without getting too involved in the controversies, farmers pragmatically take advantage of the opportunities offered by both systems to implement their life strategies: instruments (public and private), narratives, rules. Innovative practices often arise from this re-appropriation. They are sometimes in contradiction with the initial purpose of the instruments of both systems (such as subsidies, credits, etc.) that were designed within a polarized vision.

Access to opportunities remains strongly dependent on key actors, in often clientelistic relationships. Information and debate arenas are informal and not very inclusive. This contributes to the great heterogeneity in the capacity of farmers and communities and to social-environmental inequality. The absence of a formal local governance framework may favors adaptability and innovation at various levels (individual, family, community, …). But at the territorial level, the lacking of natural resources management increases socio-environnemental vulnerability.

RC02-JS-70.5

BUSH, MELANIE E* (Adelphi University, USA)

Actors on the Stage of Change: The United States

The system as a whole – economic, political and social – is in a crisis of new proportions. In the United States, traditional rhetoric and ideology of the American Dream, Horatio Alger upward mobility and nation of no limits are being tested and strained.

A past project explored people's views about the contemporary moment and was published in 2015 in *Tensions in the American Dream: Rhetoric, Reverie or Reality*. We wanted to know how ordinary people in the U.S. reconcile the current economic and political crisis with the rhetoric of endless possibility. We discovered a deep concern that the stories being told about the exceptionalism of the United States and opportunities for limitless accumulation, wealth and well-being might not actually be true.

As scholars rooted in grassroots movements since the 1970s we were already aware of the energy afoot to actually be and build "the change", not only demand it from the current elite. Their questions led us to investigate what *are* people doing, both in the U.S. and globally and how they conceptualize their efforts.

The research discussed in this presentation brings an ethnographic lens to the experiences of individuals and communities involved in creating structures to address the challenges that they currently face. This paper shares some of what those involved have to say about their hopes, dreams and practices.The project methodology combines oral history (interviews) with ethnography (participant observation) and background research to explore the ways of thinking and experiences of people involved in "be the change" efforts over the last decade.

RC05-JS-76.5

BUSH, MELANIE E* (Adelphi University, USA)

Who Are "We"; Who Are "They"? Race, Nation and Structures of Belonging

Situating the emergence of social phenomena such as race and nation within coloniality, Eurocentrism, and the modern world, this paper offers reflections about the state of white supremacy in the United States in the context of the organization of global society in the contemporary moment. Central arguments draw from analytic and ethnographic work particularly done in and about the U.S., given the nation's historical rise and global positioning.

Central questions explored include: What do we who study white supremacy seek to accomplish through our inquiries and how do these goals align with or diverge from that of social movements working to address its structural manifestations? In what ways is a framework of "zones of being and non-being" (Fanon) relevant to scholarship and praxis seeking to contribute to the struggle for a humane and just future? What defines the vision of the social world that we seek individually and collectively? Has it ever existed? Do the frameworks of "decoloniality" or "pluriversality" describe a world to fight for? If not, what is the appropriate language?

How is power (from above and below) to be reckoned with – both historically and in the contemporary and future contexts? What is the state of ideas about what the future "should" bring and what evidence do we have of those visions being actualized in building transformational structures and networks around the world? This returns us to questions of "Who are '*we*?" Who are "*they*"? Does it Matter? How?

RC31-JS-58.4

BUSSE, ERIKA* (Macalester College, USA)
MONTES, VERONICA* (Bryn Mawr College, USA)

Practices of Motherhood and New Ways of Defining and Doing Both Home and Family: The Dreamer Moms in Tijuana, Mexico

For more than two decades, the area of migration studies has paid attention to the intersection between motherhood, transnational families, and migration. Those early studies shed light on the reconfiguration of the family structure in general and that of women and their relationship with their social identities as mothers in particular as a result of the migration process. In those studies, however, the effects of migration policies on the reconfiguration of the family structure did not occupy the analytical attention of the researchers at that time. With the implementation of IIRIRA in 1996, not only did the criminalization of immigrants and their families begin, but also the securitization of the border intensified, leading to a new reconfiguration of the family structures of migrant communities. In this new context, scholars began talking about a "gendered and racial removal project," given that out of the 4.2 million people deported from 2003 to the end of 2013, 91 percent were from Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras and 90 percent were men. Although most deportees are men, a significant number of women are also deported.

Drawing on an ongoing ethnographic fieldwork consisting of open-ended and in-depth interviews to a group of deported immigrant mothers, known as DREAMers' Moms USA/Tijuana A.C residing in the border town of Tijuana, Mexico; we examine the family reconfiguration process that both mothers and their children experience as a result of the process of deportation. Particularly, we explore how these "familias transfronterizas por deportación," develop a new set of caring practices for their families to cope with both legal and structural violence that these families endure on both sides of the US-Mexico border. Specifically, we focus on how these families reclaim new ways of defining and "doing both home and family" in a context of uncertainty created by deportation.

RC02-36.6

BUTKALIUK, VITALINA* (Institute of Sociology, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Ukraine)

Escalation of Inequality Resulting from the Neoliberal Reforms in the Ukraine

Prior to the reforms the Ukraine had been one of the developed European countries and had good opportunities to further develop the efficiency of the economy and the prosperity of the population. The reforms didn't live up to the expectations as they had been designed by IMF for developing countries and were aimed at creating the most favorable conditions for "core" countries to maximize their profits at the periphery of global capitalist economy.

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

The implementation of neoliberal imperatives has lead to the negative deindustrialization of economy, rising of unemployment, degradation of the social sphere, deprivation of the population, etc. This resulted in the growth of inequality through decline in labor income and limited access to social services.

Today the average wages of the top 10% is 13 times higher than the wages of the lower 50% and 159 times higher than the average wages of the lowest decile.

Economic inequality creates and reinforces other types of inequality, limits the social mobility and the ability of ordinary people to participate in decision-making. The commodification of social services has made education and healthcare unaffordable for the majority of Ukrainians. All this is contributing to the aggravation of the economic and demographic crises, and is transforming Ukraine into a "sick" society.

Sociological surveys indicate that the majority of respondents consider modern Ukrainian society as unfair and support a more equal distribution of public goods. The current income inequality is called unfair by 89% of citizens, the distribution of wealth - 87%, the employees wage system - 83%. 71% of respondents are sure that the economic system of Ukraine acts in the interests of the wealthy segments of the population, and not the majority. One third of the population (32%) believes that during the Soviet period the society was fairer.

RC43-533.2

BUTTREY, HOLLY* (, USA)

AKERS, BEN (The University of Texas at Austin, USA)

ICAZBALCETA, CAROLINA MIRANDA (The University of Texas at Austin, USA)

AZHAR, AWAIS (The University of Texas at Austin, USA)

TINEY, JUAN (The University of Texas at Austin, USA)

The Return of the Slum II? Tipping Points That Undermine Informal Neighborhood Consolidation

This presentation will recommend that "slumification" is introduced into the contemporary lexicon to describe a process whereby consolidated settlements may face decay over time. This is useful in order to create innovative solutions that address the tipping points that undermine informal consolidation and could potentially lead to slumification worldwide. Adopting the term slumification will be useful for research, policy and mitigation. The current vocabulary used for housing policy and for the process of consolidation is outdated. The presentation will demonstrate how contemporary neoliberal policies accelerate slumification in both formal and informal settlements; this is happening in Latin America and in our backyards worldwide. The presentation will outline past and present paradigms of housing policy, including a robust discussion on what causes slumification and how to mitigate it in urban spaces in Latin America and worldwide. Ultimately, the presentation will provide policy prescriptions that include strengthening community participation imperatives as well as creating robust government structures to allow for the adoption of the Rights to the City principles. The goal by the end of the presentation is for the participants to have an intimate understanding of how and when using the term "slumification" is as an appropriate descriptor to define processes faced by today's consolidated informal settlements.

TG09-754.2

BYDAWELL, MOYA* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa)

Trapped in a Liminal Space? Belonging As Experienced By a Small Group of Students at a South African University.

Higher education in South Africa is regarded as a mechanism for improving living standards and enabling national economic growth (Council on Higher Education 2004: 14). An essential goal in a country which is both developing and developed, and evidences extreme economic inequality. As outcomes of higher education South African graduates are envisaged as lifelong learners who are positioned as national problem solvers - critical thinkers who are open to change and diversity (Department of Education 1997: 17).

The promise of improved life chances obscures the difficulties which may be experienced by first generation students from backgrounds of poverty. As suggested by Bourdieu (1986: 246) academic qualification can be translated into cultural capital, but students also need cultural capital to access educational success (Bourdieu & Passeron 1990: 43). In order to explore the experiences of disadvantaged students in an unequal society, a qualitative study used multiple methods including in-depth interviews and diaries to uncover the experiences of seven university students during their final year of undergraduate study, and again four years later. This paper discusses the narratives which unfolded in the research above-of separation from community of origin, of reorientation, of loss and gain, of cost and benefit. For successful student progression through university it is useful for Sociologists and university faculty to explore the polarising context in which many such students find themselves.

RC25-JS-72.1

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

Theorizing Methods: The Representation of Race in U.S. Sociological Studies

Sociologists often acknowledge the difficulty of operationalizing the concept race. Operationalizing race in quantitative studies often fails to take into consideration the socially constructed nature of race and consequently often reifies the concept. This happens sometimes due to a failure to incorporate indictors for racialization, ethnicization, and minoritization that point to how we make race. Racial Formation Theory incorporates social constructivism by acknowledging the role of the state in constructing race and it accomplishes this by defining race as a structural and representational phenomenon (Omi and Winant 2014). Critical Race Theory also incorporates social construction of racial categories vis-à-vis the state, acknowledging the state as a site for the convergence of white power and the maintenance of white supremacy (Bracey, 2015). Operationalizing the phenomenon of race in the context of these theories often still enforces reification of racial categories and their historical meanings. This paper theorizes the need for approaches to the operationalization of racial categories that intersect axes of class, sexuality, nationality, gender, and indigeneity.

C

WG05-701.2

CABALLERO, HILDA* (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico)

Iniciativas Sociales Orientadas a Lograr La Autonomía Alimentaria. Aportes De La Lucha Indígena En El Cauca, Colombia.

El objetivo de este trabajo es analizar las iniciativas que emprende el pueblo nasa en el Cauca, Colombia, orientadas a lograr la autonomía alimentaria. La reflexión se aborda desde la perspectiva de la colonialidad del poder, tomando como eje de análisis la categoría autonomía alimentaria. Se analiza el proceso histórico-estructural de imposición de patrones de producción y consumo alimentario en América Latina, para identificar el discurso que sustenta y legitima las prácticas de diferenciación jerárquica, la imposición de patrones de producción y consumo y el papel de la alimentación como instrumento de dominación. Dicha imposición aunque busca constituirse como un proceso de dominación total de los diversos ámbitos de la vida social, particularmente en la fase neoliberal de globalización económica, siempre ha estado acompañada de variadas formas de resistencia y de propuestas alternativas para revertirla. Esto genera una constante tensión que se expresa en la disputa histórica por mantener y/o restituir formas originarias de producción y consumo alimentario, vinculadas fuertemente a procesos de lucha por la recuperación de la tierra y la territorialidad, la restitución de las capacidades productivas, de la tierra y de la comunidad, y el restablecimiento de sus formas propias de vida. La disputa conlleva ampliar los horizontes de la autonomía que no se limita a lo alimentario, sino a la auto-determinación en los diversos espacios de vida (educación, salud, justicia, gobierno propio y espiritualidad). Se toma la experiencia del pueblo Nasa en el Cauca colombiano, específicamente el Consejo Regional Indígena del Cauca (CRIC), y su lucha histórica contra la colonialidad del poder, ésta se expresa en el despojo de su territorio y sus formas de vida y la concentración de riqueza y poder en las élites terratenientes.

RC23-276.3

CABALLERO OCARIZ, CAMILO* (Instituto de Estudios de América Latina y el Caribe, Argentina)

Origen y Proceso De Las Políticas Públicas De Ciencia y Tecnología En Paraguay Como Factor De Desarrollo

Se analizarán las políticas públicas y sus respectivos componentes que hacen parte del proceso de la ciencia y tecnología en Paraguay (en adelante C y T), cuyos indicadores muestran una situación incipiente en comparación con la región. El empuje estatal de la C y T en Paraguay como un factor de desarrollo tiene actualmente menos de cinco años de funcionamiento y menos de siete años desde su creación, y se desarrolla en un contexto de marcadas desigualdades socioeconómicas, precarios niveles educativos y baja comprensión de la C y T como un factor para el desarrollo. Buscando cubrir una vacante de estudios académicos en el área de estudios de ciencia tecnología y sociedad sobre el caso paraguayo, se analizarán las políticas públicas de ciencia y tecnología, incluyendo a los actores de inversión en investigación, generación de recursos humanos especializados en investigación, transferencia de conocimientos, y educación desde el año 2012 hasta el año 2017, cubriendo así los inicios y los primeros años del proceso

RC08-93.4

CABALLERO OCARIZ, CAMILO* (Instituto de Estudios de América Latina y el Caribe, Argentina)

Trayectorias Institucionales De La Ciencia y Tecnología En Paraguay, Análisis De Una Experiencia Incipiente, Inestable y Tardía Para La Región

Se analizan las trayectorias de las principales instituciones públicas y privadas que hacen parte del proceso de la ciencia y tecnología en Paraguay, cuyos indicadores convencionales muestran una situación incipiente en comparación con la región. El empuje del estado de la ciencia y la tecnología como factor de desarrollo en Paraguay tiene menos de cinco años de funcionamiento real, y más de 15 años de proceso institucional desde sus inicios. El desarrollo de la ciencia y la tecnología en Paraguay se desarrolla en un contexto particular marcado por una asimetría entre las metas establecidas y los recursos financieros, por un lado, y las capacidades estructurales y de recursos humanos por el otro. Además, existiría una debilidad institucional en el organismo rector de las políticas de ciencia y tecnología. Teniendo como fuentes documentos históricos e institucionales se busca cubrir una vacante de estudios sobre el tema en el país, aportando con una investigación tanto a las ciencias sociales como a los estudios CTS.

RC22-264.4

CACERES, IGNACIO* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

Marco analítico para el estudio del impacto de la pluralización religiosa en la cohesión social en América Latina

Durante la última década, diversas dinámicas electorales han relevado la necesidad de considerar fuertemente el rol de la religión en la vida política. Recientemente, distintos países de América Latina han visto cómo los evangélicos –grupo que durante las décadas precedentes estuvo más bien al margen de la esfera política, en contraposición a la influencia histórica del catolicismo- han asumido un rol activo, y algunas veces decisivo, en las últimas elecciones (Boas, 2019). En particular, en Chile los evangélicos han pasado de caracterizarse por ser despolitizados y apartados de los grandes temas nacionales (Fediakova y Parker, 2009; Boas y Smith, 2015), a formar parte activa de la vida política a través de procesos electorales, movimientos sociales e incidencia en la discusión pública. El presente proyecto entrega evidencia sobre el cambio y continuidad de los patrones políticos de la población evangélica, en términos de conducta (electoral y no convencional), actitudes (estructura ideológica, identificación partidaria, interés en política) y evaluaciones políticas (confianza en instituciones, valoración de la democracia). Para ello, se utilizan datos del Estudio Longitudinal Social de Chile (encuesta panel con N=2,927 en su primera aplicación), que permite acceder a dinámicas de los cambios ocurridos entre 2016 y 2018 (tres mediciones). Análisis preliminares muestran que, en este período de especial exposición de líderes evangélicos en la arena política, quienes se declaran como evangélicos, muestran cambios en sus preferencias políticas. Ejemplo de ello es el aumento en su participación política no convencional, por sobre los grupos de referencia (católicos e irreligiosos), e incluso una modificación con respecto a valores políticos que la literatura define como estables. Estos cambios recientes parecen desafiar estudios previos que señalan para el caso chileno que es la intensidad de práctica y no la identificación religiosa la que influye en las preferencias políticas (Patterson, 2004; Barsted y Somma, 2018).

RC07-87.2

CADAA, RAUL* (, Argentina)

Aguante, Football and Resilience

Aguante, Football and Resilience
El "aguante" es una palabra utilizada por los argentinos para destacar fortaleza anímica; tolerancia y resistencia al disgusto; capacidad para reprimir o contener reacciones negativas; conformismo para soportar la adversidad o el control del sufrimiento ante una perdida. Durante las últimas décadas esta palabra ha estado muy ligada al léxico del futbol, y particularmente al lenguaje de las barras bravas. Los medios masivos de comunicación han difundido, erróneamente, la idea de que el "aguante" es cosa de machos. Ha sido replicado por los propios barras bravas, políticos, periodistas y público en general. Esto convirtió, de alguna manera, al "aguante" en justificador de la violencia dentro de los estadios de futbol.

En este trabajo intentamos analizar y demostrar que el "aguante" es una conducta resiliente; o bien una variedad dentro del campo de la resiliencia o una nueva categoría dentro de la misma. Entendemos que la resiliencia debe ser considerada como un proceso social por el cual determinados actores sociales utilizan estrategias, que son igualmente sociales, individuales, pero también grupales o colectivas, en un contexto social y relacional. Donde las estrategias desarrolladas tienen un resultado incierto, incluso pueden ser exitosas a corto, pero no a largo plazo, o viceversa, por lo que es necesario destacar el factor temporal e histórico de la resiliencia; comparable a la duración de un partido de futbol, un campeonato o la propia historia del hincha y su club.

Creemos que la confirmación de esta hipótesis, su utilización como política pública y su divulgación masiva; podrá ayudar a menguar la violencia en el futbol. Es decir, la generación de un círculo virtuoso que nace en la investigación académica, se convierte en una política pública y ayuda a desarrollar la solución total o parcial de una problemática social que parece no tener solución.

RC13-158.4

CADAA, RAUL* (, Argentina)

Evita, Women and Sport. an Analysis of the Influence of Evita on the Women's Sport Participation

El "aguante" es una palabra utilizada por los argentinos para destacar fortaleza anímica; tolerancia y resistencia al disgusto; capacidad para reprimir o contener reacciones negativas; paciencia y conformismo para soportar la adversidad o para el control del sufrimiento ante una perdida. Durante las últimas décadas esta palabra ha estado muy ligada al léxico del futbol, y particularmente al lenguaje de las barras bravas. Los medios masivos de comunicación han difundido, erróneamente, la idea de que el "aguante" es cosa de machos. Ha sido replicado

por los propios barras bravas, políticos, managers, periodistas y público en general. Esto convirtió, de alguna manera, al "aguante" en justificador de la violencia dentro de los estadios de futbol.

En este trabajo intentamos analizar y demostrar que el "aguante" es una conducta resiliente; o bien una variedad dentro del campo de la resiliencia o una nueva categoría dentro de la misma. Entendemos que la resiliencia debe ser considerada como un proceso social por el cual determinados actores sociales utilizan estrategias, que son igualmente sociales, individuales, pero también grupales o colectivas, en un contexto social y relacional. Donde las estrategias desarrolladas tienen un resultado incierto, incluso pueden ser exitosas a corto, pero no a largo plazo, o viceversa, por lo que es necesario destacar el factor temporal e histórico de la resiliencia; comparable a la duración de un partido de futbol, un campeonato o la propia historia del hincha y su club.

TG03-733.3

CADEMARTORI, SERGIO* (Unilasalle - Canoas (RS), Brazil)
CADEMARTORI, DANIELA (Unilasalle - Canoas (RS), Brazil)
GOMES, JESUS (Universidade La Salle, Brazil)
GROSS, JACSON (Universidade La Salle, Brazil)

Do Brazilian Government Speeches on Gender Differences IMPACT on the Growth of Domestic Violence Against Women? a Study Based on the Municipality of Porto Alegre, Brazil

Since 2000 – when the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights issued Report 54/2001 (concerning Case 12.051 – Maria da Penha Maia Fernandes) –Brazilian governments have adopted public policies to reduce inequalities between men and women in public life, as well as to reduce and prevent crimes of domestic violence against women. However, since January 1, 2019, when the Government Jair Bolsonaro took office, we have observed that its members have adopted a posture of valuing the differences between the genders, reaffirming the position of predominance of men over women. In this situation, it is important to question whether the position adopted by the current Brazilian government has influenced the growth of domestic violence against women. This study is divided into three parts. Initially, we pointed out the efforts made by previous governments to reduce and prevent domestic violence against women, and how the discourses of current leaders represent a drastic break with the previous system. Then, we analyze the cases of domestic violence against women registered in the Women's Police Station of Porto Alegre – Brazil – in the periods from January to August of the last four years, examining the crimes committed against women in situation of domestic violence. Finally, we discuss whether the discourses of the current Brazilian government have influenced the increase in cases of domestic violence against women. The study was developed using the hypothetical-deductive method through a review of the bibliography on the subject and the qualitative and quantitative analysis of data on domestic violence against women provided by the Women's Police of the Municipality of Porto Alegre. Preliminary results indicate that the discourses of the current Brazilian government about the preponderance of man over woman have the potential to legitimize acts of domestic violence against women and, therefore justify the increase of these crimes.

RC55-670.3

CAETANO, ANDRE* (Graduate Program in Social Sciences, Brazil)
FERREIRA, LUÍS (Independent, Brazil)
DIAS, JOSE (ISCTE - Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, Portugal)

Labor Market, Wealth, Gender and Generation: A Multidimensional Methodology of Stratification Applied to the Case of Brazil

There are different methodological traditions of social stratification. In the US a lineage of occupational prestige indicators dates back to Duncan's SEI, to the exception of Eric Olin Wright. The British tradition, and European to some extent, has relied upon social schemata, namely the EGP, in which work and market situations are the cornerstone elements to aggregate occupations into social class. There is an important body in the Brazilian class analysis literature that employs social maps based on the EGP scheme. In this regard we point several limitations: (1) social maps such as the EGP were developed in and for societies where most of the working population held standard jobs; historically, the informal sector (non-standard jobs) comprises almost half of the working population in Brazil; (2) in this scenario, same occupations may have different forms of employer-employee relationships (standard, monthly paid; non-standard, monthly paid; paid on a daily basis); (3) Brazil presents a considerable spatial, social and economic heterogeneity that ultimately results in different socioeconomic realities and in a heterogeneous labor market (São Paulo Metropolitan Area vis-à-vis small municipalities in the interior); (4) social maps do not incorporate collective, household wealth neither take into account gender and generation occupational segregation. In this article we analyze the results of a multidimensional classification methodology

that jointly takes into account the social class and the asset approaches. We include sex (gender), age group (generation) and status of the occupation in the model. Using data from the 2015 national household survey (PNAD) we stratified the Brazilian population into five latent socioeconomic strata (LSeS), each one with a distinct class structure. Our findings indicate a hierarchy between LSeS especially regarding race/ethnicity composition and household wealth as well as distinctive social class patterns regarding income and educational attainment between and within LSeS.

RC28-341.5

CAETANO, ANDRE* (Graduate Program in Social Sciences, Brazil)
FERREIRA, LUÍS (Independent, Brazil)
DIAS, JOSE (ISCTE - Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, Portugal)

Social Stratification and Female Intra-Household Work in Brazil: Does Race/Ethnicity Matter?

The aim of this paper is to analyze differentials of weekly average number of hours spent in household work by race/ethnicity among Brazilian women stratified jointly by social class and wealth. Using data from the 2015 Brazilian national household survey and applying latent class analysis, we obtained five latent socioeconomic strata (LSeS), each with a distinct occupational class structure. The methods of stratification based on class schemes such as EGP aggregate individuals or families according to occupations. Given the gender occupational segregation, it tends to result in distinct class structures by sex, further compounded when race/ethnicity is considered. As for the intra-household division of labor it is established that women bear the brunt of the tasks. In Brazil, upper class women tend to contract domestic work while lower class women have to deal with it themselves. The information on race/ethnicity is gathered through a 'race-skin color' self-declared question with five response options: white, black, brown, yellow, and indigenous. A number of class analyses investigated whether race-skin color is relevant in Brazil, especially between browns and blacks, once social stratification is considered. The majority of them concerns educational inequalities, poverty, and social mobility. Gender inequality studies regarding intra-household division of labor abound but we found none focusing specifically on female stratification and the role of race/ethnicity. Our question is whether race/ethnicity matters with regard to time dedicated to household work once social class and wealth are jointly considered. We employ a Zero-Inflated model with LSeS, race-skin color, family arrangement, labor market participation, and educational attainment as covariates. We also run within-LSeS models separately for whites, blacks, and browns and compare the coefficients' confidence intervals. The findings indicate that race/ethnicity runs its own course with respect to inequality in Brazil.

RC29-361.13

CAFFERATA, FERNANDO* (Center for Latin American Studies on Insecurity and Violence, Argentina)

Hot Spot Policing in Latin America: The Good, the Bad and the Ugly. a Meta-Analysis of Regional Empirical Evidence.

Latin America is the most violent region in the world. This violence concentrates, as 80% of homicides occurred in 2% of the streets segments (The Economist, 2018a). Given this phenomena, experts on citizen security increasingly propose the adoption and expansion of "hot spot" policing (HSP) in the region. Research made mostly in the US shows strong evidence that this type of policing decreases violence and do not displace crime (Abt, Thomas & Winship, Christopher, 2016). Nevertheless, evidence of HSP effectiveness produced in Latin America is scarce and disparate. Some authors claim HSP works effectively (Chainey, Serrano, & Veneri, 2017; Di Tella & Schargrodsky, 2004; Lawrence W. Sherman et al., n.d.) while other authors claim HSP might not be an effective method to reduce crime and, worse, it might cause crime displacement (Blattman, Green, Ortega, & Tobó, 2017).

These problems motivate the present document, which has two general objectives. First, to order the discussion on HSP in Latin America in order to understand autochthonous evidence. The second objective is to improve the empirical evidence available, in order to make progress on the accuracy, reliability, coherence and transparency of public decision-making regarding police action. To achieve these general objectives, this paper: orders the evidence regarding HSP produced in Latin America up to know; classifies specific aspects of HSP in the region, providing an analysis on the nuances of the practice in order to identify potential factors behind dissimilar empirical results; finally, generates statistical estimators of the expected effect of HSP interventions in the region using meta-analysis techniques. This paper aims to help the academic public policy community to have a more precise idea of what results to expect with this surveillance technique in the region.

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RC24-293.6

CAITANA, BEATRIZ* (Centre for Social Studies / University of Coimbra, Portugal)

FERREIRA, ISABEL (Centre for Social Studies / University of Coimbra, Portugal)

CANTO MONIZ, GONÇALO (Centre for Social Studies / University of Coimbra, Portugal)

NUNES, NATHALIE (Centre for Social Studies / University of Coimbra, Portugal)

More Than Green: An Extended Model for Nature Based-Solutions in Urban Regeneration - the Case of Urbinat Project

The environmental crisis has been challenging humanity to rethink lifestyles and knowledges in a simultaneously plural and globalized world. Several issues have been arising to find responses: the interaction between scientific and non-scientific knowledges and practices; the participation and engagement of citizens in local governance; the enjoyment of urban spaces and green infrastructures according to socio-cultural characteristics, place of residence and inequalities; the complex combination of diverse human realities and natural systems.

The so-called nature-based solutions (NBS) address an alternative response to tackle social challenges by proposing sustainable uses of environmental systems. Since 2018, the project URBiNAT applies the concept of healthy corridors, driven by the co-creation of clustered NBS for the regeneration of urban areas and their integration in the broader urban network of seven European cities. It is developed by an international consortium including a diversity of partners: municipalities, research centres, universities, private companies and other stakeholders. The URBiNAT process is also supported by a concept of participation as a means and as an end that fosters the co-creation of social, environmental and marketable NBS. For this purpose, URBiNAT puts together an innovative and inclusive catalogue of NBS that can be deployed and tailored with local communities to address specific local challenges.

The present paper proposes to explore a broader conceptual framework around the concept of NBS, as an extended approach that combines four pillars in an urban regeneration perspective: public space, citizens' engagement, plurality of economic principles and practices, and rights-based approach. It also addresses URBiNAT's empirical framework regarding the short term effects and predicted impacts of the NBS.

RC38-477.2

ÇAKIR KILINÇOĞLU, SEVIL* (Center of Methods in Social Sciences, University of Goettingen, Germany)

The Life Histories of Political Activists: The Cases of Kurdish Refugees in Germany

Are some biographies more prone to activism? How about the sorts of activism that are more likely to leave a long-lasting effect on biographies? Due to their collective histories, it is more difficult for the members of certain groupings to stay uninvolved or indifferent, and pursue an "ordinary" life. They are more likely either to be pulled or pushed into political or social activism for a temporary or longer period of time. But not every member of such groupings automatically picks an activist path; also, not every devoted activist comes from these groupings. This is also true for the Kurdish people in the countries like Turkey and Iran: while some devote their life to high-risk activism such as armed conflict in the ranks of PKK, others shy away from any sort of political involvement.

There are many social movement studies which have grappled with the question of motivations of the people participating in activism; as well as the personal repercussions of activism. Yet, those studies have usually been limited to quantitative analyses focusing mostly on variables such as age, gender, ethnicity or socio-economic background of the participants. This paper, however, adopts a social constructivist approach based on a procedural and relational analysis of individual's decisions and actions to reconstruct the processes leading to the formation of activist biographies.

Drawing on the biographical narrative interviews with the activist Kurdish refugees in Germany, this paper attempts to identify patterns in the biographies of Kurdish activists which play a significant role in their decisions to participate and stay engaged in political activism both in the countries of origin and also in Germany.

RC24-292.2

CALDERON, JULY* (Comisión Nacional de Territorios Indígenas, Colombia)

Autonomías Bajo Tensión: Entre El Interés General y La Defensa Del Territorio Del Pueblo Nasa De La Çxhab Wala Kiwe

El despojo territorial de los pueblos indígenas ha sido histórico y ha tenido diferentes instrumentos para su legalización mediante el uso de dispositivos normativos y de la violencia. La implementación del acuerdo de paz ha venido configurando nuevos mecanismos o instrumentos normativos y políticos que buscan dar continuidad a la legalización del despojo de los territorios indígenas para favorecer intereses económicos a través de la implementación de megaproyectos en los territorios indígenas de la Çxhab Wala Kiwe, siendo un punto de tensión y configuración de la disputa entre el ejercicio del gobierno propio indígena y el accionar del estado colombiano en aras de implementar su política de desarrollo económico.

El actual proceso de reconfiguración de la violencia y la visibilización de conflictos territoriales y ambientales también han llevado al pueblo nasa a activar diferentes mecanismos de defensa del territorio desde el ejercicio del gobierno propio a través de la aplicación del derecho propio, acciones de control territorial, movilizaciones, alianzas con diferentes movimientos sociales. Así, me interesa analizar la configuración de la disputa entre las formas de gobiernos que se traslapan en un territorio como el norte del Cauca, en la medida en que el pueblo nasa adelanta acciones de Autoridad Ambiental, en contra de cualquier forma de intervención económica en los resguardos, constituyen repertorios comunes de la acción política y crean una narrativa crítica ambiental de relación con el territorio. Nos encontramos ante un escenario en el cual se redefinen las relaciones entre el Estado y el gobierno propio, en tanto el interés no es realizar las mismas actividades de las corporaciones autónomas regionales sino dar cumplimiento a la ley de origen y mandatos comunitarios en contraposición a la política económica del país.

RC04-59.4

CALDERON-VELEZ, MILTON* (Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium)

Educating in Uncertainty: Crisis and Violence in Educational Organizations in Ecuador

In recent years, Ecuador has entered the logic of standardization in the field of education, in which the heterogeneity of its actors prevails. Some educational organizations have been confronted because their work takes place in contexts of vulnerability and violence, which demand alternative and unforeseen responses. This has triggered certain crises within the organizations, which have been forced to change their educational projects or to adapt to the dynamics of standardization.

In the context of this tension, and with the aim of analyzing the responses to the crises by the actors involved, a research was carried out in two educational centers linked to two organizations in Ecuador: 1) the Working Child Centre in Quito, whose special feature is the centrality of the family in the education of vulnerable children, and 2) a school of the "Fe y Alegría" network located in a border area of the country, working with popular education pedagogies*.

The paper will address the results of this work that relates educational processes at the state level, organizations and educators, focusing on responses to the crisis (as an internal factor) and violence (as an external factor). As a participatory action-research project, work has been carried out within the organizations, developing workshops on social mapping, open interviews and collective data interpretation meetings. The aim was to reveal the logic of action of the actors, and at the same time, to recover research as a source for the construction of action devices to deal with specific situations of violence in the analyzed contexts.

*The research is part of the "Project to strengthen community mediation spaces for young people in situations of violence and psychosocial suffering" which links universities and researchers from Ecuador and Belgium.

RC11-138.1

CALVO, ESTEBAN* (Universidad Mayor & Columbia University, Chile)

WILLIS, MARGARET (Columbia University, USA)

STAUDINGER, URSULA M. (Columbia Aging Center, USA)

FACTOR-LITVAK, PAM (Columbia University, USA)

Life-Course Sociology Models of Stress and Telomere Length: A First Step Towards Social Interventions Protecting Human Biology

BACKGROUND: Previous research has explored the relationship between childhood and adulthood stressful life events (SLEs) and adult salivary telomere length (TL), but no research to date has tested different sociological life-course models

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in which adulthood stress may fully, partly, or not mediate the relationship between childhood stress and adult TL. METHODS: To fill this gap, we elaborate over previous work by Puterman et al. (2016) and other standard models that do not account for the temporal order of stressors in childhood and adulthood, by using structural equation modeling (SEM) for a sample of 5,754 Health and Retirement Study (HRS) participants to compare the fit of three nested life-course models—social trajectory, early critical period, and cumulative risk. RESULTS: Results indicated that the *social trajectory* model, in which the association between childhood SLEs and TL in later adulthood is fully mediated by adulthood SLEs, fit the data better than the *early critical period* (no mediation) and *cumulative risk* (partial mediation) models. CONCLUSION: In the *social trajectory* model, childhood SLEs are related to TL in later life only through adulthood SLEs. If these findings can be replicated in other cohorts, the social trajectory model suggests that effective interventions and social policies at any point—childhood or adulthood—have the potential to improve weathering outcomes in old age. We conclude that the direct association of childhood SLEs and TL can be overestimated when life-course pathways linking SLEs and TL are overlooked.

RC14-173.4

CALZADO, MERCEDES* (CONICET, Argentina)
LIO, VANESA* (IdIHCS (UNLP/CONICET), Argentina)

TV Crime News in Argentina. Characteristics, Routines and New Sources.

The topic of insecurity is part of a social, cultural, and political process linked to the growth of violence and crime in contemporary societies, but also to the increase and transformation of its visibility. Crime news is a central part of TV information in Latin American. In Argentina, in particular, nowadays crime and insecurity represent the first topic in TV news, according to the data produced by the National Public Defender for Communications.

Our proposal presents some results of a research project about the new modes of production of television crime news in Argentina. Our central hypothesis is that technology and cultural changes are transforming the production of TV crime news and affecting the construction of fear in public spaces. Therefore, we propose to explore the creation of content regarding crime in television newscasts, focusing on the ways of accessing the sources, circulation of information, and exhibition strategies.

To reach this objective, we use a qualitative approach. The inquiry combines 18 interviews with journalists and news producers of the public (Television Pública) and private (Telefé; América TV; Canal 13; Canal 9; C5N; TN; Crónica) TV channels in Buenos Aires City (Argentina) with observations during the broadcasting of central TV news shows. We produced the data for 12 months in 2017.

In the interviews and observation, we examine news' contents; the ways of narrating and enunciating information regarding crimes on TV; the role played by the police in the structure of the news; the production routines, and the emergence of new sources of information related to digital media technologies. We structure the presentation around our three principal findings: i. Reasons for the prominence of crime news on TV; ii. Present characteristics of TV crime news; iii. Sources and new technologies.

RC56-679.2

CAMARA, THEOXANE* (Université de Poitiers - France, France)

Memories of Origins, and the Origins of Memories – a Sociological Analysis of the Construction of « Africanity » Amongst Sub-Saharan Immigrants' Children

Cette communication s'appuie sur l'enquête sociologique que je mène pour ma thèse, portant sur les destins sociaux d'enfants d'immigrés subsahariens en France. S'intéressant de manière fine aux parcours, discours et pratiques individuels, elle montre que la mémoire des origines peut faire l'objet d'appropriations différenciées. Les résultats présentés reposent sur l'analyse d'une trentaine d'entretiens biographiques approfondis et répétés, réalisés en région parisienne auprès de descendants d'immigrés subsahariens âgés de 20 à 30 ans, et des observations à leur domicile.

Dans la lignée des travaux d'Anne Muxel, on considérera la mémoire familiale comme produit du présent, résultant d'un processus continu de (ré)appropriations, (re)constructions, souvenirs et oublis. En contexte post-migratoire et diasporique, la mémoire familiale se confond dans la mémoire des origines, qui peut être définie comme une composition de souvenirs et de récits du passé renvoyant 1) à l'*histoire* migratoire familiale (appréhendée sous le prisme des transmissions / appropriations) ; et 2) à un *espace*, celui du pays d'émigration des parents (objet de pratiques et représentations variées).

Après avoir présenté des éléments d'analyse transversale et le cadre socio-historique des migrations concernées (Sénégal, Cameroun, Côte d'Ivoire), je proposerai une typologie illustrant la fabrique de différentes mémoires des origines. Nous verrons comment les socialisations, valeurs et modes de vie (*habitus* sociologiques) des descendants d'immigrés influent sur leurs (re)constructions

mémorielles et rapports à l'Afrique. Quatre profils-types seront présentés (le « grand sage africain » en devenir ; le « nègre blanc » ; le « Noir de cité » malgré lui ; le « beau black » entrepreneur), correspondant à quatre manières différenciées d'interpréter l'histoire familiale et de (re)construire – ou non – le lien avec le pays d'origine des parents. Nous verrons en outre comment les pratiques mémorielles participent à un processus de requalification symbolique de soi, propre à chaque profil-type.

RC41-516.2

CAMARENA-CORDOVA, ROSA MARIA* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, UNAM, Mexico)

Family Trajectories of Mexican Children: A Sequence Analysis.

The family has been a classical subject of interest for Demography and the Social Sciences, either as an object of study by itself or in the search for understanding of human behaviors. In particular, the characteristics of the family context in which children and young people grow are of great relevance, constituting unavoidable elements to consider when trying to identify factors that influence their development and creation of living conditions and opportunities, as well as in explanation of child and youth behaviors in a wide variety of fields associated with their current and future life.

However, the study of family characteristics is generally based on cross-sectional data that express situations prevailing at a given time, without taking into account the dynamic and changing nature of family situations that children and young go through along their formative years. We seldom deal with systematically knowing their complete residential history, paying little attention to the fact that behind a situation observed at a point of time there may be a diversity of previous and subsequent histories.

From a life course perspective this contribution analyze complete kinship composition trajectories of households in which a sample of Mexican women and men lived each year of their childhood and adolescence (from birth to age 19). It aims to know the observed trajectories and changes, the characteristics and age of those changes and, in general, the continuity and stability of family composition, both along individual lives as through historical time. Sequence and Cluster Analysis are employed, the latter in search of typical residential patterns. Data come from the life histories of 23,000 men and women born between 1962-1997 collected by the 2017 Mexican National Survey of Demographic Dynamics (EDER). Analysis is made by cohorts and considering some socio-demographic variables (parents mortality, migration, socioeconomic level, rural-urban residence).

RC34-436.4

CAMARENA-CORDOVA, ROSA MARIA* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, UNAM, Mexico)

School and Work Transitions of Mexican Youth. an Analysis of Their Relationship through Multichannel Sequence Analysis.

Leaving school and transition to work are widely recognized as important inflection points in young people lives that are closely related to each other.

In recent years, young Mexicans have witnessed a considerable expansion in their educational opportunities, which have allowed them to access and stay longer in school, reaching considerably higher levels of schooling than previous generations. This, however, has not been reflected in an improvement of its possibilities and conditions of labor insertion.

Today Mexican youth face strong difficulties in getting a job, as well as large and growing precariousness of existing jobs, which leads some to unemployment, while others have to accept low quality jobs, mainly in the informal sector, or to generate their own, far from their expectations, skills and needs, being all this sharpened among the young without work experience seeking their first job, and those recently graduated from school who want to find one according to their acquired training and capacities.

Youth transition to work is a complex process in which multiple factors intervene. It is carried out in different ways among the young and, at least in the Mexican case, does not always has unique and direct relationship with school, both in terms of time synchronization between school leaving and transition to work, as well as of correspondence between credentials acquired through school and the quality of jobs to which these give access .

This contribution aims to analyze the ways in which young people make transition to work and, making use of Multichannel Sequence Analysis, of the ways in which this process interweave with school trajectories. Longitudinal retrospective data are used, coming from life histories collected by the 2017 Mexican National Survey of Demographic Dynamics (EDER), on a sample of 7,047 women and men aged 20-29 years when interviewed.

RC10-129.2

CAMINIS, DESPOINA* (University of Piraeus, Greece)
PEKKA-OIKONOMOU, VICTORIA* (UNIVERSITY OF PIRAEUS, Greece)

Protection of Human Rights As a Core Value of the Ethical Corporate Governance.

The global ecosystem of Nations, Organizations, Institutions and Corporations is taking action to improve the Welfare system in the labor market, where the protection of human rights is determinant for the social welfare. From the Corporate perspective, boards should take the right decisions fostering equal opportunities and justice among stakeholders, according to the Universal declaration of Human Rights and the International Labor Organization.

Corporations and International Enterprises have faced challenges in the rise of human inequalities that have been intensively noticed in countries that were hit by the financial and economic crisis. Therefore, the role of the corporate social responsibility is having a progressive impact in the social welfare. Such as, socially responsible business is nowadays the keystone of the ethical corporate governance.

To this concern, we find the evidence of corporate best practices for the protection of human inequalities in the ethical corporate governance system, and we examine the code of conduct and the guidelines that are used in the Greek corporations after the post economic crisis of 2008.

The paper suggests that the democratic principles of equality and non-discrimination forming the code of conduct on human rights, should be the core value of the ethical governance. This will be the future path to achieve a sustained recovery and growth.

Keywords: human rights, ethical corporate governance, corporate social responsibility, inequalities.

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RC14-169.2

CAMPANELLA, BRUNO* (Universidade Federal Fluminense, Brazil)

Mediated Recognition, Citizenship and Digital Media Practices

In the past few years media studies academics have started to pay more attention to recognition theory. Honneth (1992) and Taylor (1992), for example, have become key references in researches that investigate the role of media in the development of social justice.

I want to argue, however, that existing works on mediated recognition hardly investigate in detail the impact of the logics and specificities of media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram and YouTube on contemporary processes of recognition. Such platforms are marked by a neoliberal ideology that instrumentalizes sociality, intimacy and self-representation as part of a project of individual self-development, detached from collective ideals (Gershon 2011; Van Dijck 2013). In other words, they engender media practices that favour on-line self-care and the construction of alliances (like the constant addition of new friends, publication of popular photos and videos, status updates, sharing and liking posts etc.), suggesting the existence of forms of conditionality in the processes of mediated recognition. To be recognized and to recognize the other through the media can, consequently, become a self-serving process, which is at odds with traditional forms of unconditional love and solidarity.

Therefore, instead of focusing on the possibilities provided by platforms such as YouTube and Facebook for the creation of a type of cultural citizenship that fosters a sense of social justice, I want to draw the attention to the formation of a different project of citizenship connected to (social) media practices. It is a model of citizenship that sees the subject as an entrepreneur of the self, as someone who wants to broaden their visibility and connection with others as a way of self-realization. I will explore the idea that a social theory of mediated recognition should take into consideration the particularities and economic logics behind media dispositives used for intersubjective communications.

RC32-411.1

CAMPOLI, LARA* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

Invisible Facets of Control: Constraints on Circulation, Communication and Body of Outsourced Cleaning Workers in Brazil

The consolidation of neoliberalism in Brazil in the 1990s was accompanied by the proliferation of more flexible forms of employment, a process in which outsourcing stands out. Studies on the subject with a gender perspective indicate that outsourcing expresses, once again, a differentiation between men and women, reinforcing the precarious insertion of women in the labor market. In general, it is in the outsourced cleaning and food services that women predominate,

employed in industry, commerce, banks and across the public sector, including public universities. In this study, we address the invisible facets of control behind the logic of outsourced cleaning work – a service performed almost exclusively by women – at a Brazilian public university. Through interviews and ethnographic observations we seek to identify and compare the economic aspects that differentiate the working conditions of outsourced and non-outsourced workers – such as wages, benefits and working hours – and to analyze subtle mechanisms hidden in the work routine that result in the exclusion of these cleaners from the rest of the university community. To this end, we examine the ideal type of corporeality expected of the cleaning women, as well as a set of temporal, spatial, and communication constraints imposed on them. We see how these interdictions act to erase these workers' gender – as a way of denying their women identity and of affirming their workers identity – and yet, how they respond daily to these controls. In this sense, we point to some silent practices of disobedience, such as reluctance, false submission and simulation of incompetence. Finally, we propose a reflection on how the contracting of outsourced service by an important Brazilian public university indicates a worrying institutionalization of neoliberal discourse; how it has reproduced social inequalities and how gender and race are articulated in its organization.

RC30-364.5

CAMPOLI, LARA* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

Outsourced Cleaning Work in Brazil from a Race and Gender Perspective

A growing body of Brazilian literature shows a rapid and continuous growth of female working activity in the last fifty years. The growing presence and the new profile of economically active women are a phenomena directly related to recent changes in work organization, as well as to long-term demographic changes, including reduced fertility, changes in family structure, and increased female schooling. In this process, the tendency towards the casualisation of jobs related to care and domestic activities and the high levels of incorporation of women with low education in these occupations stand out. Through interviews with outsourced cleaning women (n = 18), we relate the educational and occupational trajectories of two generations of their families and the expectations for the generation of their children. We analyze the links between the passage from the countryside to the city, the experience in rural and domestic work, the struggle for the schooling of their children and the permanence in precarious jobs – all factors present in their trajectories. Being mostly black women with incomplete education, mothers, migrants, wives, heads of household and over 45, these cleaning women run into a set of obstacles that considerably limit the reach of better positions in the labor market. Even though the conquest of the outsourced service marks progress in face of unemployment or informality, this job is still characterized by insufficient income, a high degree of uncertainty about the continuity of activity, and the existence of labor disrespects. The comprehension of the reasons why they tolerate such precariousness indicates that there is a transmission of projects to their children, expressed above all in the understanding of the need for schooling and the struggle to achieve it.

RC02-25.5

CAMPOS, ANA* (, Brazil)

Natural Behavior Produced By Scientists: Ethnography of Elephant Sanctuaries in Brazil

Considering practices that produce species conservation in times of global connections, this research project is concerned with investigating how the notion of natural behavior is constructed in an international elephant conservation network, Elephant Voices,. To do so, one of his projects, the the Brazilian Elephants Sanctuary (SEB), in the Chapada dos Guimarães, in Mato Grosso, will be ethnographed. In SEB, biologists seek to assess the effects of circus work on elephant behavior and develop practices to encourage those perceived as natural. It is interesting in this research to think how scientists construct the notion of elephant natural behavior and how they encourage it for the conservation of species. More broadly, the research seeks to destabilize the concept of nature as associated with the innate, through the description of the practices that produce what is considered proper to the nature of elephants. It also seeks to describe how the notion of natural behavior connects institutions, scientists and elephants in this ethnographic context.

RC09-112.1

CAMPOS, RICARDO* (SEECT - Secretaria de Estado da Educação e da Ciência e Tecnologia da Paraíba, Brazil)

The Pact of Social Development of Paraíba: Evaluation of Public Policies and Education

The objective of this research is to analyse the effects of the Pacto Social Program on the education indicators of the municipalities of the 10th Geoadministrative Region

of Paraíba (RGA), which is composed of the municipalities of Lastro, Marizópolis, Nazarezinho, Santa Cruz, São Francisco, São José de Lagoa Tapada, Sousa and Vieirópolis. The investment data come from Paraíba's Secretary of State of Municipal Development and Articulation and those referring to educational and population indicators are from INEP and IBGE, respectively. The results showed that the region concentrates 2.74% of the population of the state with prominence within the RGA for the municipality of Sousa (63.41%). The municipalities of São Francisco (24.72%) and Vieirópolis (24.43%) stood out because they received more resources compared to the others. Regarding the Basic Education Development Index (IDEB) score of the initial years, there was a significant advance in all the municipalities of the RGA, with the highest growth in the municipalities of Vieirópolis (75%) and São Francisco (42.86%), respectively. In the IDEB score of the final years, the municipality of Nazarezinho is the only one that does not show growth in the period. Thus, these movements of improvements in educational indicators occur in line with the increase in investments in education of the Pacto Social Program, suggesting a positive relation between investments in education and improvements in educational indicators in the municipalities of the 10th RGA.

RC02-27.2

CAMPOS BICUDO, MARCUS* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

Mobilization of Immigrant Workers in São Paulo: A Study on Mediation and Applications of Work

The research focuses on the mobilization of immigrant workers in São Paulo and is based on field-work that took place at *Missão Paz*, certainly one of the main institutions (attached to the Catholic Church) to host recently arrived immigrants as well as to promote their so-called 'social mediation' in the city. Mainly engaged in the struggle against human trafficking and contemporary slavery as well as in the promotion of Decent Work, through the 'processes of intermediation to work' it promotes the meeting of employers and immigrants who are seeking work. Apart from direct observation of this entire process (22 sessions of interviewing and hiring), the field-work has been extended to a few hiring companies and is based on interviews with both employers (8) and candidates to vacancies or hired immigrants (14), all men and from seven different countries. The main questions orientating the research are: what managerial strategies determine the hiring of immigrant workers? What kind of enterprises is currently hiring *at Missão Paz* and for what kind of jobs? From the point of view of employers, which presumed characteristics make immigrants a desirable kind of employee? How do immigrants react to those managerial strategies? How do they see the set of jobs that are available according to their trajectories and migration projects? In what concerns employers, one of the most significant findings of the research was that all of them have expressed a negative and depreciative view of Brazilian workers in general and projected to have on 'immigrants' their exactly opposite (that is someone who prizes work and who 'works correctly'). In turn, immigrants have to choose between the acceptation or denial of such expectations – we seek, therefore, to investigate their subjective experience of labor conditioned by extra-mercantile factors as condition to the production of consensus.

RC32-400.4

CAMPS, CLARA* (University of Barcelona, Spain)
MORERO, ANNA MARIA* (Universitat de Barcelona,)

Desposesión Patriarcal y Reapropiación Feminista Del Espacio Público. Un Estudio a Través Del Caso De La Manada

El 7 de julio de 2016, durante los Sanfermines, en la ciudad de Iruñea (Euskal Herria) tuvo lugar una agresión sexual grupal, que por sus características y el momento en relación a las violencias machistas que se vive en el Estado Español, supuso un antes y un después en la respuesta social y política a las violencias sexuales. Una mujer joven de 18 años fue agredida sexualmente por 5 hombres jóvenes que se autodenominaban la Manada. La justicia consideró que el delito cometido no había sido una agresión sexual porque no se había producido ni una situación violenta ni una situación intimidatoria y tipificó los hechos de abuso sexual. Esta decisión tuvo una clara oposición del movimiento feminista en las calles del Estado español, que evidenciaba que la justicia está mediada por una lógica patriarcal que reproduce mitos y estereotipos, es decir, que reproduce, en esta y en otras sentencias, la cultura de la violación. Con esta comunicación mostramos cómo el discurso del poder judicial y los marcos de referencia, con las que analizaba el caso, implicaron la reproducción de un discurso sobre la violación que genera que las mujeres queden desposeídas de derechos y de libertades en el espacio público. La respuesta del movimiento feminista sobre que es violación y que es consentimiento, además de sus acciones en la calle, implicó la exigencia y el desarrollo de prácticas concretas de re apropiación del espacio público. Los resultados de investigación son fruto de una revisión y análisis de la sentencia judicial y de entrevistas en profundidad a actores clave del movimiento feminista.

RC04-40.3

CANALES SÁNCHEZ, ALEJANDRO* (Instituto de Investigaciones sobre la Universidad y la Educación UNAM, Mexico)

Carreras Universitarias: ¿Cuáles Son Las Aspiraciones De Sus Estudiantes?

En este trabajo, tomando como referencia una encuesta realizada a estudiantes en el último año de tres carreras universitarias diferentes y de seis distintas instituciones, se intenta una primera exploración sobre el papel que desempeña la orientación disciplinaria en sus aspiraciones. Uno de los supuestos es que la base disciplinaria adquirida en la formación de los estudios universitarios, moldea rasgos sobresalientes de las identidades profesionales, los cuales generan ciertas aspiraciones en los jóvenes y les permite poner en marcha (o no) estrategias para proyectar su futuro y cumplir sus metas, sea para culminar satisfactoriamente sus estudios, extender su trayectoria educativa o buscar oportunidades laborales. En general, existen variadas formas para delimitar las disciplinas. Por ejemplo, para Whitley (1976), se trata de colectividades basadas en algún compromiso con ciertas prácticas y técnicas, y sus miembros se definen en términos de los procedimientos para especificar problemas de investigación y para operar sobre ellos. Para él, los miembros de una disciplina se identifican con ciertos relatos y maneras de formular los temas de interés común (Whitley,1976); para Knorr Cetina (1999), que las entiende de manera más amplia y las denomina culturas epistémicas, en su conceptualización incluye los procesos de conocimiento, sus productos y representaciones: entiende al conocimiento como *práctica*. Las fronteras entre las disciplinas demarcan especificidades en la forma de socializar, en la certificación y designación de tareas, modos de trabajo, criterios de validación, sistemas de recompensas, trayectorias, modos de producción, expectativas, prestigios y proyección de opciones laborales, entre otros aspectos.La exploración incluye contrastar las diferencias entre los jóvenes de las tres diferentes carreras universitarias, especialmente en lo concerniente a las oportunidades de futuro que advierten, sus niveles de satisfacción sobre su nivel de formación, relaciones personales, sociales y laborales.

RC08-98.6

CANDIDO, MARCIA* (Instituto de Estudos Sociais e Políticos (IESP-UERJ), Brazil)

Sociology of Political Science: Internationalization Patterns and Gender Inequalities

Several analyzes of Political Science in Brazil suggest that the expansion of internationalization is the main challenge of the discipline in the country. On the other hand, there is little attention to how gender inequalities influence the circulation of knowledge from peripheries to the centers. The aim of this paper is precisely to look at the interaction between the "peripheral condition" of national intellectuals and gender asymmetries, in order to observe if there are different patterns of work between men and women; as well as cumulative disadvantages to the female gender. To achieve this goal, the research analyzes and compares the trajectories of professors of graduate programs at the University of São Paulo (USP) and the Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG), institutions that are representative of the cases who have international qualifying status in the federal classification made by the Brazilian government (CAPES). The study discuss four aspects based on consultations with the *Plataforma Lattes*: (1) distribution of professors by gender; (2) bibliographic production and opinions in foreign media; (3) forms of academic mobility; (4) and presence in international networks of researchers, from participation in congresses to the integration in professional associations and research groups. The results show that although they are a minority in teaching staff, women do not have internationalization practices that are different from men: both, for example, publish little in other languages and do not usually interact regularly with foreign media. However, the male group tends to have a higher proportion in longer international mobility, such as the experience of attending part-time postgraduate studies or teaching at universities in different countries.

RC29-355.6

CANFIELD, RÁISA* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

La Juventud Como Foco De Las Políticas Públicas: Un Análisis De Los "Discursos De Verdad" Sobre Los Jóvenes Que Participan En El Programa De Oportunidades y Derechos

Inicialmente, este documento comienza con un problema social que ha estado creciendo desde la década de 1980: el crimen violento en Brasil, que afecta directa y predominantemente a una porción específica de la población joven. En base a esto, la presente investigación tiene como objetivo analizar, a partir de un modelo de triangulación, las concepciones institucionales sobre los jóvenes vinculadas a

las visiones del mundo de los gerentes que estaban por delante de la elaboración del Programa de Oportunidades y Derechos en el estado de Rio Grande do Sul. (POD-RS), interrelacionando con las perspectivas de los implementadores de los proyectos POD en los Centros Juveniles, así como con el público objetivo de los proyectos: jóvenes de 15 a La juventud fue creada. A partir de esto, el enfoque será analizar la construcción de "discursos de verdad" (FOUCAULT, 2008) sobre los jóvenes y los posibles efectos de estos discursos y normativas sobre las subjetividades de los jóvenes que participan en el Programa, a fin de determinar qué concepciones, reglas , deberes, etc., construidos alrededor de programas juveniles y públicos dirigidos a esta población. Así, la problematización y los argumentos presentes en el trabajo se insertan en la intersección de los campos de estudio de la sociología de la violencia, las políticas públicas y la sociología de la juventud. Finalmente, los datos que se presentarán corresponderán al campo exploratorio de la investigación doctoral que está realizando el proponente.

RC48-JS-53.3

CANHA, ANTONIO* (, Brazil)

Brazilian Labour Action between "Movement" and "Organization" in the 1980's.

This paper is the result of a Master's study in Sociology. The research aimed on the relations between the Brazilian Workers' Party (PT) and the Unique Workers' Centre (CUT). Two entities coming from the same historical moment - the Brazilian redemocratization - and created by the same union leaderships, PT and CUT do not have formal ties, but they present a great overlap of affiliations in the directions and in the militancy. Their relationship can be seen as a sociological problem due to the antipathy to institutionalized forms of collective actions that characterized the labour movement that gave birth to both organizations. The research was conducted by the analysis of the official documents produced by the organizations, documents produced by internal political tendencies, interviews collected secondarily and Social Network Analisys. It was concluded that the trajectories of PT and CUT, when taken together, mean a division of tasks between a predominantly political organization, the Party, and a predominantly economic one, the Centre. But in order to not follow the path of other party-union relationships, seen as over bureaucratized, their relationship never took a formal shape. On the contrary, this process of division of tasks was provided by a network of personal relationships that cross the two entities and connect them informally, building a strong *social* tie. At the center of this network stands out a sort of elite, political brokers that influence both the party and the union and keep them in the same strategic horizon. I suggest that this elite functions as a third partner of the relationship, effectively bridging the organizations. A social, informal elite contributes to rethink the long-standing assumption that informality and horizontality is some kind of antidote to Michels' (1911) Iron Law.

RC28-346.5

CANTILLAN CARRASCO, ROBERTO* (Universidad de Santiago de Chile, Chile)

HERRERA VERGARA, JOSÉ IGNACIO* (Universidad de Chile, Chile)

Asociatividad y Confianza Generalizada En Chile.

Los niveles de confianza generalizada en Chile han sido durante décadas bajos en comparación a nivel latinoamericano. Si consideramos a la confianza como una dimensión de capital social fundamental para el desarrollo de la integración social, resulta relevante analizar los mecanismos a través de los cuales se constituyen relaciones que facilitan su emergencia. En esta tarea, las membresías asociativas han sido consideradas como un mecanismos fundamental a través de los cuales los actores aprenden a relacionarse y cooperar con personas diversas. El argumento básico es que, si bien las membresías asociativas se configuran de acuerdo a un patrón homofílico, muy probablemente las personas que se vinculan a través de las membresías sean distintas en varios otros aspectos.

Esta investigación apuesta por generar un modelo que logre explicar la confianza generalizada de las personas Chile, mediante un modelo de ecuaciones estructurales. Se contemplan como variables independientes a perfiles de participación activa en asociaciones voluntarias, variables de red, en específico, la diversidad de lazos de clase y un conjunto de variables que hacen referencia a atributos individuales, las cuales que han sido consideradas como relevantes en estudios anteriores. La hipótesis fundamental del estudio es que el efecto de la membresía activa sobre la confianza generalizada es mediada por la diversidad de lazos de clase. El estudio trabaja con datos representativos a nivel nacional, de la ola 1 de la encuesta ELSOC - COES.

RC28-346.3

CANTILLAN CARRASCO, ROBERTO* (Universidad de Santiago de Chile, Chile)

HERRERA VERGARA, JOSÉ IGNACIO* (Universidad de Chile, Chile)

Participación En Asociaciones Voluntarias y Adquisición De Capital Social a Nivel Individual. Evidencia De Un Contexto Neoliberal.

Los estudios de estratificación y movilidad social han informado frecuentemente que los grupos sociales tienen un acceso desigual a los recursos de capital social. Una posición ventajosa en la estructura social resulta de tener acceso a contactos sociales diversos, lo cual, a su vez puede proporcionar recursos que faciliten la acción instrumental. Así, resulta relevante estudiar los mecanismos a través de los cuales los actores contrarrestan los déficits de capital social. Uno de estos mecanismos es la membresía en asociaciones voluntarias.

Las asociaciones voluntarias han sido tratadas como fuentes de cohesión y segregación o, como fuentes de diversificación e integración social. Sin embargo, los estudios anteriores en norteamérica y europa, suelen abordar estos problemas a través del análisis de las redes cercanas. Por otro lado, los estudios sobre asociatividad en latinoamérica han hecho escaso uso de las herramientas analíticas del capital social. Otra cuestión importante es que los análisis del efecto de las membresías asociativas sobre el capital social a nivel individual suelen no recurrir a un análisis que integre variables de contexto. El presente estudio analiza cómo la membresía en asociaciones voluntarias afecta la adquisición de capital social en contextos comunales más o menos heterogéneos en términos socioeconómicos. Para esto, recurrimos a un análisis multinivel. La hipótesis fundamental del trabajo es que la participación en asociaciones voluntarias varía su efecto sobre la adquisición de capital social de acuerdo al contexto de heterogeneidad comunal en el que se encuentran inmersos los sujetos. Las variables de nivel 1 son las participación en diversas asociaciones voluntarias, junto con otras variables que describen atributos de las unidades. La variable de nivel 2 (contexto), son tipos de comunas diferenciadas según su nivel de heterogeneidad socioeconómica. Este estudio utiliza los datos representativos a nivel nacional de la ola 1 de la encuesta ELSOC - COES.

RC16-JS-45.2

CANTO-MILA, NATÀLIA* (UNIVERSITAT OBERTA DE CATALUNYA, Spain)

Relational Imaginaries of the Future

Relational Imaginaries of the Future
The objective of this presentation is to show how Simmel's relational approach and his theoretical perspective in 'How is Society Possible?' can be applied to the study of our contemporary imaginaries of the future. Concretely I shall focus upon the imaginaries of the future of (about and for) the young (aged between 15 and 30) in the Catalan province of Barcelona. Thus I shall try to answer the questions asked in the call for this session with an empirically informed analysis and theorisation of the imaginaries of the future.

RC55-JS-65.4

CAPISTRANO, DANIEL* (University College Dublin,, Ireland)

CARVALHO DA SILVA, CHRISTYNE (National Institute for Educational Studies and Research, Brazil)

RABELO, RACHEL (National Institute for Educational Studies and Research, Brazil)

Education Censuses and Recognition: The Politics of Collecting and Using Data on Indigenous Peoples in Latin America

A growing number of countries in Latin America are administering education censuses collecting individualised information on every student, teacher and school within their education systems. Despite the cost and complexity of conducting a universal data collection, instead of a sample survey, these sources are crucial for a more inclusive education planning. This universal aspect is particularly relevant in Latin American societies that are not only ethnically diverse but also highly unequal and excluding societies.

In this sense data produced by education censuses are becoming increasingly relevant for other policy areas in Latin America, including migration and population projections (UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2016). After mapping such initiatives in Latin America, this work investigated factors associated with the existence of a regular education census that collects data on indigenous peoples.

For that, we have analysed and compared national regulations as well as data collection documentation and instruments from 10 Latin American countries. Having the past three decades as reference, we observed that the political con-

text of increasing tensions between neoliberal education reforms and recognition movements was decisive for the design of education statistical systems in Latin America.

Preliminary results indicate that the existence of regular data collection on indigenous peoples via education censuses is related to a broader national political commitment from governments to recognise these populations and their cultural identities. However, further analysis of national education plans suggests that despite this recognition, many governments do not use these data as reference for policy planning.

RC28-333.2

CAPSADA-MUNSECH, QUERALT* (University of Glasgow, United Kingdom)

BOLIVER, VIKKI (Durham University, United Kingdom)

Are Grammar School Pupils Overrepresented in Prestigious UK Universities?

Recent empirical research suggests that pupils from more advantaged social class backgrounds and certain ethnic minority groups continue to be overrepresented in state grammar schools in England (Cribb *et al.*, 2013), which select students based on their performance at a cognitive entry-test. Those educated in grammar schools are among the highest achievers at national standardised exams (GCSE, age 16), leading to subsequent academic tracks to later access university. However, recent research shows that this appears to be due to the academic and social selectivity rather than to any 'school quality' effect (Gorard and Siddiqui, 2018). Similarly, the disproportionately high rates at which grammar school pupils attend prestigious UK universities (i.e. Russell Group universities) is explained by prior attainment and social background characteristics, rather than being a direct effect of school type (Sullivan *et al.*, 2014). Nevertheless, this latter evidence presenting a null effect of grammar school attendance on access to prestigious UK universities relies on data for those who came of university-age towards the end of the 1980s, immediately prior to the second-wave of higher education expansion and the subsequent proliferation of university league tables (Boliver, 2011, 2015). This paper draws on data for much more recent cohorts who came of university-age in a context of a 50% higher education rate and a highly prestige-stratified university system, in which the previous null grammar school effect might now be relevant. We use Next Steps data (i.e. born 1989-1990) and link it to the NPD data (i.e. students' performance at 11, 14, 16). We employ multinomial regression models to analyse the contemporary impact of attending a grammar school on access and degree achievement, differentiating by university prestige. Preliminary results suggest that grammar school pupils have an advantage in getting into university, but not in accessing and graduating in a prestigious one.

RC28-342.1

CAPSADA-MUNSECH, QUERALT* (University of Glasgow, United Kingdom)

ORTIZ, LUIS (Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain)

Crowding-out or "One-Size Fits All" Occupation? a Regional Exploration of the Causes of Youth's Overeducation By Educational Level in Spain

In several countries, educational expansion has recently grown faster than its demand, leading to overeducation (i.e. being employed in a job for which individual's educational level exceed job requirements), especially among youth. Overeducation challenges both education systems and economic sectors, as a potential underuse of skills might have negative results for workers' earnings/ satisfaction and economic productivity. Spain is one of the labour markets with a higher rate of overeducation among youth and clear cross-regional disparities (Ramos & Sanromá, 2008; Jimeno & Bentolila, 1998). While previous research has referred to regional differences as the size of the labour market and distance to metropolitan areas (Jauhiainen, 2011; Büchel & van Ham, 2003), we contribute to previous literature by exploring the role of supply and demand side factors to explain cross-regional variation in youth's overeducation. Moreover, we do it over time. We also consider the possibility of a crowding-out effect, according to which an oversupply of tertiary graduates would displace those with upper secondary education towards overeducation and/or unemployment. We apply a time-series cross-sectional (TSCS) analysis using the Spanish Labour Force Survey (S-LFS) data from 1977-2008, in combination with regional data from official statistical sources to better approach supply and demand side factors at the regional level. Results show differences in overeducation rates across Spanish regions and over time, suggesting that both supply and demand side factors contribute to explain it. Empirical evidence also suggests that there is some crowing-out effect, since an increase of overeducation rate among tertiary educated increases overeducation rate among upper secondary educated, but such a crowding-out effect is not

translated into an increase of their unemployment rate. We interpret this finding as a sign of employers' preference for the most educated candidates regardless of their educational match, rather than as a sign of scarcity of jobs.

RC20-249.2

CARBALLO, MARITA* (Voicesconsultancy, Argentina)

HERMELO, MANUEL* (Voices Research and Consultancy, Argentina)

Trust and Cultural Changes in Latin America

Interpersonal trust and trust on institutions it's one of the key aspects for social capital formation and development. Various theories, hypotheses and empirical evidence from different social sciences´ perspectives proposed and attempted to show that Trust is associated with wellbeing and that it mobilizes pro-social actions. This, in turn, generates important changes in terms of civic participation, democracy and economic development.

We put forth our argument in three parts. First, discuss some of the seminal authors who give prominence to the idea of trust and social capital. Then we present our empirical evidence with an analytical emphasis on three dimensions of societal trust: a) interpersonal and institutional trust b) attitudes and values toward democracy c) business and economic values. We use a mixed-method research approach, quantitatively analyzing trust and democratic and economic values in the region and their change and continuity since 1980 to date using the World Values Survey data, as well as a qualitatively approach analyzing trust and political values through a series of in depth interviews conducted in Argentina. To conclude, we discuss how attitudes and values regarding trust and democracy might influence public policies in the region.

RC52-636.5

CARBONAI, DAVIDE* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Self-Management and Cooperatives of Catadores in the Rio Grande Do Sul State

Law No. 12,305/10 establishes the Brazilian *Política Nacional de Resíduos Sólidos* [Brazilian National Policy on Solid Waste]; it contains important legislative instruments regulating social and economic problems arising from the inadequate management of solid waste. The *Política Nacional de Resíduos Sólidos* allows a significant advance in terms of social inclusion: for instance, it allows the direct purchase of service of cooperatives of *catadores* [waste pickers] by the Brazilians "municípios" [city halls], thus encouraging the creation of cooperatives, and favoring social economy. In the Rio Grande do Sul State, *catadores* turned their profession: instead of spend their days searching for cans, plastic bottles, and other recyclable materials in the street trash or in a landfill, began to organizing into self-managed cooperatives, with a mission typically expressed in their altruistic ideologies of serving the public interest, as the environmental protection. The paper presents the results of an ethnographic analysis set to leaders of waste pickers' cooperatives in the state of Rio Grande do Sul: managers of cooperatives from different regions of Rio Grande do Sul, metropolitan and rural areas. In-depth topics such as management practices, the relationship between cooperatives and informal waste pickers, cooperatives and the waste management policy, labour conditions, are explored by interviews and field diary. In addition, the paper discusses living and working conditions of *catadores*, as well as the social construction of the *catadores* as a political subject.

RC07-85.1

CARBONE, LUCA* (KU Leuven, Belgium)

ACHTERBERG, PETER* (Tilburg University, Netherlands)

"No Room for Thinking, Under the Dome". Flat Earth and the Boundary Construction between Science and Non-Science on Twitter.

With few exceptions, most of human history has been guided by the belief that the earth is round. Nevertheless, in recent times, the view proposing a flat earth has increased in popularity. Drawing from the literature about boundaries and boundary-work from Gyerin and Abbott, this study aims to explore how boundaries are constructed in public space. The Flat Earth Society (FES) is almost uniquely present online. Hence, the normative power of defining knowledge cannot be evaluated in its core dimensions – through argumentations in scientific journals. For this reason, the periphery of science, its connections with the public and the narratives adopted on Twitter, is the principal avenue where we study the acquisition of normative and classification power through which people delimitate knowledge systems. Based on a qualitative content analysis, this paper shows that FES supporters and adversaries are heterogeneous in the argumentations held to sustain their positions, and that boundaries appears to be mostly defined by FES adversaries

through framing strategies. Based on a network analysis we analyze the network structure of the boundary-work process, comparing coalitional and conflictual networks. The results show that adversaries are a unified front against fragmented groups of supporters. At the end of the paper, we discuss the relevance of these findings for theories about the constructivist nature of science.

RC51-629.1

CARDIEL, JORGE* (National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico)

Manifestos: Media for Networking in the Historical Avant-Garde

Despite their increasing visibility that we witness today, networks have accompanied each and every social formation alongside human history. As modernization and globalization develop, these networks reach beyond national borders. One particular episode of transnational networking that took place mainly in the first three decades of the XXth century is the historical avant-garde. The *modus operandi* of this global movement included art, literature, politics and mass media simultaneously. One of their privileged tools to call for action was the manifesto. Their use of this instrument is *sui generis* and paradigmatic. It is mainly used to communicate *how* art is to be done; but also, to suggest *that* the political situation needs to be drastically changed, in order to achieve the desired transformation of art and society. At the same time, the manifesto is understood as an example of an avant-garde work and performs the propositions that it contains. Additionally, each manifesto refers to other manifestos and engages in conversation with other actors and other isms in the international network of the avant-garde. The avant-garde manifesto emerges as a space for second-order-observation (observations of observations). In this paper, I will analyze passages of manifestos of the historical avant-garde to show how a transnational space is constructed through the use of a specific medium. This transnational space serves the discussion and the critique of ideas. I will show how the historical avant-garde manages to create a new use of an old medium. In their understanding of media, they are already aware that media re-create social facts. Nonetheless, through their re-descriptions of other descriptions, each manifesto accentuates visibility in certain events, and undeniably hides others. This leads the actors in the avant-garde network to struggle for a possible synthesis of the multiplicity of the isms, but also to hegemonic attempts.

RC30-363.1

CARDOSO, ADALBERTO* (Instituto de Estudos Sociais e Políticos da UERJ (IESP-UERJ), Brazil)

Issues, Approaches and Problems of Labor Studies in Brazil.

It is intended to give a comprehensive balance in recent studies on the world of work in Brazil, presenting, in an interdisciplinary way, the main subjects studied, the theoretical references and predominant analytical approaches, and the problems and questions that sociologists, historians, economists, political scientists, jurists and other labor scholars have brought to the field of study, in view of the profound transformations that today revolutionize the world of the working classes, as well as their modes of regulation.

RC54-663.3

CARDOSO, LAYANA* (IFAP, Brazil)
GAIA, PAULINO (Universidad de Brasília - UnB, Brazil)
SILVA, DENISE (University of Brasilia, Brazil)

Body in the Margin: Approaches between Body Practices of Amazon Riverine People and Their Relations with Their Territorialities

This paper is a narrative bibliographic review and aims to understand the articulations between territoriality and culture, related to the body practices of Amazonian riverine people, interpreting. It can be seen that it is possible to think about the human being and his actions as a social subject, who is (re) formulating different ways of being. The riverine interacts with the environment economically and culturally, the forest and the river become materialized elements, constituting the essence of the riverine identity, beyond the conception of a riverside dwelling, a relationship of belonging, it would be insignificant to minimize the identity riverside only for housing in the face of the plurality of Amazonian living. Thus, it can be understood that body practices, as a result of the process of different collective constructions, allow dense and meaningful experiences. The body practices in this context are related to the environment and culture, since they are integrative experiences, forming and maintaining social groups that share, communicate and replicate their forms, institutions and their cultural principles and values. Each group interacts with the surrounding environment, and their culture defines how to live in that physical environment. There can be found in the same environment several particular solutions that account for the survival of societies, and the culture is responsible for transforming individuals into members of each

other. certain group that recognize each other. Moreover, the socialization of individuals is responsible for the transmission of the senses about why to do it, which is especially important because it allows us to understand the integration and logic of a culture. The body is a synthesis of culture, because it expresses specific elements of the society of which it is part, establishing a process of incorporation and integration between the human being and their territoriality (s).

RC54-659.1

CARDOSO, LAYANA* (IFAP, Brazil)

Navigating the Body People's Body Practices: Notes about the Relationship between Culture and Health

This paper is a narrative bibliographic review, aiming to understand the relationship between body practices and health of riverine residents, from an anthropological point of view. In rivers, over bridges, it is in this environment that specificities mean that certain practices do not take place and others need to be maintained. Although it is understood that there is a relationship between physical education and health, there is also a need to question the concepts implicit in this relationship, considering that it is also the result of a biological-social hybrid. The cultural phenomena related to everyday body practices that occur in the cultural context of riparian occur in a systemic, dialectic and contextualized way in which all aspects are configured as revealing the subject's way of life and as indicators in collective health. In order to understand this universe, we have to effectively dive into the context without conceiving a reality that the riverine is an isolated being, mainly because its relations occur within networks. It is necessary to visualize the shortening of distances through the technological apparatuses that constitute aspects of the scenario where the island community develops a typical way of life, characterizing a kind of belonging, which is governed by various ways of looking at the world that are fruitful. of interactions, of knowledge, of doing, of a network. The riverine culture, therefore, is always rebuilt with the ebb and flow of the tides, as well as its relationship with health. The networks and their symbolic manifestations are the fruit and instrument of the way of life of these peoples. It is necessary to emphasize the importance of studies involving the so-called Social Epidemiology, because the information obtained through these researches, when analyzed within their specificities, allows a broader and more real view of the health-disease phenomenon.

RC04-40.7

CAREGNATO, CELIA ELIZABETE* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)
RAIZER, LEANDRO (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), Brazil)
BASSIS, ANANDA (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)
PEDROSO, MURILO (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Transiciones Educacionales Entre Los Niveles Medio y Superior En El Contexto Brasileño: Selectividades y Desigualdades

Este artículo discute la transición entre las etapas de la escolarización dentro del sistema educativo, considerando las transformaciones que ocurrieron en el sistema educativo brasileño en las últimas dos décadas. El objetivo es analizar cómo ocurren las trajectorias de los grupos de estudiantes considerando la relación entre acceso, permanencia, éxito y deserción. El acceso a subsistemas públicos o privados no es igual, ya que está sujeto a disputas por vacantes en escuelas o universidades selectivas, ya sea debido al pago de aranceles ecolares u otros instrumentos selectivos derivados del limite de vacantes ofrecidas en instituciones públicas o gratuitas. Para analizar las transiciones educativas en este contexto, algunas de nuestras inspiraciones teóricas provienen de Pierre Bourdieu y Pedro Abrantes. Metodológicamente, el estudio utiliza datos secundarios (censo) y primarios (encuesta) sobre admisión, inscripción y finalización en los niveles medio y superior. Además, son considerados indicadores sobre el origen social, capital cultural, trayectoria y proyectos de vida de los estudiantes. El análisis muestra que, a pesar de los avances recientes, existen estratificaciones que marcan las desigualdades y que se presentan especialmente selectivas en las fases de transición entre las etapas de la escolaridad, como en el nivel medio y en la transición para la educación superior. Las políticas de acciones afirmativas para segmentos de la población socioeconómica y étnica previamente excluidos, contrastan con las tendencias sistémicas, sin embargo, desde el punto de vista de las políticas públicas destinadas a democratizar la educación, la amplitud e intensidad de estas políticas deben profundizarse para abordar las desigualdades con más vigor.

RC30-376.6

CARELLI, RODRIGO* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

KESSELMAN, DONNA* (Université Paris-Est Créteil, France)

The Regulation of TNC Companies and Drivers: An International Comparison of the Challenges of Digital Platform Work

We are currently co-editing a special issue for the *Chronique International de l'IRES* (Institut d'Etudes Economiques et Sociales, France) comparing the form of regulating the work status of ride-sharing drivers in 9 countries and the European Union (European Union, France, United Kingdom, Spain, Italy, Germany, United States, Canada, Brazil).

This issue of the *Chronique Internationale* proposes to develop a comparative analysis of the various forms of emerging frames of regulation in the individual passengier sector in urban settings in countries in the global North and South. This sector has been chosen as well as it is illustrative of processes underway where states are introducing new forms of regulation that are surpassing the typical tripartite relationship of « employeur, trade union, government » as it had been practiced more or less in all countries. This new framework of regulation creates more space for other stake-holders including drivers associations and consumers, cooperatives, etc. It is essential to analyse the breadth and forms of resistance, be they individual and collective, to be able to grasp the dynamics of the emerging forms of regulation (more or less institutionalised, more or less broad, more or less lasting over time) that have been recently observed (Chagny, 2019, Azaïs *et al.*, 2017).

We propose to share our conclusion and our work on the follow-up project.

RC39-498.4

CARLOS, EUZENEIA* (Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo,)

MAGALHÃES SANTOS, LARISSA* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brasil, Brazil)

Civil Society Mobilizations: Repertoires and Coalitions in the Context of Rio Doce Disaster

The article investigates the role of civil society organizations in the context of the River Doce disaster. It resulting from the Fundão dam rupture in Mariana, Brazil, from the Samarco-Vale-BHP Billiton mining companies. Despite the asymmetry of power and resources in relations between state, companies and affected people, the governance of the social-environmental disaster of the Rio Doce has been characterized by the administrative management of conflicts with extrajudicial instruments for negotiated conflict resolution (Conduct Adjustment Terms - TACs), unlike judicialization. In a marginal position to the circuit of extrajudicial devices, organizations of affected persons interact with ministerial bodies, the justice system, the legislature, entities and academic sectors producing strategies and repertoires of action that go beyond the norms of terms and instances established for negotiated conflict resolution. This article seeks to analyze the mobilization of civil society to guarantee the rights of the affected, identifying the repertoires of confrontation and the coalitions in the field of the affected, throughout the process of reparation. Analyzing the TACs, the strategic field of action of the affected, and the respective repertoire and coalitions, we examine how skilled actors in the field of the affected act to influence the decision-making process on reparations and compensations. The analysis combines the Theory of Strategic Fields of Action (Fligstein, McAdam 2011, 2012) and Theories of Social Movements (Tilly, Tarrow 2007; Tilly 2008). The empirical research is based mixed method research in the three-year investigation of the socio-environmental disaster (2015-2018): (i) survey of semi-structured questionnaire applied to social movement activists and civil organizations; (ii) documentary research on TACs and reparation measures and; (iii) participant observation. We defend the argument that the pursue for influence by civil society actors on the governance system of disaster occurs through contestation, cooperation relations and coalition.

RC05-66.2

CARLOS FREGOSO, GISELA* (Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico)

Documentar El Rol Que Juega El Color De Piel En El Antirracismo Mexicano

En esta ponencia hablaré sobre la manera en cómo documentamos algunos casos de antirracismo en México para el proyecto Antirracismo Latinoamericano en tiempos Postraciales (LAPORA) desde la Universidad de Cambridge. En el proyecto se buscó documentar el antirracismo desde tres ámbitos: el Estado, organizaciones civiles y movimientos sociales. El proyecto tomó una perfectiva histórica-estructural pero también personal sobre cómo hemos vivido el racismo. Ahí nos dimos cuenta de que la mayoría de las personas que movilizaban el tema eran mujeres y uno de los factores más complejos de abordar fue el rol que tiene el color de piel en las lógicas de opresión racial. Además, gracias a estrategias como las entrevistas a actores clave, pudimos conocer las trayectorias personales de dichos actores y saber la forma en que el racismo les cruzaba de manera individual y emocional. Es decir, para comprender el posicionamiento antirracista que cada actor movilizaba desde el Estado, las ONGs o el movimiento social, era necesario no solamente ver el locus de enunciación de quién daba cuenta de ese antirracismo, sino cómo el tema le tocaba en su trayectoria personal. Estrategias como la observación me permitió da cuenta la manera en que ese discurso antirracista movilizaba recursos y "negociaban el antirracismo in situ" en un contexto de mestizaje, destacando que una de las conversaciones más difíciles era hablar sobre el rol que juega el color de piel en la opresión racial. Por ejemplo, desde lo indígena se le daba espacio a la discusión, pero se llevaba a cabo mediante metáforas como "los indígenas somos el color de la tierra"; mientras que, desde lo mestizo, sus discursos minimizaban su importancia dándole más peso a elementos culturales.

RC24-291.4

CARMO, ROBERTO* (University of Campinas, Brazil)

ANAZAWA, TATHIANE MAYUMI* (National Institute for Space Research, Brazil)

CAMARGO, KELLY CRISTINA* (University of Campinas, Brazil)

SCHMIDT, AUGUSTO FREDERICO* (University of Campinas, Brazil)

The Social Construction of Water Crises and the Spatiality of Supply Systems: The Cases of the Megacities São Paulo and Shanghai

In the context of limitations of natural resource systems, development processes in the Anthropocene and the dynamics arising from human activity, this article aims to analyze how recent water crises have threatened two megacities: Shanghai (China) and São Paulo (Brazil). This analysis seeks to go beyond simple correlations of demographic variables such as population growth with environmental issues, to discuss how different populations – with particularities in their cultural, economic and ecological diversity – appropriate and manage these resources. Water crises go beyond availability issues due to low rainfall and different water uses, and are mediated by various conflicts. The social construction must incorporate historical, cultural, economic and political processes in order to understand how they acted in the past and continue to influence the process of producing, maintaining and reproducing unequal conditions of access to water. At times of water scarcity, emergency measures that disregard the social construction of the problem have little effect on conflict resolution, and thus perpetuate the vulnerability of the affected population. The technical and short-term solutions to water crises that affect the two megacities, rely on water transposition between different regions and result in a relationship of interdependence and highlight existing disputes that may occur in scarcity scenarios. Conflicts involving water resources presented in this research consist of the connection of the Beijing and Shanghai macro-regions – through the South-to-North Water Diversion Project, and the São Paulo-Rio de Janeiro hydromegalopolis – connecting waters from the Paraíba do Sul and Piracicaba-Capivari-Jundiaí basins. Despite differences in the contexts of management and distribution of water resources in those two cases, this debate proposes applying hydromegalopolis as analytical spatiality, assessing similarities between Brazil and China, in water management, considering the asymmetries of the different actors inserted in the dynamics of the regions involved.

RC31-395.1

CARNICER, JAVIER* (Universität Hamburg, Germany)

Transnational Mobility, Education and Social Positioning between Brazil and Germany

Migration from Brazil to Europe has increased since the 1990s. Social inequality and poverty have been important drivers, but there is also migration among qualified specialists as well as students seeking higher education. This latter type of migration has been mostly related to high and middle-class contexts, since it requires a considerable amount of economic and academic resources. In this way, the transnationalisation of education seems to enforce new social inequalities between those who do and those who do not have access to the transnational educational market.

For the middle and upper classes international mobility is viewed as an educational strategy. For socially underprivileged migrants, however, it is perceived as a source of educational disadvantage. Below the middle-classes, migration (or mobility) has been seldom studied as an educational strategy and we know little about how educational aspirations and strategies influence families' and young people's decisions to migrate and how this might impact on transnational social spaces.

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

This paper will present selected results of an exploratory study about transnational education and social positioning between Brazil and Europe. Drawing on multi-sited ethnographical research and interviews along migration networks between Brazil and Germany, the study investigates the connections between migration decisions, educational strategies and transnational family organization in different social contexts. Findings from this research indicate that educational aspirations are an important reason for migration decisions of underprivileged migrants. In these cases, migration is related to educational upward mobility.

The contribution will discuss how transnational, educational aspirations are developed as well as the institutional and informal support structures that helped to realize them. These structures result partly of the „crisis of care" (Fraser), and are therefore gendered. The presentation will also show how migrants from disadvantaged social backgrounds actively take part in the transnationalisation of education.

RC02-26.5

CARO MOLINA, PAMELA* (, Chile)

El Muro De La Maternidad En Trabajadoras Mineras: Conflictos y Prácticas Organizacionales

La industria minera en Chile en la última década ha aumentado su preocupación por crecer en participación femenina, desplegando una serie de acciones orientadas a atracción y retención de mujeres en áreas de la cadena de valor principal. Sin embargo, no se han abordado en profundidad las barreras y tensiones que enfrentan las trabajadoras para abordar de manera saludable el equilibrio entre trabajo productivo y maternidad, levantando interrogantes acerca del cuidado como cuestión social, conciliación y corresponsabilidad (género, intergeneracional, participación Estado y mercado), en un rubro productivo que cuenta con condiciones estructurales que complejizan dicho equilibrio, como el sistema de turnos, distancia geográfica y modalidad de campamentos. A través de una investigación en curso con fondos públicos, hemos podido levantar información empírica en torno a las principales tensiones que experimentan las mujeres, los recursos desplegados para enfrentarlas, así como la percepción del entorno cultural y de las prácticas empresariales implementadas o diseñadas en materia de conciliación. La investigación se basó en una metodología cualitativa, a través de la realización de entrevistas en profundidad a 33 mujeres y 12 hombres, de distintos cargos ocupacionales, así como a una decena de informantes claves (industria, estado, organismos técnicos). Ocupando para el análisis, la teoría de género (Scott, 2008), el concepto de trayectorias ocupacionales (Madero y Mora, 2011) tensionadas y la capacidad de agencia (Sen, 2000), dentro de los principales hallazgos encontramos la prevalencia de "neutralidad de género", como forma de privatizar los problemas y soluciones en materia de cuidado en madres trabajadoras, el "fantasma de la maternidad" omnipresente en trabajadoras jóvenes que aspiran a un desarrollo de carrera al interior de la industria, hostilidad y sesgo de culpabilidad en el entorno cultural homosocial, fragilidad y actitud dubitativa en las estrategias empresariales, y débil presencia del Estado en materia legislativa y de políticas públicas.

RC47-576.2

CARRANO, PAULO* (Universidade Federal Fluminense, Brazil)

BRENNER, ANA (State University Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Jóvenes y Acción Colectiva En Brasil y América Latina: Multiplicidad De Actores y Formas De Protesta

Formas contemporáneas de acción colectiva, compromisos políticos y protestas de jóvenes actores desafían nuestra capacidad de análisis en sintonía con movimientos en curso. El esfuerzo es inventariar singularidades y cotejar secciones transversales de movilizaciones que se manifiestan con significados similares en diferentes partes del mundo. Analizamos acciones colectivas en Brasil, México y Chile. En 2013, hubo manifestaciones masivas de intensidad y enfoques variados en Brasil que alcanzaron su punto máximo en junio. El fenómeno fue nombrado de diferentes maneras por la prensa, los medios alternativos y los analistas políticos: "jornada", "manifestaciones", "revuelta", "protestas", "revolución callejera". A pesar de la dificultad de nombrar el fenómeno, lo llamaremos "jornadas de junio de 2013". Se puede decir que las movilizaciones en este período no estaban dentro de una "agenda juvenil" hacia plataformas de reclamos o protestas generacionales. Las frustraciones que han cruzado el rango de edad se han puesto en juego y parecen haberse originado en la baja capacidad de respuesta del estado al conjunto heterogéneo de demandas de la sociedad. Otras dos expresiones de la juventud en confrontación política, # YoSoy132 en México y las movilizaciones estudiantiles en Chile, se tomarán como ejemplos de las nuevas formas y modalidades de acción de jóvenes latinoamericanos. Los cambios estructurales, socioeconómicos y culturales en los sistemas educativos y las potencialidades de las NTIC configuran los contornos sociales en los que se desarrollan las acciones colectivas de los jóvenes analizadas. Es evidente que el desafío al estado por derechos y la desconfianza de los instituidos son caras de la misma moneda de conflicto puesta en juego por los colectivos juveniles. La agenda de

investigación juvenil plantea la necesidad de articular análisis que puedan contemplar tanto la acción colectiva juvenil como la complejidad de los fenómenos relacionados con los procesos de individuación en los tiempos contemporáneos.

RC41-JS-41.4

CARRANZA TORRES, JAVIER ANDRES* (GeoCensos Foundation, Colombia)

Map 4 Census: An Innovative Experiment for Census Cartography Data Collection through Civil Society

The Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data encourages data partnerships between external parties and National Statistical Offices (NSOs) to embrace a collaborative data revolution. Some statistical authorities are consequently aware of the need of data partnerships with third parties, particularly when pushed by the need of optimizing shrinking budgets for the collection of data .

In fact, since last round of censuses in 2010 data collection techniques at NSOs have greatly evolved and new arrangements have been essayed, including census data returns filled in digital formats. Also, pioneer statistical offices are experimenting with civil society groups using open crowdsourced platforms. For instance, the NSO of Canada worked out in 2016/2017 a single inventory of the location and attributes of buildings with the aid of the local *OpenStreetMap* community, essaying an unprecedented collaboration.

It seems that NSOs are considering in the future of their censuses to optimize budgets, but indeed they are transforming their data ecosystem increasing the external participation of civil society: GeoCensos Foundation, a citizen rooted NGO, is essaying a tailored solution by both supporting the production and use of crowdsourced open data through civil society at an NSO in Central America to add value to the preparation phase of the next census.

This paper will portray the MAP 4 CENSUS project highlighting its values and fundamentals in the preparation of the census for El Salvador. This description will not only include the assessment of co-creative training formats taking place in this scheme but will also explain the role that the different actors within the involved processes have. Identifying and analyzing roles can lead to answers about how to deal with the empowerment needs of the newly involved participants, provoking enlightening insights about the potential of the project and its impact.

RC47-585.2

CARRASCOSA VON GLEHN SCHWENCK, BEATRIZ* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brazil)

Feminist Solidarity Economy and Social Movements: The Experience of the Association of Women in Solidarity Economy of São Paulo

Drawing on the case of the Association of Women in the Solidarity Economy of São Paulo (AMESOL), this paper questions the relationship between solidarity-based economic practices and participation in social movements. It is based on an "action-research" with AMESOL[1], which consisted in producing knowledge on and for the development of AMESOL and of feminist solidarity economy, taking into account the close relations between the political, economic and domestic spheres.

Based on this particular position, the paper argues that:

The construction of relationship between solidarity economy and social movements must take into account the plurality of these movements (here feminist, solidarity economy and black movements), which can reinforce each other, but also be fraught with tension.

The genealogy of these movements, in particular their degree and form of institutionalization in public policies, is a key factor in determining the possibilities of mutual reinforcement and supportive economic practices or, on the contrary, the risks of blockage.

Women's involvement in social movements is permanently linked to their work in production, commercialisation and domestic work and is only possible under this condition. This involvement takes the form not only of a struggle, but also and above all of participation in local public spaces, where relations of production and gender can gradually be renegotiated.

Action-research provides the theorists involved in the transformation of these relationships with the experience of the tensions outside and inside the organization (here AMESOL) and the possibility of becoming attentive to the often discreet and indirect paths of renegotiating these relationships and trying to overcome differences.

[1] Within the project "Economia Feminista e Solidária: ações para o fortalecimento da autonomia econômica das mulheres" (funding: SENAES; coordination : Prof. Fábio Sánchez, UFSCar).

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RC37-468.5

CARRETERO BELTRAN, CESAR* (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de México, Mexico)

No Hay Lugar, Como El Hogar. La Autoconstrucción En Ecatepec y Su Relación Con El Imaginario Colectivo Desde El Arte Colaborativo y La Transdisciplina.

Ecatepec es un municipio del Estado de México cuyas dinámicas, sociales, políticas y de seguridad pública son parte de la nota roja en el país, en este contexto, los medios de comunicación han magnificado, masificado y construido una narrativa que incide al interior y al exterior de este espacio conurbado, impidiendo generar miradas alternativas que no invisivilcen a las personas que radican en este lugar y se alejan la visión conflictiva se ha erigido sobre este entorno. Por tal motivo, está investigación pretende averiguar ¿de que forma el discurso mediático generado en torno a Ecatepec, altera el arraigo que los habitantes sienten al espacio geográfico y a sus hogares? Explorando la forma en que una posible identidad es expresada en la construcción misma de una vivienda y de las experiencias de vida en un entorno como lo es la periferia de la Ciudad de México.

RC24-281.1

CARRILLO, IAN* (University of Oklahoma, USA)

Regulation and Reaction: Studying the Agrarian Elite Counter-Revolution Against Environmental and Climate Policies

In January 2019, as one of his first acts as president, Jair Bolsonaro closed the Ministry of Labor, thus fulfilling a campaign pledge to business groups to weaken protections for workers and the environment. A crucial source of electoral support came from the agri-business lobby, who were eager to liberalize the regulation of activities in fields, forests, and factories. In this paper, I ask: how did racial and class grievances shape the agrarian elite backlash to laws regulating environmentally hazardous activities? To answer this question, I draw from 16 months of qualitative and ethnographic research in Brazil, where I conducted interviews with 70 elites from the sugar-ethanol industry. Producers in this industry have confronted increased pressure to improve labor and environmental practices, as Brazil sought to position itself as a global supplier of sustainable sugar and ethanol. I argue that agrarian elites saw a liberalized regulatory regime useful not only for increasing business profits but also as a promising pathway for restoring the class and race relations that labor and environmental laws had undermined. The paper first details the revival of rural regulation, with federal taskforces combatting slave labor and deforestation in the Amazon and eventually expanding oversight into traditional agribusiness areas. By mandating labor and environmental improvements at rural worksites, regulatory enforcement conferred new rights to a largely non-white workforce and protected natural resources long susceptible to exploitation. The second part discusses the backlash from white agrarian elites, who saw federal intervention as undermining the authority and autonomy to command labor and environment that was central to the racial and class order. This conservative reaction resulted in a campaign to delegitimize regulations, state inspectors, and pro-regulatory politicians, eventually elevating right-wing populism as a strategy for returning power to the rural elite.

RC07-86.1

CARROLL, WILLIAM* (University of Victoria, Canada)

Contending Hegemonic Projects in an Era of Climate Breakdown

Amid deepening climate crisis the longstanding hegemonic project of fossil capitalism now jostles with two contending projects, namely, climate capitalism and energy democracy. Climate capitalism's system-friendly reforms are a formula for continuity in change, managed from above. They appeal to subjectivities already normalized within fossil-fueled consumer capitalism, and portend only minor shifts in capitalism's historical bloc. In contrast, energy democracy presents a bundle of non-reformist reforms pointing toward a possible exit from capitalism, and recruits support from social forces excluded from the hegemonic bloc. This paper situates these projects within an organic crisis of capitalist civilization that is both political-economic and ecological. Whereas climate capitalism embodies a passive revolution intent on saving capitalism from its own ecocidal tendencies, energy democracy, through a green transformation, points toward democratic eco-socialism. The paper outlines the social forces and discourses that vivify and organize these alternative projects, and their prospects in the current conjuncture of visibly impending climatic tipping points.

RC02-29.1

CARROLL, WILLIAM* (University of Victoria, Canada)

Regime of Obstruction: Fossil Capital and the Construction of Hegemony in a Northern Petro-State

This paper reports on an interdisciplinary study of the relations and contours of a powerful regime of obstruction within contemporary Canada. Rooted in the political economy of fossil capitalism, and conjoined to a panoply of hegemonic practices that reach into civil and political society, and into Indigenous communities whose land claims and worldviews challenge state mandated property rights, the regime is driven by the quest for profit through the carbon extraction that continues to fuel capital accumulation globally. The regime combines several modalities of power – economic, political and cultural – operating at different scales to form an historical bloc supporting business-as-usual. Prospects for crafting an alternative historical bloc pursuing a socially just escape route from impending climate catastrophe are briefly taken up.

RC06-81.5

CARTER, JULIA* (University of the West of England, United Kingdom)

White Wedding Traditions and Inequalities in Britain

The (British) white wedding offers a unique lens for studying a number of social and cultural phenomena from practices of intimacy, consumption, and romance to macro level studies of economics, value and exchange. The wedding also represents an ideal focus for studying the intersection of intimacies and inequalities as it acts as a location for the practice and performance of intimacy which simultaneously encapsulates historical and contemporary gender inequalities. In Britain, weddings largely remain the purview of women who are expected to organise, plan and take the most value from the day. This paper aims to make an additional argument: that it is specifically *white* femininity and *white* traditions that are associated with British white weddings. I take a theoretical perspective to explore these issues further, using Vasquez and Wetzel's (2009) concept of cultural toolkits, Pitcher's (2014) culturally appropriate consumption and Gilroy's postcolonial nostalgia to explore the racialization of British weddings. Aiming to interrogate the notion of tradition in white wedding culture, the argument draws on materials from research of British wedding shows, including: micro-interviews, a bridal magazine and photographs taken by the author. This paper starts from the premise that white weddings in the UK are more than just white in dress colour, they are seen as emblematic of 'whiteness' and relatedly 'Britishness', despite Britain's long history of racial integration which would have had an inevitable impact on such a porous social ritual. Thus, while wedding traditions may have become increasingly reflective of diverse histories and cultural traditions, in the UK they are seen as a last bastion of white British identity. In this way, I demonstrate some of the ways in which wedding traditions are racialized as white and provided as legitimating resources for white racial authenticity.

RC43-537.1

CARVALHO, HUANA* (Université de Lyon, EVS UMR 5600, ENTPE, France)

Housing Policy in Brazil and France: New Roles for Public and Private Developers

Since the last world financial crisis, public developers have been displaced from their historical role by the rise of private developers in the production of social and affordable housing. This process creates new relationships between public and private actors, reshaping housing policies in contexts as diverse as Brazil and France. Considering public housing developers are not passive actors, the research proposes to explore their emerging practices evolving towards new managerial expertise in the financial sphere. If these practices enable their institutional reproduction, the hypothesis of the research concerns the fact they also change in a dialectical overcoming the nature of their role as "manager of the real estate capital" (Topalov, 1976). Ultimately, it results in the financialization of the housing policy. Grounded in a qualitative fieldwork on the biggest Brazilian and French public housing developers, the research explores documental sources and around fifty semi-structured interviews conducted between 2016 and 2018. This material, which bases the hypothesis, is interpreted through a theoretical framework in the intersection of urban studies and sociology of management.

RC04-46.4

CARVALHO, JOÃO MAURO* (UNESP, Brazil)
LAHUERTA, MILTON (UNESP - FCL/Ar, Brazil)

National Appropriation of International Guidelines for Educational Reform and the Promotion of a Market-Oriented Citizenship: A Case Study from the Brazilian Educational Reform of the 1990s

In the last decades, many international reports have focused the importance of education for the promotion of development. To achieve this result, they argue, education needs to fit to a new social context, adapting to the constant change that mark contemporary societies, such as technological innovation, changes in the sphere of work and production, new subjectivities and ways of participation in society. Our goal is to explain how this international rhetoric, as promoted by international organizations, has served as a guideline for reshaping the national systems of education. For this purpose, we aim to analyse the case of the educational reform that occurred in Brazil during the 1990's. We focus the analysis on the reports that served as normative guideline for the reform. We consider those reports as a form of legitimization and mediation of reform proposals. In analysing those reports with the methodological approach of the objective hermeneutics, it was possible to reconstruct the sense of the political process of the reform, explaining how it deals with the international normative guidelines. In doing so, we can explain how the national appropriation of the international guidelines products a market-based notion of justice, that shapes the educational system as a form of social selection of those able to take part in citizenship according to its capacity to compete in the market. That notion of competent citizenship based on performance restricts the commitment of the national state to the promotion of an equitable notion of citizenship as a way to diminish inequalities.

RC16-201.8

CARVALHO, JOÃO MAURO* (UNESP, Brazil)

Social Networks and the Rise of New Forms of Authoritarianism

In the last years, the world has testified the emergence of new authoritarian leaders that risen from the core of the liberal democratic societies of the western world. That reminds us from the warning of Adorno that the worst threat against democracy are the authoritarian tendencies that are latent in the democratic societies. Our goal is to analyse those authoritarian tendencies as they appears in the social networks. The social networks, a singular way of social interaction mediated by the new forms of digital technology, are a central tool in the contemporary political process. As the early Critical Theory examined the binding between political authoritarianism and the technologies of the culture industry, the binding between that specific form of social interaction and the predominance of the authoritarian political attitude in the contemporary society must be analysed. With that analysis, it is possible to understand the conditions of the political authoritarianism and the ways to preserve the democratic politics against the authoritarian claim that rise against it. For this purpose, this work intends to present a theoretical discusion and an empirical analysis of social interaction mediated by the digital media, reconstructing the logic of the interaction within the social networks and explaining how that specific way of interaction leads to the reproduction of political polarization, of authoritarian attitudes and the closure of potential forms of dialogical elaboration of the political conflict. With the predominance of that kind of interaction, the social networks appear as a fertile field for the spread of new forms of authoritarianism, which must be object of a Critical Theory compromised with the diagnosis of the present.

RC28-329.2

CARVALLO ARRAU, FERNANDO* (Universidad de Chile, Chile)
BECKER BOZO, IGNACIO* (, Chile)

Expansión De La Educación Superior y Subempleo En Chile

Durante las últimas décadas, la educación superior chilena ha experimentado una expansión en su matrícula sin precedentes, a la luz de un proceso de mercadización y privatización de las instituciones y el acceso a la educación terciaria. Esto ha tenido como consecuencia un acelerado proceso de credencialización de la población. Esta expansión ha provocado una serie de fenómenos, destacando un financiamiento preponderantemente privado por medio de una elevada tasa de endeudamiento de los egresados y desertores; diferencias formativas significativas entre carreras y programas similares que se relaciona con una valoración diferenciada de las credenciales en el mercado del trabajo según la institución emisora; y una alta tasa de subutilización de la fuerza de trabajo. En este sentido, el objetivo de la presente ponencia es caracterizar este último fenómeno desde la perspectiva del subempleo por competencias. Para ello, utilizaremos las fuentes de datos de la Encuesta Nacional de Empleo, encuesta de carácter mensual que caracteriza la estructura ocupacional chilena, desde inicios de la década, hasta el último trimestre disponible a la fecha (2010-2019). Dentro de los principales resultados destaca las diferencias en el subempleo según el tipo de institución de egreso de la fuerza de trabajo, encontrando que en los egresados de las nuevas instituciones de educación superior privadas se reporta una mayor tasa de subempleo que en instituciones de educación superior estatales o tradicionales. Los resultados nos permiten inferir que la expansión de la educación terciaria no ha implicado un consecuente mejoramiento en las condiciones de trabajo de los egresados de ésta. Es más, si consideramos que la expansión educativa se ha concentrado en las instituciones de educación privada no tradicional, podemos inferir que la expansión privatizadora ha jugado un papel en el aumento de la subutilización de la población ocupada.

RC02-37.3

CASAGRANDE, DIEGO* (Federal University of São Carlos, Brazil)
CANDIDO, SILVIO EDUARDO* (Federal University of São Carlos - UFSCar, Brazil)

State, Market and Defense of Competition from the Perspective of Economic Sociology: Transformations in the Trajectories and Social Positions of Cade Agents

The aim of this work is introduce an analytical perspective on the transformations at the agent profiles (counselors) of CADE between 1994 and 2019. Based in this strand, it searches to understand how and which level of intensity the social links of these agents influenced, from direct or indirect way, the organ decisions in the field of Brazilian Economical Regulation. The research purpose is based in the theoretical discussions concerning the links that exists between State, market and competitive defense. Historically, when assuming a mediation function next to the economic field, specially through the regulatory agencies, the State became linked to the market. The view of economic sociology says that State and market can´t be characterized like antagonistic elements, in view of the social, political and legal constructions established between both. In order to achieve the central goal that was purposed, the empirical research of this work will occur from a qualitative approach, in which the prosopography will be adopted as a lifting and data analysis instrument. Using the approach in question, it has like intention map the CADE agents trajectories in their respective fields, inside and outside of the organ, being this review based in the sociological notion of *habitus,* idealized by Pierre Bourdieu. Before this scenario, this study intends to demonstrate, in its results, that the CADE judgements in the Brazilian competitive sphere aren´t ruled only in political and legal aspects, but also and essentially in the social and professional positions of the agents that find inserted in the functional dynamics of institution.

RC04-46.3

CASAGRANDE, NATALIA* (Unesp - Universidade Estadual Paulista, Brazil)
ABDIAN, GRAZIELA (Unesp - Universidade Estadual Paulista, Brazil)

Los Reflejos Del Neoliberalismo En La Educación Básica: La Sustitución Del Ideal De Democracia Por El Discurso De La Calidad Total.

La discusión sobre la relatividad de la efectividad de las políticas educativas democráticas brasileñas inserta la pregunta sobre la posibilidad de que estas políticas estén en línea con los reflejos de un proyecto neoliberal y conservador. Por lo tanto, es plausible reflexionar sobre la existencia de un proyecto cuyo objetivo sería continuar excluyendo a los menos privilegiados y considerados injustificables, en un escenario camuflado por el disfraz de la democracia. De este contexto surge la inspiración para el presente trabajo, cuyo objetivo principal es verificar el desempeño del proyecto neoliberal en relación con el reemplazo del ideal de democratización por el concepto de Gestión de Calidad Total (TQM) y la consecuente dualización y exclusión social generada por un falso ideal de democracia. Este propósito tendrá como objeto de investigación la Base Nacional Curricular Común (BNCC) que se refiere a la Educación Primaria, más específicamente a los Años Iniciales (1 ° a 5 ° año), principalmente en relación con el período de alfabetización (1 ° y 2 ° año), en función de Esta etapa demuestra más claramente las desigualdades culturales y económicas iniciales que tienden a reproducirse en un contexto neoliberal, además de la relación entre la alfabetización y la formación de ciudadanía. Por lo tanto, se entiende que la investigación busca demostrar la posible contradicción en el desempeño de las políticas educativas, democráticas e inclusivas, en un contexto neoliberal.

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RC20-247.1

CASES, RIZZA KAYE* (University of the Philippines-Diliman, Philippines)

Comparing Filipino Migration to New York and London: Divergent Histories, Commodified Care, and Migrant Networks

Comparing Filipino migration to New York and London presents an opportunity to examine how historical ties as well as labor market demands and changing immigration policies shape contemporary migration streams and migrant networks in both cities. In order to highlight how contexts shape migration experiences and networking, I compare Filipinos in similar occupations (domestics, nurses, and care workers) in both sides of the Atlantic. Doing so shifts the focus not on whether migrant groups are similar or different from each other but what sort of variations can we observe by looking into the same migrant group in two different contexts.

Apart from spatial comparison, I also track how support networks evolve from before coming to London or New York to post-migration adjustments and further settlement. I show how familial ties play an almost exclusive role in facilitating and supporting the movement of Filipino migrants given the emphasis of the 1965 US immigration law on family reunification and the long-standing relationship of the Philippines with its colonial master. This was not the case in London. While family members and relatives shaped the decisions of some to move to London instead of another destination, most of the research participants relied on former employers or recruitment agencies to enter London. These differences in pre-migration networks then shape subsequent network formations in each global city.

Situating the particular cases in macro- level context, I also describe how despite the divergent migration histories of Filipinos in the US and the UK, the current trend is one of concentration of migrant Filipino workers in the care sector in both countries. I explore how this is predominantly driven both by the need and demand for care labor in the US and the UK as well as the Philippine state-led marketization of high-quality workers as an export commodity.

RC31-391.5

CASES, RIZZA KAYE* (University of the Philippines-Diliman, Philippines)

Comparing Pre- and Post-Migration Support Networks of Filipinos in London and New York: Continuity, Stability, and Changes

The role of social networks in creating and sustaining migration flows, as well as in the adjustment and settlement of migrants, has long been recognized in migration studies. Pre-migration networks are opportunity structures that facilitate movements of would-be migrants to destination countries. Post-migration, migrants have to adjust to their new environment and circumstances. In this phase of the migration process, the function of migrant networks becomes adaptive (Gurak & Caces, 1992). Newly-arrived migrants must generate support and assistance from old and new ties. In cases when support from pre-existing connections (usually familial ties) is inadequate or unavailable, newcomers have to look for alternative sources of assistance.

This paper compares the support networks of 134 respondents (58 in London and 76 in New York) in three migration phases: before coming to London or New York; initial period of adjustment; and the current network as a result of the subsequent process of settlement in the place of destination. A sociogram, comprised of four concentric circles corresponding to the level of importance of each actor named and divided into geographical locations of the relevant actors, is used for each migration phase to facilitate the reconstruction of pre- and post-migration support networks. Conceptually dividing the migration process in three phases provided the opportunity to explore how pre-migration networks shape the support networks of migrants upon arrival and settlement in places of destination, albeit retrospectively.

Embedding the elicitation of networks in participants' narratives helped remembering what they considered as relevant ties and provided a space for the interviewees to reflect and evaluate their social relationships. While employing such a strategy does not entirely eliminate the problem of forgetting, it is argued that it enhances the recall and enriches the data, thereby providing a better understanding of network dynamics before and after migration.

RC10-124.1

CASEY, CATHERINE* (Loughborough University, United Kingdom)

Democracy, Voice, and Corporate Governance: Public Interest and Worker Participation in Corporate Governance

Corporate ownership, governance, and control are frequently opaque to public observation. In most of the world, including in many democracies, corporate companies assert that the governance of private enterprises is exclusively the business of companies and their shareholders. Companies take account of public and worker interests only as a matter of discretionary largesse, or strategic advantage.

Earlier debates and efforts in regard to industrial democracy have resulted in some socially responsive developments in the governance of companies. Some national systems, prominently Germany, have instituted practices of labour participation in substantive decision-making. But these modes of corporate governance, in global comparison, are rare. They are typically obscured by well-known and highly salient conventions of shareholder-privileged corporate governance common in Anglo-American political economies and their spheres of influence. Industrial democracy debates in recent decades in Anglo-American systems seldom pursue worker participation in highest level corporate decision-making. They more typically focus on workers' voice expression at workplace level and trade union collective bargaining. While these are vitally important, this paper argues for renewed critical attention to conventional Anglo-American corporate governance, its conceptions, interests, and practices.

This paper argues that conventional corporate governance poses considerable problems to democratic publics. It exposes the contradictions and ideologies of so-called shareholder sovereignty and narrow conception of fiduciary duties. It contends that greater political attention to corporate governance can assist labour actors, including trade unions, in formulating and enacting more effective and extensive participatory processes, including in transnational corporations at global levels.

RC25-307.1

CASSILDE, STEPHANIE* (Ronin Institute for Independent Scholarship, Belgium)
PIRET, SÉVERINE (Independent Psychologist, Belgium)

The Languages of Trauma. Insights from Homeless Mothers' Narratives in Wallonia and Brussels

Public policies and social work devices toward homeless people give evidence about the ways these people are seen throughout decades, from people to be punished for their status to people who need strong care. However, the phenomenon seems endless; no universal or global idea were found to cope with it. Following the long history of attempts to improve this situation anyway, we focus here on trauma. Our research is positioned in two Walloon regions (Brussels and Wallonia).

While trauma daily life definition may be quite large, the clinical definition enables to clarify specific concerns toward homelessness. Indeed, trauma, as the effect of what threaten the physical and psychic survival, may be here underlined as a social fact. Including trauma in the already existing categorizations used in the social work fosters insights about some difficult paths to recover a home. It also has an influence about how the social work done is labelled, and on how homeless people are named.

On the basis of a corpus collected in 2015 in the framework of another research (Italiano and Kuçukyildiz, 2016), dedicated to the analysis of biographical discourses of homeless mothers toward their experience of violence, we proceed to a re-analysis of this material looking at the language of trauma. Looking at the language of trauma both from trauma measurement tools and from what is identify (or not) as a violence by the 30 homeless mothers met, highlights similarities but also some specificities of trauma for these women, in comparison to the audience met during the clinical practice in a psychiatric department. This leads to updated representations.

RC51-621.1

CASTAÑEDA ARREDONDO, ERIKA* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana Cuajimalpa, Mexico)

Between Agency and Aesthetics: The Performativity of the Migrant Bodies.

This communication will address the way in which certain works of *Tactical Media* make visible the condition of the border space, which is constructed and performed epistemologically to reproduce dominances that are inscribed in the bodies. I will also show how those projects address the condition of these bodies referring to their submission under a categorical racialization, and how they propose a resistance based on a poetic configuration, a counter-performativity that is opposed to the bio and necropolitical conditions that aggravate the displacement from one State to another.

But those counter-performativities for which the poetics of these projects are committed are also subject to agency by other means: by the intervention through which the projects have been constituted as artistic, and because that is an indication of the institutional agency that takes them as works of art, that is, the art institution has incorporated these works into a framework through which one can think in its cause, in its application in the process of undocumented migratory transit and, how does it relate to an artistic process.

As we will see, these projects are not self-sufficient, they require multiple agencies to be exercised in order to promote actions, to connect and resist, they are

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transitional objects. They focus on their agent capacity in order of setting up a policy that recognizes the actors in the process of expulsion. This *cosmopolitical* operation, following the concept of Isabelle Stengers in her article "The cosmopolitical proposal" (2005), is an operation to make present and visible, the conquest of a type of visibility that shows the impact of the necropolitical scenario erected around the border crossing. The scenario that these works resist and counter perform through a differentiated poetics that gathers numerous kinds of agencies.

RC52-634.4

CASTAÑEDA BERNAL, XÓCHITL* (Universidad de Guadalajara,)

INGUANZO ARIAS, BLANCA (Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico)

PÉREZ MORA, RICARDO (Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico)

PONCE DE LEÓN, OMAR (Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos, Mexico)

Profesionalización y Condiciones Institucionales De Los Investigadores Para La Producción Colectiva y Movilización Del Conocimiento.

La presente propuesta muestra el análisis comparativo de las condiciones de trabajo para la producción colectiva y movilización del conocimiento de los investigadores de un Centro de investigación Público, del Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología y una Universidad Pública Estatal (UPE). Tomando como base el Programa para el Desarrollo Profesional Docente para el Tipo Superior (PRODEP), que promueve la producción colectiva del conocimiento en el caso de la Universidad de Guadalajara como UPE y en contraparte un Centro de Investigación cuyas reglas de colaboración no se encuentran normadas. En el caso del SNI, promueve y fortalece, a través de la evaluación entre pares, la calidad científica de los investigadores en el contexto mexicano.

Una de los programas que es implementado a nivel nacional para incentivar la producción y movilización del conocimiento es el Sistema Nacional de Investigadores; que sin diferenciación normativa pueden ingresar tanto investigadores de las UPES como de los Centros de Investigación con diferentes implicaciones y resultados en la puesta en marcha.

Los resultados que se presentan forma parte de la investigación "Libertad académica y las condiciones para la producción colectiva del conocimiento", aplicada con base a una metodología cualitativa en la teoría fundamentada que contempló la aplicación de 22 entrevistas semi-estructuradas, cuyo análisis permitió la construcción deductiva-inductiva de categorías que posibilitaron la generación de aportes para este objeto de estudio.

En las conclusiones encontramos que a pesar de que existen programas que promueven la producción colectiva y movilización del conocimiento, existen condiciones institucionales que permiten o dificultan la libertad de los investigadores para la producción y movilización del conocimiento.

RC12-153.4

CASTELUCI, EDUARDO* (PPGS/USP, Brazil)

Plea Bargaining and the Contest to Transform Brazil's Criminal Justice System

This presentation discuss the transformation of Brazil's criminal justice system following the legislative investment of prosecutors and police authorities with the power to bargain plea deals in 2013. First, I locate such act of law as part of Brazilian's State efforts to comply with a series of transnational conventions against organized crime and corruption and examine the process of legal translation, underscoring the effects of path dependency and the activity of legal entrepreneurs. Then, I empirically assess the effective usage of such discretionary power. I show that it has been mainly employed by federal prosecutors working on major corruption scandals, as the widely known Operation Car Wash. I also show that the proceedings follow a peculiar pattern, one that starts with the incarceration of a suspect and ends with a plea agreement that will substantiate the conviction of a third party. In almost all of the public disclosed plea agreements, private actors were granted reduced sentences or immunity from prosecution in exchange of information that would latter become pivotal evidence against public actors. This pattern of legal practice leads to a differential treatment between the parties of a corrupt relation and, at the same time, establishes the legitimate meaning of corruption. I argue that this pattern is sustained by an inherently unstable consortium of interests among a group of criminal justice actors. Prosecutors have made several attempts to revoke the authorization of police authorities to bargain plea deals and to further decrease judicial oversight over the deals. Criminal justice actors are competing parties in the dispute over hegemonic control of the politics of criminalization. Finally, I indicate that such competition also plays a central role in the contest to transform Brazil's democracy, one which has corruption at its core.

RC19-237.3

CASTIGLIONI, ROSSANA* (Universidad Diego Portales, Chile)

Right-of-Center Governments and Social Policy Development in Latin America

From the late 1990s and early 2000s, Latin American countries increased social policy coverage, public social expenditures, and, in some cases, State participation in the provision of social services. In contrast to what happened in previous decades, countries governed by right-of-center presidents, also expanded social policies. In fact, all right-of-center-presidents introduced or developed non-contributory cash transfers, some expanded contributory transfers, and a few expanded services. Yet, we know relatively little about why, to what extent, and how the right favors expansionary social policy. This paper offers an analytical framework to explain the scope and type of social policy expansion that right-of-center Latin American governments and parties adopted. This framework takes insights from the comparative social policy literature of Latin America and it is also informed by the European literature on the welfare state and party politics, spatial competition, and right-wing parties. It argues that the scope and type of social policy expansion depend on a process of strategic adaptation of right-of-center parties to electoral competition. In this way, parties will strategically adapt to the relative ideological placement and size of the leading antagonist party as well as to the characteristics of the electorate they would like to attract. Social policy expansion under right-of-center parties and governments also depends on policy-makers' perceptions on the economic and/or political costs of promoting an expansionary reform vis-à-vis maintaining the status quo.

RC09-106.4

CASTILLO, JUAN CARLOS* (Universidad de Chile, Chile)

MALDONADO, LUIS (Pontificia Universidad Catolica of Chile, Chile)

ITURRA, JULIO (Centre for Social Conflict and Cohesion Studies, Chile)

Exposure to Information about Economic Inequality, Opportunity Beliefs and Redistributive Preferences: Results of a Panel Survey Experiment.

Social structures in contemporary societies have undergone significant changes over the last few decades. In advanced economies, there has been an increase in socio-economic inequality and pressure to dismantle the welfare state. Chilean society is not immune from such changes, but it has witnessed a substantial decrease in the level of poverty over the last 30 years. Recent studies have documented heterogeneous patterns in the policy attitudes among Chilean citizens in response to this and other changes. The present investigation aims to contribute to the understanding of the effect of information about dimensions of socio-economic inequality on citizens' beliefs. Based on previous pilot web surveys studies, this paper presents the results longitudinal web survey experiments which assess how information about changes in the social structure of Chilean society affect beliefs about meritocracy and redistributive preferences among the public over time. Guided by the opportunity model of beliefs about economic inequality, the presentation will discuss the design and results of a three wave panel (N=1,800) conducted in Chile during 2019. It is expected that the effect of information of poverty and inequality on redistributive preferences persist over time. Practical and theoretical implications of the results will also be discussed.

RC51-628.3

CASTILLO DE MESA, JOAQUIN* (Universidad de Málaga, Spain)

ÁLVAREZ-PÉREZ, PABLO (ISCTE-IUL, Portugal)

LÓPEZ PELÁEZ, ANTONIO (UNED, Spain)

FERREIRA, JORGE (ISCTE-IUL, Portugal)

Social Work and Online Social Networks in the Face of Social Emergencies. the #Brumadinho Case.

On December 14, 2018, a dam was broken in the Brazilian town of Brumadinho, which caused a mudslide in the surrounding areas and dragged many local citizens, with more than 300 people disappearing in the mud. The hours after the catastrophe were crucial, as emergency services were trying to rescue and identify missing persons.

Online social networks in the face of this type of social emergency can act as an alternative for communication and cooperation, shortening time, mobilizing resources and improving the response to social emergencies. Through online social networks, help is usually requested, the situation is reported, attempts are made to locate missing persons, images of what happened in real time are

shown, reaching an unprecedented expansion, until recently unimaginable. They are used as a source of early warning thanks to their simple handling, their immediacy and their worldwide reach. Specifically, Twitter has proven to be a great help in the face of natural disasters. In the case of #Brumadinho we have analyzed the reaction of citizens and social actors on Twitter, just after the event took place. To identify leaderships and detect communities, netnographic techniques, social network analysis and different algorithms have been used. The results show how in the context of Twitter implicit communities are created that are activated in the face of such situations, reducing the risk and inequities of resources, involving the local population in mitigation and enabling the creation of organizational links that drive social support and resilience. Implications and potentialities of social networks for Social Work research and practice in emergency situations will be discussed.

RC34-JS-12.5

CASTRILLO BUSTAMANTE, CONCEPCIÓN* (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain)

VICENTE OLMO, ANA (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)

Vulnerabilidad Socioexistencial En La Vivencia De La Crisis Económica. El Caso De Los Adultos Jóvenes Españoles.

Este trabajo analiza los procesos de vulnerabilidad socioexistencial atendiendo a la experiencia de la crisis económica de la última década en el caso concreto de los adultos jóvenes españoles. La juventud fue un colectivo especialmente golpeado en el contexto español por la crisis económica y social que comenzó en 2008, siendo afectados por altísimas tasas de desempleo y temporalidad laboral.

Manejamos un concepto de vulnerabilidad que permite atender a su dimensión material (en relación con los procesos de precarización y desprotección) y al mismo tiempo, a su dimensión subjetiva, en relación con la incertidumbre y las emociones asociadas a la vivencia de la adversidad.

El análisis de los proyectos vitales de los jóvenes permite comprender las especificidades que diferentes contextos socio-históricos imprimen a los límites intrínsecos a cualquier biografía, captando de esta manera las dimensiones antropológica y social de la vulnerabilidad, necesariamente imbricadas.

Acudimos al concepto de proyecto biográfico como categoría de análisis para comprender la vulnerabilidad entre los adultos jóvenes. El concepto de proyecto alude a la dimensión dinámica de la vulnerabilidad, y permite, por ello, entenderla como un proceso más que como un estado. En el análisis de la vulnerabilidad socio-existencial, nos centramos en las vivencias de precariedad e incertidumbre de los jóvenes, así como en las interpretaciones y elaboraciones sobre las mismas llevadas a cabo en sus discursos. Analizaremos, además, los soportes y cuidados en los que se apoyan para sobrellevar el presente y salir adelante.

Para llevar a cabo nuestro análisis nos servimos de un material cualitativo basado en tres grupos de discusión y 19 entrevistas con jóvenes procedentes de diferentes territorios españoles y con diferentes niveles de estudio y trayectorias de clase social. Atenderemos, además, a la variable género como una dimensión fundamental para la comprensión de la vulnerabilidad y las estrategias activadas para sortearla.

RC01-21.1

CASTRO, CELSO* (Fundação Getulio Vargas, Brazil)

The "Traditional Military Family" in Brazil: Permanences and Transformations

The purpose of the presentation is to discuss a topic still little explored in academic research, despite the importance of the military institution: the "military family", a fundamental native category for the construction of military identity. Although this family model can be considered as similar to the "traditional" model of Brazilian society, there are some specific characteristics.

Because they keep up with the various city changes of their husbands, the wives of the officers can hardly have a job. Moreover, they come to belong to a social world that in many respects sees itself as symbolically separated from what they represent as the "civil world". Finally, the private lives of these women often take place under the ubiquitous institutional and group public eye, and to some extent reproduce the hierarchy of their husbands.

Despite the permanencies, however, some elements point to transformations in this scenario, resulting from both the historical and political context, which affects the interaction with the "civil world", and the effect of societal changes, such as the greater participation of women in the labor market, or institutional, such as the entry of women into the Armed Forces.

The presentation will be based on the analysis of autobiographical narratives from a group of 33 military women, included in three books published between 2008 and 2014. These narratives allow us to observe aspects of military life from the point of view of characters whose voice is little known out of the barracks. In addition, the presentation will also draw on consolidated empirical research in the book "The Military Family in Brazil," published by Editora FGV in April 2018.

RC20-242.3

CASTRO, HENRIQUE CARLOS DE O. DE* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

CAPISTRANO, DANIEL* (University College Dublin,, Ireland)

GONZÁLEZ, RODRIGO STUMPF* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

BEAL, LUANA (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

FRAGA, ANA PAULA (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Continuity and Changes in Political Culture in 30 Years of Wvs in Brazil

Although political culture research began in Brazil in the late 1960s and early 1970s, the introduction of World Values Survey (WVS) research paves the way for robust longitudinal studies. In fact, five waves were carried out in the country from 1990 to the present, coinciding with profound political, economic and social changes in the country. During these 30 years, Brazil faced the first elected president since 1962, two deposed presidents, at least one coup d'état blanche, political changes of left, center and right, three different currencies, hyperinflation, huge social cash transfer policies, a significant change in the demographic pattern, poverty reduction, increased in the number of people with university degrees and so on. The set of these changes profoundly influenced the values, attitudes and behavior of the Brazilians. This paper aims to indicate and explain the changes and continuities observed in the Brazilian political culture based on the waves of the WVS held in the country.

RC20-249.4

CASTRO, HENRIQUE CARLOS DE O. DE* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

SANTOS, EVERTON* (Universidade Feevale, Brazil)

ALBANUS, ADRIANA PILAR (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

BEAL, LUANA (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Cultural Backlash or Back to Reality: The Irruption of Deep-Rooted Cultural Values in Latin America

We have recently seen a change in the pattern of political behavior in several countries, with the growth of proposals and candidatures from the right and extreme right wings. This phenomenon has been called populism by several authors, given the common characteristic of downgrading political discourse and the use of so-called fake news. From the point of view of Political Culture, Ronald Inglehart and Pippa Norris (2018) called this phenomenon cultural Backlash. In this article, we defend the idea that, differently from what is happening in the US and Europe, Brazil and other countries in Latin America are not facing a cultural backlash (after all, we have never been there), but the irruption of a hidden but deep-rooted cultural support for anti-democratic practices and governments. In others words, Latin American countries are experiencing the political manifestation of an authoritarian and anti-democratic cultural pattern, which was being contained by the pro-democracy sentiment lived with the end of the dictatorships in the region, and by distributive public policies that had been made by progressive governments, such as those, for instance, of Fernando Henrique Cardoso, Lula and Dilma in Brazil. It seems that this cycle is over. Through a revision of the Brazilian case using the data from the World Values Survey, and comparing with other Latin American countries, we will test the backlash thesis, paying attention to generational changes within and among age cohorts. In light of the results, we will provide some options for understanding both cultural backlash and the election of right-wing politicians in Latin America.

RC44-544.4

CASTRO, VIVIANE* (, Brazil)

The Platformation of Female Work

I intend to present in the proposed work some of the initial impressions obtained through the ongoing research entitled "App Profession: the platform of female work" that is currently being developed in the Doctoral Program of the Department of Graduate Studies in Sociology at the State University of Campinas. Capitalism mounted on platforms, presents a mosaic of activities, a myriad of precarious jobs that are in the delivery services, passenger transport, beauty sectors, cleaning, care, etc. The platforms refuse to be employers, they argue only to provide the technology of the intermediation service between the consumer

and the worker. They are workers stripped of a large portion of labor and social rights. The gender cut within the platform work, however, is still a subject that is incipient discussed. The research under development intends to contribute to overcoming this gap, by 'illuminating' the incorporation of the gender issue in the work platform. Having as a central objective the analysis of gender relations in platform work.

In São Paulo, couriers met in front of the Regional Labor Court (TRT). Pictures show that the workers managed to close one of the streets during the protest. The scenes broadcast on TV news, circulating on social networks, are of men fighting for their rights. In the resistance, what is the story that women build for themselves - in which strikes did they engage, how did they articulate themselves? The empirical findings of this research support the hypothesis that new configurations of the resistance of this work model are being defined. As the "Senoritas Courier" demonstrates, composed of women and people from the lgbtq + community who deliver using the bicycle only. Seeking fair value for the service and to aiming to reduce people from work through the exploratory logic of large platform companies.

RC14-173.6

CATALÀ-OLTRA, LLUÍS* (Universidad de Alicante, Spain)
ESPINAR-RUIZ, EVA* (University of Alicante, Spain)

The Future of Capitalism in Dystopian Films and TV Series

In recent years, many authors, and especially Marxist scholars, have diagnosed the state of the capitalist system in its current phase and have even ventured what its future may be in the short, medium or long term. In general, and in the absence of a drastic change of course, the future scenarios that they draw are patently dystopian. Their prospects are embodied in different versions whose common denominators are environmental disaster, deep inequality, concentration of capital and authoritarianism commanded by a ruling class, who lives comfortably and enjoys technological progress, in front of the popular classes that survive with the crumbs, maybe in a "barbarized" environment (Piqueras, 2017). On the other hand, the 21st century film and TV series production is giving account of these and other anxieties (environmental crisis, post-11-S scenario, Internet vulnerabilities, etc.) to recreate threatening outlooks and design bleak futures. In this sense, many films and TV series portray dystopian future societies that sometimes match those ventured by Marxist authors (with or without alternatives). First, this paper aims to characterize the future scenarios posed by Marxist researchers in order to, subsequently, contrast them with the dystopian futures portrayed in recent films and TV series. From this analysis, a typology of dystopian productions emerges; one of whose types matches quite a lot the predictions raised by Marxist scholars. Films and series of this specific type will be further analyze to assess which of them contribute with their messages to the settlement of the capitalist system and which imply a challenge to it. A qualitative content analysis will be conducted in order to achieve our research objectives.

RC35-448.1

CATALDI, SILVIA* (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)
IORIO, GENNARO (University of Salerno, Italy)

Social Engagement and Sensitizing Concepts in Social Sciences

For a long time, the prevalence of positivist and neo-positivist positions has meant that in social sciences the issue of value-freedom was confused with the absence of values. In the history of social thought, a parenthesis has been represented from the Sixties and Seventies of the last century, in which there was been a participatory and committed awakening of all human and social disciplines (Galtung, 1967; Gilli, 1971; Diamond, 1974; Scholte, 1971; Leclerc, 1972). Subsequently, the following decades were characterized by the emergence of fragmented and specialist knowledge where values and social engagement seem have no space.

However, nowadays, different voices converge on the need for engagement of social sciences, especially in the face of contemporary challenges, such as the ecological, political and social ones. On this track, for example there the public sociology (Burawoy, 2005), the postcolonial thought (de Sousa Santos, 2014), the approach of co-responsibility and collective responsibility towards future generations (Apel, 1990; Jonas, 1979) and the collective experience that has given rise to Convivialist Manifesto (AA.VV., 2013). A common point of all these proposals is the search for a new "universal point of view", or rather in the words of some authors, a "pluriversalism" or "universalism of many voices".

Starting from this basis, the paper aims at the development of a sociological imagination to see the changes which can take place and imagine a new future in a perspective of social inclusiveness and the promotion of a "multiple protagonist". In particular, the paper to focuses on a new interpretation of a category of human action, love-agape action, with the aim of investigating its potential, both in analytical terms and in terms of design and action.

RC32-414.1

CATTANI, LORENZO* (University of Bologna, Italy)

Gender Segregation in the Industrial Sector: Women in Male-Dominated Blue Collar Occupations

Women always struggled to work in the industrial sector. It is often said that this outcome is linked to two factors. The first is that women prefer to acquire general skills over industry-specific ones, the second is that employers are less likely to invest on female human capital because of women's more fragmented career paths due to their absence when they become mothers (Iversen and Rosenbluth, 2011). Estevez-Abe (2012) also found that different Vocational Education and Training (VET) structures produce in fact different segregational outcomes; company-based VET is more segregating than school-based VET.

Using microdata from EU-LFS and national data from EU-SILC and OECD, the paper will conduct a multilevel analysis, combining individual and "structural" data, in order to understand if these hypotheses are good predictors of the gender composition for those industrial occupations that are male-dominated, where men represent more than 66% of the workforce. The countries analyzed will be Italy and Spain, whose Vet system is predominantely school-based (Estevez-Abe, 2012; Ballarino, 2015), that also belong to the same Mediterranean model of capitalism (Ferrera, 1996; Burroni, 2016). The paper will show the importance of family policies favouring a dual-earner model, an issue around which Italy and Spain undertook different reform paths (Leon & Pavolini, 2014). From a comparative point of view it will also show how gender could be a significant tool for understanding the differences between countries that belong to the same models of capitalism.

RC46-563.2

CATTANI, LORENZO* (University of Bologna, Italy)

Labour Market Policies in Light of Female Employment and Poitical Mobilization: A New Framework

Gender is said to be an important predictor of policy preferences. Women should favour "investment policies" over "consumption policies" due to their more fragmented professional careers (Beramendi et al. 2016). Concerning labour market policies, women prefer active labour market policies (ALMPs) over passive labour market policies. However, despite higher female employment rates, among advanced capitalist economies there are no signs of convergence in terms of spending levels for ALMPs. Instead, important differences, that reproduce those between models of capitalism (Esping-Andersen 1990; Burroni 2016), are still visible.

Recent work focused on changes in the overall female employment rate across countries, but little attention was paid to the distribution of female participation among different professional groups. Beramendi et al. (2016) analyse how professional groups' preferences for investment, consumption and weak or strong state intervention contribute to the creation of hegemonic coalitions that shape policy demand. However, no quantitative studies have been made to test their theoretical framework.

This paper tries to explain why these differences still exist by providing a new theoretical framework, that considers two main variables: labour market stratification and female political mobilization. It analyses how female employment has spread over professional groups in light of the hegemonic coalitions theory proposed by Beramendi and his colleagues (2016). The paper will present evidence from EU-LFS micro-data on Italy and Sweden, showing how women are more integrated inside the hegemonic coalition in Sweden than in Italy. The framework will be completed by considering how female political mobilization and representation inside parties and trade unions shapes the opportunity structure that may lead to higher ALMPs spending. In order to do so, the paper will draw from the literature on state and party feminism (Lovenduski, 2005) and from Julia O' Connor's (1993) concept of "political opportunity structure".

RC43-531.2

CAVALCANTI, ANA* (Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil)
DE SOUZA, FLAVIO* (Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil)

Housing Regime in Brazil: The Case of My House My Life Program in Recife.

Housing has always played an important role in the political economy of a country, serving as a barometer of economic development as well as being a challenge for the urban poor and governments to house the poorest individuals. The struggle for housing land in urban areas has being largely investigated and the relations with power structure and land allocation as part of disputes amongst formal institutions and powerful elites and the destitute and the powerless. Housing for the poor has been gained by many actions by social movements including land

occupations, land subdivisions, the engagement on protests, and so forth. Policy responses have included the neglect of the poorest, the removal of families living in their housing areas, pro-poor policies such as slum upgrading programs and the production of mass housing neighborhoods. With the advent of the world crises of 2008, in Brazil, there was initiated a national policy towards the production of mass housing known as My House My Life program. The initial intention on the part of the national government was to provide housing for the poorest families, but the final program aimed primarily to the production of housing to favor the housing markets for the better off, similarly to the housing program implemented during the military regime. This paper analyses the case of My House my Life program in the Metropolitan Region of Recife to identify how local demands have been used and manipulated by national and global powers towards the strengthening of finance of housing in a globalizing scenario with a view to the opening of local institutions into global financial markets.

TG04-739.1

CAVALLO, FRANCESCA* (University of Kent, United Kingdom)

Predictive Modelling and the Aesthetics of Probability

In the current age of big data, visualisation technologies are entrusted with the big responsibility of informing decision making under conditions of uncertainty or risk. At the basis of their success is the questionable authority that comes from the fact that they are not subjective endeavours, but the results of objective data and rational calculations. However, what are the guiding principles behind such visualisations? Are they effectively trustworthy? Moreover, what can we learn from their visual analysis? This paper will be an attempt to realign risk predictive modelling and forecasting technologies with the calculus and visualisation of probability that is at the basis of their creation. The presentation will consider some evidence-based, structural and predictive risk visualisation techniques beyond their philosophical and scientific implications, and show how they are inherently aesthetic practices constructed around pattern recognition and time-steps visualisation. Such aesthetic features reorganise time and space through probability 'curves' that constitute the 'visions' of today organisational systems and decision-making processes. However, they also reorient what we deem and accept as reliable prospective futures. The aesthetic of probability, therefore, does not just show how risk is produced, but also how we experience it. In a time of predictive analytics and scenario modelling, to understand and recognise the procedural features of probability through their visual manifestations is as urgent as ever, not just to forecast risk trends, but to detangle the complex interests and politics that they often serve.

RC57-690.3

CAVALLO, FRANCESCA* (University of Kent, United Kingdom)

Sensing It Coming: The Visual Vocabulary of Risk

Recent research in risk studies points to the prominence of the visual dimension in popular risk representation technologies that construct particular understandings of risk situations. The fields of art and visual culture, however, have yet to address such techniques through a systematic visual analysis.

This poster presentation will be designed to fill this gap and offer a taxonomy of the *methods* (or visual vocabulary) that translate abstracts risks into experiences that we can see and 'sense'. From black-out posters to cigarette images, from insurance ads to survivalist booklets, from emergency drills to crime maps, from financial forecasts to predictive modelling, the poster will be an effort to map the visual repertoire of risk and its insinuations in artistic practices. It will feature several images, including contemporary artworks by Francis Alys, Rosa Barba, Andreas Gursky, Hito Steyerl and Troika, among others. The poster will map the diversity of approaches for the communication and management of risk through the production of an engaging visual panel.

It will be organised across six main subcategories: posters and instructions, images for deterrence, how-to guides, drills and pre-enactments, data visualisations, and predictive modelling. Such taxonomy, will not just provide an opportunity to glance at the aesthetic features and artistic legacy of the visual vocabulary of risk but suggest how different visual strategies can reorient perceptions of safety or threat. Such a presentation will aim to open up a discussion about the critical tools necessary to recognise, disentangle and reflect on the role of images and artworks in today's risk society.

RC22-262.2

CAZARIN DE BRITO, RAFAEL* (Autonomous University of Barcelona, South Africa)
DELGADO-MOLINA, CECILIA (UNAM, Mexico)

A Tale of Two Sides: Exploring Religious and Scientific Discourses Around Gender in Spain

This paper aims to identify and examine the uses of religious and scientific discourses to conceptualize gender in the public sphere in Spain. Over the past two decades, gender has quickly passed from an academic concept explored in books and articles to political agendas, public policies, and social movements. The Spanish political scenario of the mid-2000s offered fertile ground for the development of liberal policies and laws addressing issues around gender equality and LGBTIQ rights in the country. Moreover, the media coverage of this trend has brought to the front stage controversial events and statements about gender involving public figures, often portrayed by the press in opinion pieces, specialized columns and news articles. More recently, the rise of the extreme right and conservative groups, such as the political party *Vox* and "anti-gender" organization *Hazteoír*, brought gender back to the news by making controversial statements against what they frame as the "gender ideology". The term is often used to politicize scientific facts by labelling them as "anti-natural, atheistic or left-wing ideologies", arguing that gender doesn't exist as a scientific concept and gender roles and sexuality are in fact supported by the biological assignation of sex. In this context, debates about gender seem to be discursively encapsulated within a spectrum of religious and scientific standpoints. Our objective in this paper is to explore the ways through which actors articulate these discourses by identifying the core arguments around gender and the key actors involved in this debate. Moreover, we examine the ways in which actors portray the notion of gender ideology and the responses given by different interlocutors involved in this debate. These findings are based on the analysis of articles from the press, legislation, parliamentary minutes, and the content of institutional websites, newsletters, bulletins, and posters.

RC22-257.4

CAZARIN DE BRITO, RAFAEL* (Autonomous University of Barcelona, South Africa)
CLOT-GARRELL, ANNA* (Universitat de Barcelona,)

Science, Belief and Covid-19: Exploring Narratives of (mis)Trust

In the current global pandemic of coronavirus, the public interest in science and scientific explanations seem to have found a privileged position in our daily lives as much as it has also reached the centre of social, political and economic debates. Science has become the epistemological and practical framework to address the uncertainty derived from the Covid-19. Nonetheless, this global health crisis has also given rise to the emergence of conflicting narratives that have spread worldwide. From online platforms, such as Twitter or Facebook, to street protests in Germany or Brazil, these narratives have travelled through virtual and physical spaces echoing feelings of mistrust and disbelief in mainstream science and medicine. In Spain, over the past three months, cities such as Madrid, Bilbao, Valencia and Barcelona have seen the proliferation of similar protests questioning the legitimacy of scientific knowledge about the Covid-19 and the restrictions to combat the pandemic endorsed by the scientific community. What are the key societal narratives questioning the legitimacy of mainstream scientific and medical knowledge related to Covid-19? What religious, spiritual or non-religious beliefs inform such narratives? Drawing on a qualitative content analysis of virtual and physical spaces, this paper explores the narratives that have questioned the legitimacy of mainstream scientific and medical knowledge related to Covid-19 in Spain. It aims to obtain an understanding of which beliefs are mobilised to make sense of the current health crisis and its causes as well as explore the political implications of such polarising narratives.

RC38-478.4

CÉ SANGALLI, LUCAS* (University of Göttingen, Germany)
TABOADA GÓMEZ, VICTORIA* (Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, Germany)

Online Interviews with People in the "Global South": Processes of Arranging the Setting of Interviews in Times of Covid-19

We will discuss in our presentation how "the needs of the interviewees in arranging the setting" for an interview – as discussed by Rosenthal (2018) – provide useful empirical data on global inequalities, the life situation and milieu of interviewees, and the regions where they live. We will show how interview arrangements give insights into positional and structural inequalities between the global "North" and "South", and especially within the "South".

We will refer to our experience with conducting online biographical narrative interviews and follow-ups from Germany with people living in Paraguay, Brazil, Ghana, Sudan, and Jordan to discuss how interview contexts help us to understand the concrete concerns of our interviewees. Our examples illustrate:

a) "safe spaces" in the life of migrants and families facing recurrent housing eviction in Amman (Jordan);

b) distrust in communications and state institutions after the end of decades of an authoritarian regime in Sudan;

c) dislocation challenges – and privileges – of "indigenous women" living between the city and the Chaco (Paraguay);

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d) different perceptions of the threat posed by the coronavirus on the part of people affected by Nile floods in Omdurman (Sudan), and "indigenous women" amidst land disputes in the Chaco (Paraguay) with insufficient sanitary infrastructure and lack of basic services.

We will also reflect on our privileged position as South American migrants with European citizenship, which enables us to work for our doctoral degrees in Germany, and, in the case of Lucas Cé Sangalli, to work in research projects funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG).

RC38-475.3

CÉ SANGALLI, LUCAS* (University of Göttingen, Germany)

We- and Self-Presentations of Refugees from Sudan in Germany: How Ethnic Belonging Shapes Life Stories

In my presentation I will discuss the different ways refugees from the Republic of Sudan present themselves and their we-groups, depending on which ethnic group in Sudan they belong to. I – a white Brazilian researcher – conducted these interviews with the help of Mahadi Ahmed – himself from the Republic of Sudan – in Germany. As I will show, this constellation had a considerable influence on the biographical self-presentations.

I will reflect on how socialization under authoritarian regimes in different regions of Sudan and as members of different ethnic groupings relates to the self-presentations of our interviewees. I ask why some of them clearly refuse to present themselves in terms of ethnic belonging, while others emphasize its importance. I will show how this difference in the self-presentations gives us insights into power inequalities between different groupings in Sudan, and to what extent their divergent experiences in Sudan still influence the daily lives of refugees in Germany.

The findings of the case reconstructions show how important it is to take ethnic belonging in Sudan into account when trying to interpret differences in the self-presentations, which can vary considerably depending on the framing of the interview, or in different interviews with the same person at different times. For example, it became very clear that interviewees who define themselves as belonging to the Arab ethnic grouping, unlike members of other ethnic groupings or groups, avoid thematizing ethnic differences in Sudan and the associated collective violence.

The study was carried out in the context of the German Research Foundation (DFG) Project "Biographies of migrants from Syria and West Africa in Brazil and in Germany – processes of inclusion and participation in the context of so-called irregular migration".

RC14-169.5

CECCHERELLI, ALESSIO* (University of Rome Tor Vergata, Italy)

SPAMPINATO, ANGELICA (University of Rome Tor Vergata, Italy)

New Media Education to Combat Discrimination and Hatred Online. the Results of a Project in Five European Countries

In 1964, Umberto Eco wrote one of his most famous books, Apocalyptic and integrated, on the different perceptions of mass culture products in elite culture. The contrast between optimistic and critical positions is therefore something that does not depend on the "novelty" of the digital medium, but concerns the perception of the "new" tout-court. This point of view is undoubtedly integrated, optimistic, but does not underestimate an awareness: the process that leads to rationalize the fears dictated by the "unknown" is necessary to smooth the risks implicit in the introduction of new media. The work of accommodation is above all an educational work. One example is the distorted use of new media, starting with the younger generations: digital bullying, racial and social discrimination, stereotyping, fake news.

The project "Using the New media in Education to overcome Migrant discrimination Online - NEMO", funded by the European Union, was born with the aim of describing the European landscape with respect to this vast and articulated problem, to hypothesize an educational action through the creation of a toolkit and laboratories for young teenagers (11-14 years old).

This paper describes the results obtained, presenting the comparative analysis of five European countries (Italy, France, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria), the toolkit designed and the laboratories experience.

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WG08-726.6

CEDILLO HERNANDEZ, ROBERTA PRISCILA* (UNAM, Mexico)

Towards a Theory of Socialization in a Relational and Emotional-Corporeal Key. "Exchange of Effects" between Simmel and Bourdieu

This paper aims to discuss the Simmelian category "exchange of effects" in the framework of a theory of socialization, which recovers the approaches of dispositional sociology of Pierre Bourdieu. For Bourdieu, the acquisition of dispositions (and, ultimately, of a habitus) is centered on a type of "body to body socialization" that operates on the plane of the no conscious. In that sense, it recognizes "affective transactions with the environment" as the motive from which people learn ways of perceiving, feeling, evaluating and acting in the world, according to the social position they occupy.

Theoretically, this socialization model retrieves the "prestigious mimesis" category, whose intellectual roots go back to the works of Émile Durkheim and Marcel Mauss. This category captures two dimensions: values and affections; since, "prestigious imitation" combines respect and admiration. However, it lacks two obstacles to the understanding of socialization processes from a relational and, even, affective logic. On the one hand, "prestigious mimesis" points in only one direction: he who learns from the one who teaches him. On the other, omit what happens between them; that is, the effect that one causes on the other and vice versa.

Therefore, in this paper, I recover Georg Simmel's work within the framework of a theory of socialization in a relational and emotional-corporeal key. The "exchange of effects" category recovers the bidirectional nature of learning processes - where the people who learn are not mere receptacles of content transmitted by others, but that they appropriate certain content and affect those who participate with them. Likewise, this exchange is played in the affective plane: the tones, the gestures, in short, the attitudes that mediate the socialization scenarios are part of the exchange of effects that Simmel talks about.

RC25-316.4

CELLINI, ERIKA* (University of Florence, Italy, Italy)

PEZZOLI, SILVIA (University of Florence, Italy)

TAVERNELLI, ROMINA (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Discursos Antiinmigrantes En Las Redes Sociales De Políticos. Una Aproximación Comparativa Entre Italia y Argentina.

La ponencia expone los inicios de una investigación en curso que, en perspectiva comparada entre Argentina e Italia, rastrea las representaciones sociales que en medios de comunicación y redes sociales circulan acerca de los migrantes como sujetos amenazantes e instalan un discurso tendiente a estigmatizar, controlar y/o perseguir la inmigración. La hipótesis del proyecto sostiene que las representaciones mediáticas participan de un entramado discursivo de poder que instala un paradigma securitario de gestión de las migraciones.

En Italia y Argentina, se han puesto en marcha Decretos Ley que modificaron las leyes migratorias hasta entonces vigentes. En ambos países los decretos fueron elaborados por gobiernos de derecha (en el ínterin en Italia el gobierno ha cambiado), y en tanto discursos de poder (Van Dijk, 2006), los discursos políticos colaboraron en la construcción y circulación de percepciones que vinculan la migración con otras alarmas sociales.

Esta ponencia presenta el análisis comparativo de las publicaciones en Twitter que refieren a migrantes, realizadas por el (ex)ministro de Asuntos Internos en Italia, Matteo Salvini, y por la ministra de Seguridad en Argentina, Patricia Bullrich - ambos vinculados a la gestión migratoria. Nos acercarnos al *framing*, es decir, al modo en que dichos políticos construyen la noticia y al sujeto migrante a través de la comunicación virtual, seleccionando el período que va desde su asunción al gobierno hasta el día en que entran en vigor los mencionados Decretos Ley.

Comenzamos exponiendo los contextos de la migración en cada uno de estos países y los fundamentos para su comparación. Luego repasamos las características de las nuevas tecnologías en la comunicación política. Finalmente presentamos los resultados que muestran puntos de contacto y diferencias en las publicaciones de cada ministro, evidenciando las formas en que a través de Twitter, expresan sin intermediación, discursos de odio frente a la migración.

RC51-620.1

CEREJO, DALILA* (NOVA/FCSH, Portugal)
LISBOA, MANUEL (, Portugal)

Sociocybernetic Approach on the Construction of Gendered Emotional Models of Intimate Partner Violence

This presentation aims in analyzing the social acceptance of specific social emotions associated with each gender and its possible normalization of Intimate Partner Violence. Based on the results of a Post-doctoral research developed to understand how gendered emotions can enable violence by male perpetrators against their intimate female partners. Emotions like rage or emotional states of aggressiveness, are socially approved because they provided men's domination of the public sphere. However, emotions like shame, guilt are predominant in women passive-dependent orientation and socialization (Fischer, 2000; Brody & Hall, 2008; Scheff, 1991). Gendered emotions are also the result of a socio-historical and biological process. The social construction of gender is also inscribed emotionally and the motivation to follow gender prescriptions, and essential element in the formation and maintenance of the individual identity. Transposing this analysis to IPV and women as its main victims, a recent research revealed that gender models and values condition the emotional experience and limit significantly women's capability to leave the relationship (Cerejo, 2014). Whilst, in most male batterers', considered family only abusers, they tend to normalize the exercise of violence against their partners and blame the victims for the aggression for not corresponding to their models of femininity (Boira, 2010; Boira, Castillo, Carbajosa & Marcuello, 2013; Boira, Aragonés & Gaspar, 2013).

Because we live in an organized community of social expectations, meanings, values and emotions (Mead, 1934) we believe that the only way to deepen knowledge on IPV is to analyze the victims and their batterers' in an interactive emotional and gender experience. Assuming an sociocybernetic perspective, where the biological, physiological and cultural system interact in unisonant, we will demonstrate how the emotional experience of the batterer will have an impact on the emotional response of the victim and, consequently, on each other's' reactions.

RC43-537.3

CERMENO MEDIAVILLA, HELENA* (University of Kassel, Germany)

The Role of the Amritsar Improvement Trust in Affordable Housing: Social Mix and Practices of Inclusion and Exclusion

In the Indian housing and urban planning context, the concept of social mix is indirectly embedded in urban poverty reduction and social inclusion policies, most recently under the framework of the "affordable housing for all" discourse. Against this backdrop, I explore the case study of Guru Tegh Bahadur Nagar (Mall Mandi), a housing scheme initiated in 2005 in the city of Amritsar by the Amritsar Improvement Trust (LIT), a public institution, aiming at providing affordable housing and improving a marginalized locality. Based on access theory and extensive fieldwork conducted in India in 2014-2015, I explore the practices that influence the ability of diverse residents to access housing and services (i.e. water supply, electricity, sewage, drainage). Findings show that the development of the housing scheme has contributed to conflicts and contestations between stakeholders over the allocation of resources and ultimately has resulted in the (re)production of urban inequalities and marginalisation of already vulnerable communities.

RC28-335.4

CERON, FRANCISCO* (University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg)

BOL, THIJS (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)

VAN DE WERFHORST, HERMAN (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Social Composition Changes and Whole-School Reform: Evidence from Means-Tested Voucher Reform Effects on Achievement Inequality in Chile

To what extent do concurrent differences in school social composition influence the effectiveness of the means-tested voucher reform effects on students' achievement? This study addresses this question by studying the SEP reform, implemented in Chile since 2008 (*Subsidio Escolar Preferencial*). Although it has been widely studied, it is less known how the change in the social composition of the student body, contingent to the implementation of the reform, impact students' achievement, in a highly segregated school system. We use longitudinal census data of students and schools from the national assessment in Chile for eight 4th grade cohorts that attended voucher schools between 2005 and 2012. Using difference-in-difference designs and hybrid multilevel models we've found that reform decrease overall achievement gaps. However, we found diverging trends in the effect of change and enduring school social composition differences on achievement inequalities, respectively. The SEP reform equalizing effects on achievement gap over time is offset by the concurrent inequalities triggered by the change in social composition of schools, while we confirm the decrease in achievement gaps among schools that serve a socioeconomic differentiated student population. Changes in school social composition counterbalance the equalizing effect of the reform, increasing inequalities among students that attend relatively more advantaged schools. We discuss the implications for the effectiveness of SEP as compensatory reform on social inequalities, given potential dynamics of social selection and influence among students, and its limits due differences in the instructional regime and in strategies to meet accountability pressure within schools.

RC56-682.2

CERQUEIRA, GABRIEL* (Federal Fluminense University, Brazil)

Critique Against Critique: Legal Discourse and the Projects of Modernities in Brazil

This paper will reflect on the legal culture and the different legal discourses produced at what, in the Brazilian historiography, has become to be known as the "Brazilian passage to modernity". Usually accepted to be comprised between the decades of 1870 and 1930, this period was marked by several processes: crisis of the Brazilian Empire (1822-1889), dawn of the First Republic (1889-1930), shifting on political action and a change in the socioeconomical structure, especially with the end of slavery (1888). Also, it involved a refreshed cultural scenario and an epistemological transformation driven by the legal field that affected the whole country's intelligentsia. This shapeshifting of Brazilian legal culture was an echo that echoed on the cultural and political life of the nation. We will address this issue taking the intellectual production of selected Law Schools, published in their academic journals during the period from 1891 to 1930, as main sources. The expression "passage to modernity" caries in its meanings the need of a new normative apparatus, fitted to a nation that was longing to enter the hall of the civilized modern bourgeois societies. These new laws and norms would be intensively discussed and, ultimately, elaborated within the Law Schools. Jurists and lawyers represented the ideological project of a modern civilization in the tropics as a critique of the previous imperial civilizational project. This normative apparatus, however, was not addressed in constitutional area, but in the criminal and civil one, via a long dispute over the Penal (1891) and the Civil Code (1916). Within these debates, the renewed legal culture birthed different legal discourses that revealed different projects of civilization within the intellectual elite. Our goal is to analyze these differences, stating the process that led the victorious endeavor, but also evoking the future past of the defeated.

RC06-73.1

CESNUITYTE, VIDA* (Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania)
WIDMER, ERIC D. (University of Geneva, Switzerland)

Doing Family in the Context of Mass Migration: Family Practices and Configurations Specific for Lithuanians

Mass migration at the beginning of the 21st century, encourage the search for new methods of family research to reveal the relation with the reality. Previous researches have revealed that functions in migrants' families are often replaced by members of the extended family, or even persons beyond the nuclear or extended family, as well, individuals plan their life events accordingly in order to meet emigrated family members. But still little is known about practices related to family doing in the context of migration, and how family doing practices are related to personal networks.

The research idea is inspired by the theoretical approaches of family practices suggested by Morgan (1996; 2011), doing families suggested by Smart (2007), and family configurations developed by Widmer (2016). The main research question is the following: How personal configurations interrelate with practices that are doing families with members living across the boarders? In the analysis, empirical data of the representative quantitative survey "Global migration and Lithuanian family: family practices, circulation of care and return strategies" explored. The survey conducted in 2018, and represent habitants of Lithuania 18 years and older, independently of their citizenship, and legal status in the country. In total, 1005 habitants questioned by using standardized questionnaire. The methods of descriptive statistics, as well, of multivariate statistical analysis applied.

The research results proved that personal networks become wider and open to relationships beyond the blood and marital kinship in the context of emigration. Members of the procreative family retreat from routine activities, especially that performed on a daily basis. Meanwhile, members of the family of orientation and other relatives in many practices are replaced by members of the family of procreation or non-kin. That is, in the context of migration, persons are forced to do family with other than usually members of personal networks.

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

RC01-22.5

CESNUITYTE, VIDA* (Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania)

The Role of Personal Networks of Military Professionals in Conflict Resolution

Military professional is expected to be ready at any time to move, to take part in activities related to safety of the country, and etc. That is, military professional is involved into strongly defined structure with limited possibilities to construct personal events in the life course, as well, personal network. On another hand, as all other they have individual life and connections with members of personal network. Families of military professionals go through similar life course events like most families: marriage, birth of children, raising children, solving everyday problems etc. Situation start to be complicated when members of these personal networks go through stages of living-apart-together because of obligations to participate in military missions or other events. The questions are: Who constitute personal networks of military professionals? How these personal networks influence depth of involvement into armed forces' activities, i.e. short-term and long-term trainings, international military missions, etc.?

The aim of the research is to examine how personal networks changed during military career interconnect to attitudes towards military professional career. The research based on quantitative and qualitative data collected by the sociologists of General Jonas Zemaitis Military Academy of Lithuania. Quantitative data collected in 2015. The sampling includes military professionals who spent some time in military missions abroad, as well their wives. Standardized questionnaire applied in the survey. The research results revealed, that military professionals themselves, usually, focus on rather limited and defined personal network consisting from nuclear family plus friends – also military professionals. Meanwhile, their wives extend personal networks including extended family members, friends plus institutional servants and wives of other military professionals. It is especially true in cases of families of military professionals who spent some time in military missions abroad.

RC29-352.1

CHAKRABARTI, NIRMAL* (West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences, India)

MITRA, ARPITA (KIIT School of Law, India)

Policing a Smart City: An Exploration of Urban Transformation of Kolkata and Bhubaneswar.

The present study is an attempt to unravel the contentions and precedence of the people and the police in the smart city of Bhubaneswar and Kolkata. The recent announcement of Bhubaneswar and Kolkata among the first 20 smart cities in India has aroused a lot of expectations from the police and the governance of the city. In this regard it is quite a call of the day to explore what are the challenges that the police and people have to meet to prove worthy of the accolades. Further it is also needed to set the priorities that have to be catered to by the police and the people in making Bhubaneswar and Kolkata, smart 21st century cities in India. The present exploratory research seeks to explore and compare what the people and the police in Bhubaneswar and Kolkata opine about the challenges and the priorities that are to be met to continue fulfilling the expectations of being smart cities in India. The 21st century police in India has to keep pace with the newer dimensions of crime, newer trends in crime and decriminalization of the so called otherwise considered offences. Social Movements, people's rights , the rise of the civil society are making a call for new smart policing. The smart cities in India are looking for smart policing which will be proactive, people friendly, tech savvy, transparent and accountable to the cause of the people and the city at large. The present study will identify the problems thereby providing possible remedies to solve the issues of concern in the smart cities of Bhubaneswar and Kolkata.

RC04-JS-33.1

CHALARI, MARIA* (European University Cyprus, Cyprus)

VRYONIDES, MARIOS* (European University of Cyprus, Cyprus)

Exploring the Effects of Student Habitus on Their Well-Being in Crisis Stricken Societies

The contemporary socio-economic situation in several countries in Europe prevents or limits students' well-being and happiness, as well as their ability to flourish, and strengthens inequalities and conventional class hierarchies. It could be argued that the inequalities that students face at school and in society involve not merely differences in wealth, income and economic security, but 'differences in access to valued circumstances, practices and way of life' (Sayer 2005). At a time of crisis in several countries in Europe, young people face inequalities in their potential for happiness and in their chances of obtaining access to ordinary forms of well-being. In this context, our research project uses a comparative and an intersectional approach to explore the impact of the socio-economic crisis on students' well-being in Cyprus and Greece, in order to understand patterns of inequality that affect happiness attainment in children. Moreover, it raises important questions about the possible role of education for the promotion of students' well-being in this context.

We employ Bourdieu's concept of habitus because it holds promise for exploring the affective aspects of living in an unequal society, and may help us develop a holistic understanding of the lived, embodied, affective experiences of inequalities in contemporary society and build more complex models of social stratification (Reay 2015). In this study, we argue that habitus can still be embodied in ambivalently located individuals within the field of education, generating uncertainty, ambiguity, anxiety and a sense of deprivation (Reay 2004). Students' habitus may allow for a better and richer appreciation of how the exterior – wider social structures such as the socio-economic crisis in Greece and Cyprus – is experienced and mediated by the interior, the psyche (ibid), and creates the proper conditions for a happy or unhappy life.

RC04-JS-33.1

CHALARI, MARIA* (European University Cyprus, Cyprus)

VRYONIDES, MARIOS* (European University of Cyprus, Cyprus)

Exploring the Effects of Student Habitus on Their Well-Being in Crisis Stricken Societies

The contemporary socio-economic situation in several countries in Europe prevents or limits students' well-being and happiness, as well as their ability to flourish, and strengthens inequalities and conventional class hierarchies. It could be argued that the inequalities that students face at school and in society involve not merely differences in wealth, income and economic security, but 'differences in access to valued circumstances, practices and way of life' (Sayer 2005). At a time of crisis in several countries in Europe, young people face inequalities in their potential for happiness and in their chances of obtaining access to ordinary forms of well-being. In this context, our research project uses a comparative and an intersectional approach to explore the impact of the socio-economic crisis on students' well-being in Cyprus and Greece, in order to understand patterns of inequality that affect happiness attainment in children. Moreover, it raises important questions about the possible role of education for the promotion of students' well-being in this context.

We employ Bourdieu's concept of habitus because it holds promise for exploring the affective aspects of living in an unequal society, and may help us develop a holistic understanding of the lived, embodied, affective experiences of inequalities in contemporary society and build more complex models of social stratification (Reay 2015). In this study, we argue that habitus can still be embodied in ambivalently located individuals within the field of education, generating uncertainty, ambiguity, anxiety and a sense of deprivation (Reay 2004). Students' habitus may allow for a better and richer appreciation of how the exterior – wider social structures such as the socio-economic crisis in Greece and Cyprus – is experienced and mediated by the interior, the psyche (ibid), and creates the proper conditions for a happy or unhappy life.

RC19-239.1

CHAN, ALEXSIA* (Hamilton College, USA)

Inequality and the Political Individualization of Migrant Workers in China

How do policies intended to expand workers' rights end up undermining their claims to benefits owed to them? China's push to integrate 280 million migrants into its cities has increasingly individualized contention over social rights and situated its negotiation on the state's turf. Collective claims of exclusion and discrimination have been supplanted by one-on-one bureaucratic battles over eligibility and documentation. New regulations that grant social rights to a few while creating different barriers for others make it harder for migrant workers to make demands, much less organize. Local variations and adaptations only serve to further obfuscate the process and make it a complicated patchwork of policies that need to be navigated year to year or any time someone relocates for a job. This results in the state being able to nudge migrants to do what the government prefers them to do while avoiding being held accountable by those same targets. Public services as social control is part of a broader trend of what I argue has been the individualization of Chinese politics and state-society relations. The institutional structures behind inequality are deeply entrenched in social policy for migrants and its day-to-day implementation. It works as a stopgap but may cause further problems down the road.

RC34-436.1

CHAN, RALPH* (University of Vienna, Austria)

Changing Youth Life Course. Decision-Making Process in Times of Discontinuity

Life courses of youths have changed over the past decades due to societal changes. They are experiencing faster-paced changes than before, more fractions, fragmentations and transitions in their life course. These challenges have a big impact on the individual life projects and influence the decision-making process, for instance, on educational choices or career pathways. Career decision-making is considered as complex process where critical moments have an impact in the life course and identity. This presentation on my doctoral research is designed to find out and understand the aspects that are relevant (= rationale) and how they influence the decision-making process of youths. The main research question of is: What is the relative weight of different influences on young people's decision-making about education and/or training on leaving school (e.g. further education, apprenticeships and other youth training programmes or work)? The research gap is that current research on the life course, on youth and their educational choices in Austria and specifically in Vienna and Innsbruck from a sociological perspective remains limited. With a research design, that combines secondary quantitative and qualitative data, it can help to get a broader understanding of the contextual factors how decisions are made. In this presentation the progress of the PhD project as well as the first preliminary results should be presented.

WG05-702.4

CHANDRA, MONI* (Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, India)

'Ujjwala' Yojana: An Effort Towards Cleaner Environment & Sustainable Development

Access to clean and affordable sources of energy is the need of hour to check the impact of climate change. The issue of cooking energy in India has drifted from saving forests to empowering women with thrust on Liquid Petroleum Gas. To fulfil this aim, much acclaimed 'Ujjwala' yojana has been launched in May, 2016 to prevent the negative health implications from traditional cooking fuel. This paper discusses the extent to which adopting clean cooking energy (LPG) has reduced burden on environment along with promoting health and economic income. Also, to contain the ill effects of climate change, it is imperative to accelerate the adoption of clean, efficient cooking fuels, which can save millions of lives and help reach sustainable energy goals by 2030. 'Ujjwala' yojana aims to promote environmental, social, and economic benefits with focus on women's empowerment, since without women's participation; the aim of sustainable development will be difficult to materialize. By switching to clean energy, health problems can be contained and the time thus saved can be utilized in other productive activities. But there are several factors that affect fuel switching like level of income, literacy level (especially of females), fuel prices, accessibility and awareness of clean fuels. So, to make switching to cleaner fuels easy, female education and their decision making power in the family needs to be strengthened along with awareness campaign regarding healthy fuels.

RC34-435.1

CHANDRA, VINOD* (Lucknow University, J N P G College, India)

Transition from Higher Education to Work Place: Early Work Life Experiences of Indian Youth

This paper studies the early work life experiences of Indian youth after coming out from higher education institutions. Specifically, it looks into how the youth (between 22-28 years) with degree or diploma from a higher education institution succeed to enter into labour market and get a productive employment. The main thrust of the paper is to know whether youth is integrated into the labour market job. This study has been motivated by the fact that, while most of the empirical studies on school-to-work transitions are based on data from high-income countries, very little is known from the data from developing countries such as India. Recent survey based report has touched the issue of youth aspirations and their job satisfaction (Young India and Work: A survey of Youth Aspirations, 2018, Published by The Observer Research Foundation, India), however no attempt has been made to count the youth experience of their work life and wellbeing after the completion of education.

The learning experience in the educational institution plays a significant role in shaping the students aspirations. When these students join a productive work in the labour market, they evaluate the job conditions and work environment through a background of their expectations and aspirations. This affects their wellbeing. In this backdrop, the present paper examines following research questions: 1) How youth from higher education institutions start their work life? 2) Are they experience a job training or internship before taking up a formal job? 3)

Are they combining employment and studies? 4) Are they able to link their learning experiences with their employment? 5) What is their attitude towards the job which they have undertaken and is it influenced by their parents of friends?

RC40-515.4

CHAROENRATANA, SAYAMOL* (CUSRI, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand)

ANUKUL, CHOLNAPA (Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute, Thailand)

Transitioning to Organic Farming in Thailand: Inequality Inclusion of Ageing Farmers

Recently, Thailand is facing with conflicts and inequalities in all aspects. Because of imbalance development with prejudice against agricultural economy, rural farmers comprising of one third of its population are perceived as unproductive and economic growth obstacle. As Thailand becomes ageing society, it is assumed that elderly workers are hardly to adopt new practice or technology or crops as young people. Elderly farmers are viewed as economic burden rather than food producers/workers in need of adequate income and food security. While organic farming is introduced to farmers as an opportunity of more earning and better health, the invisibility of elderly farmers in the policies has caused the exclusion of elderly farmers from training, credit and extension programs for all farmers. The purpose of this research is to investigate the current elderly farmers' situations in Thailand and explore the organic farming policy in response to ageing agricultural population, with the larger aim to assess the policy gap and address the policy opportunities. Mixed method is provided with both qualitative and quantitative data collections. Multistage samplings were conducted within Nan province consisting of 231 households, 40 of which would like to make a transition towards organic agriculture. It was founded that although elderly farmers were less productive, but were willing to adapt for better income. By transition towards organic farming, supportive factors for behavioral change and ecological change are required. In comparison with a success model by a royal project, more subsidized policies are prerequisite for at least 3 years' transition phase.

RC16-205.4

CHARTAIN, LAURA* (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (EHESS) and Universidade de São Paulo (USP), France)

Desires, Collective Actions and the Role of Institutions. Analyzing the Circulation of Categories between Different Instances in Narrative Forms.

The work of American pragmatists Dewey, Mead and Pierce allows for the analysis, at the crossroads of sociology, psychology and philosophy, of the intertwining of both affective and cognitive valuation phenomena as well as individual and social dynamics. In this paper, I propose observing these phenomena in the narrative forms deployed by individuals who talk about certain moments of their life stories. I then analyze the circulation of categories of self-conception between various instances such as interiority and exteriority; past, present and future; ecological, social and institutional; affective and cognitive, individual and social; desires, action and reflexivity. This paper asks a central question: How do the desires of individuals, forms of collective action and the support that institutions can, or could, offer resonate and appear linked in socio-historical dynamics? I try to question how the role of institutions can be understood to support the desires of individuals in the sense of achieving individuation which, following Dewey, would be both a realization of individual singularity and forms of solidarity. In this perspective, collective desires and forms of solidarity are not defined in advance; they are revealed in the course of action and can be the constant object of reflection by the social actors themselves. In this sense, they can take forms that appear in a continuum whose two extremes would be reification and emancipation. The theoretical and methodological proposals put forward are tested by an empirical research conducted between France and Brazil in the 2010's, which puts in contact actors, very distant at the geographical and social level (French buyers-entrepreneurs and Brazilian small family farmers), who establish personalized forms of relationships in order to set up an agroecological and fair trade cotton chain.

RC17-214.2

CHARTAIN, LAURA* (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (EHESS) and Universidade de São Paulo (USP), France)

Valuation at Work in a Certification Process in an Agroecological Cotton Chain.

Starting from a plural conception of value - economic, political and symbolic - I study how different valuation processes in a cotton chain lead to new classifications and hierarchies relating to work, the product (the commodity) and people. During the investigation, I followed the activities, as well as the trajectories, of various actors (French buyers-entrepreneurs, members of NGOs, Brazilian cotton farmers and producers) involved in the establishment of a segment of a cotton chain between Brazil and France in the 2010s. At the intersection of a pragmatic approach to valuation (Dewey, 2011), economic sociology (Beckers & Aspers, 2010) and the sociology of science and technology (Heuts, Mol, 2013), I present the dynamic and plural constitution of the valuation and prioritization processes at work in the chain, particularly when initiating a certification process for agroecological cotton production required by buyers and justified by a demand from the European market. I then study the developing controversy between different Brazilian actors about the aims of certification. While the certification and standardization process makes the criteria and standards required in the production process more visible and binding, some believe that it then serves the aims of agroecology, and more broadly of nature preservation. On the contrary, other actors in the sector believe that this certification process may run counter to the objectives relating to farmers' activities and incomes. Valuative and evaluative categories then circulate between work, product and people according to the positions taken during this controversy. I also observe how a new symbolic criterion overlaps with the economic one. Different arrangements emerge: one of remuneration for prestige - symbolic capital overlapping economic capital (Bourdieu, 2003) -; another of remuneration for concrete forms of income.

RC48-JS-78.3

CHASE-DUNN, CHRISTOPHER* (University of California-Riverside, USA)

ALVAREZ, REBECCA (New Mexico Highlands University, USA)

Forging a Diagonal Instrument for the Global Left: The Vessel

This paper proposes a project to build a diagonal political organization for the Global Left that will link local and national networks and prefigurational communities to contend for power in the world-system during the next few decades of the 21st century. The World Social Forum (WSF) process needs to be reinvented for the current period of rising neo-fascist and populist reactionary nationalism and to foster the emergence of a capable instrument that can confront and contend with the global power structure of world capitalism. This will involve overcoming the fragmentation of progressive movements that have been one outcome of the rise of possessive individualism, the Internet and social media. We propose a holistic approach to organizing a vessel for the global left based on struggles for human rights, anti-racism, queer rights, climate justice, feminism, sharing networks, peace alliances, taking back the city, progressive nationalism, and confronting and defeating neo-fascism.

RC20-245.2

CHASE-DUNN, CHRISTOPHER* (University of California-Riverside, USA)

INOUE, HIROKO (University of California, Riverside, USA)

WELCH, LEVIN (University of California-Riverside, USA)

GAO, MANJING (University of California-Riverside, USA)

Psweeps and Waves of Conflict in the East Asian World-System, 1800 Bce- 1830 Ce

This study is part of a larger effort that examines the temporal relationships between the growth and decline of cities and empires and changes in the distribution of power among states, the amount of interstate warfare and internal rebellions in five whole interstate systems (world-systems) since 2700 BCE. This larger study uses whole interpolity systems (world-systems) as the unit of analysis to address these questions: what are the causal relationships between changes in the sizes of largest cities and empires? Does empire growth cause city growth? Does city growth cause empire growth?. In this paper the focus is on the expanding East Asian world-system from the Bronze Age until it merged with the Central system in the 19th century CE to form the global world-system of today. Our main unit of analysis is the political/military interaction network – whole systems of interacting polities that were making war and military alliances with one another. This is what international relations scholars call an "international system." We examine the relationships between urban and polity swings and changes in the power configuration of these same systems. This paper presents our decisions about the timing of the series of systemic expansions that began with the emergence of early states in the Huang He (Yellow River) valley Bronze Age China. And we review the earlier research that has been done on cycles of conflict and their relationships with climate change, epidemics, famines and floods. Our first purpose is to develop a complete data set on interpolity and within-polity conflict by merging those found in other studies in ways that make comparable on and intelligible comparisons possible from the Bronze Age to the 19th Century CE for the East Asian World-System.

RC13-158.1

CHAUDHURY, SUKANT* (University of Lucknow,Lucknow,Uttar Pradesh,India, India)

Class Based Leisure Patterns and Its Impact Onenvironment: Insights from India

Structural-functional analysis of leisure indicates that leisure has become structural in all societies in general and in India in particular. It means it is included in the modern way of life of Indians. Traditionally, people will say that leisure was not found among the lower class and was mostly found among the higher class and among the middle class. Further, leisure does not operate in the vacuum but in a definite socio-economic and cultural milieu. Different class of people contribute towards environment pollution through use of vehicle/aircraft/train for travelling, use of plastic in various ways, wasting food particles, creating heap of garbage, wasting water in various ways, degrading the forest in different manner and so on. Under this backdrop, I wish to find out different ways of polluting environment by different classes of people in India, particularly in the leisure spots like- tourist centres and pilgrim centres. Undoubtedly different socio-economic and educational status creates differences in the use of leisure. It also has different ways of polluting environment and contributing towards global warming and climate change.

RC32-407.1

CHAUHAN, ABHA* (University of Jammu, India)

Gender and Land Ownership: A Study in Rural Areas of Jammu and Kashmir, India

An important aspect of gender inequality is an unequal access to and control over productive resources between women and men. Land in rural areas of India and in the state of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) is an important asset. Its unequal distribution leads to lack of income and property ownership, lower standards of living and quality of life and general poverty. A large number of women in rural India do not own land and fewer have effective control over it, despite depending on agriculture to a great extent (85%). In the state of J&K, around 70% of the population gets livelihood directly or indirectly from Agriculture and Allied Sectors. The people of the state have largely benefited from successful land reforms in terms of land distribution. But there are very few women enumerated as landholders in comparison to men and there still exists a huge gender discrepancy in land ownership. The women's rights in India are by and large related to the inheritance laws on the one hand, and land reform related legislation on the other. In the state of J&K, discrepancies exist in laws governing women's land rights though some efforts are being made to bridge the gender-gap by introducing legislation to ensure land rights to women in rural areas. This paper seeks to examine the relationship between gender and land ownership by analyzing the existing inheritance laws and land reforms – related legislation in rural areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

RC01-22.1

CHAUHAN, ABHA* (University of Jammu, India)

Living Near the International Border: Impact of Conflict on Women in Jammu Region of Northwest India

Conflict is understood as a state of opposition, disagreement, or incompatibility between two or more people or groups of people, which is sometimes characterized by physical violence. In political terms, 'conflict' refers to an on-going state of hostility between two groups of people or two nations. The regions of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) state in India have been involved in an ongoing conflict since 1947 owing to the unsettled territorial dispute between the two neighbouring countries, India and Pakistan over Kashmir. The region has witnessed a long-drawn conflict with four full scale wars (1947, 1965, 1971 and 1999) and other lesser intensity wars, proxy wars, cross-border firings, artillery duels, and frequent skirmishes at the international border and the Line of Control (LoC).Consequently, there have been migrations of people from the border villages' innumerable times, even during the 'normal' situations. The borders are mined and fenced by acquiring cultivable land of the people who are mostly agriculturalists. Implications of all such events have been more severe and critical for women. This

paper attempts to understand the impact of war, conflict, and forced migration in the northwest border of India on the lives of women and the ways they respond, construct, and negotiate their lives. The study is based in the region called 'Akhnoor Sector' on the LoC in Jammu District of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) state in Northwest India.

RC07-82.1

CHAUVEL, LOUIS* (University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg)

The Imbalance of Wealth and Income As a New Challenge for the Middle Classes in the World

The rapid socioeconomic development of the post-World War Two in the Western world has been associated with a decline in the Wealth to Income Ratio (WIR, expressing stock of wealth in years of income flux), and the rapid improvement of working class and wage earner middle class incomes, including social protection, improvement in consumption and housing condition. In the post WWII period, for a more equal, wage earner based society, more have been done in a generation than in centuries before. Today, in many post-industrial countries, the WIR doubled again over the last generation. This means a come back to before World War One in the relative size of capital accumulation, relative to wage incomes.

This well documented dynamics in the domain of Western societies (Chauvel, 2006 2019, Piketty, 2014 2019, Milanovic, 2012) must be extended different ways, in terms of new developed countries (in particular the BRICTs), in terms of extreme wealth (the number of years of average incomes top wealth owners can buy), and in terms of sociological processes (social class complexification, education expansion, increasing socioeconomic gradients in health, wealth or political control, generational replacement, etc.) that economists tend to ignore.

In the new global class system, we have to underline the role of wealth as a strong source of reverticalization of social stratification systems, generating massive changes in the relative cost of resources like housing in central cities, selective high quality service of education, health service, etc. Wealth becomes a (the?) strategic source again and middle class members are divided now between those with family wealth or inheritance to expect, and the others that are progressively excluded from their former valuable status.

An increasing number of educated young adults with no valuable socioeconomic position in the labor market express increasing frustrations.

RC02-36.4

CHAUVEL, LOUIS* (University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg)

The New Age of Extremes: The Return of Wealth and the Global Reverticalization

In the last generation, in contradiction with the former prophets of the so-called phenomenon of social *middlization*, we observe a general reverticalization of societies, and the reconstitution of extreme structures of inequalities. The return of Wealth as a (the) central asset of definition of life chances means a major destabilization of the wage earner middle class society of the mid-20th century. Based on a reexamination of Bourdieu (1979), Piketty (2013, 2019) and Chauvel (2006 2019) debate on class structures and the middle classes, we propose a Global Multipolar (di)vision of the middle classes between cultural, social and economic capitals. This theoretical reconstruction helps understand the "come back of extremes" (Hobsbawm 1994) in many regions of the World System. After the golden age of the "new wage earner middle class" and the Welfare state expansion in the West, comes a trend of "repatrimonialization" (or re-wealth-ization), generating a new extreme socioeconomic structure. Assets, housing, inheritance, savings, and wealth accumulation, are key issues again. After the 1980s, in the post-affluent overdeveloped societies, we observe a backlash in the system of wage earner middle classes. Shrinking and quartering of the middle classes in a context where the inheritance of assets and resources changed the previous equilibrium, declining returns to non-elite university education, declining access to institutional efficient politics, are symptoms of a more profound re-extremization of societies. Engaging in a cross-Global-System comparison, we sketch the diverging pattern of polarization and the middle class in terms of income, education and wealth across continents. Finally, we highlight the importance of addressing the problem of social sustainability when large strata of the middle class have less interest in the stability of the social order. In terms of future research, this means also a re-acceleration of "The Spiral of Capitalism and Socialism" (Boswell and Chase-Dunn, 2000).

RC04-50.2

CHAUVEL, SEVERINE* (1977, France)

An Admission Regime International for Students ? a Case Study of an Interdisciplinary Master's Degree in France

Since the 1980s, the student population has experienced unprecedented growth. In France, the number of students was multiplied by two over the period. The social characteristics of the student population have also changed, as working class and foreign students gained access to higher education. According to UNESCO (2005), in the early 2000s, six countries welcomed two thirds of foreign students in absolute numbers, among which France. Paradoxically, the share of selective tracks in higher education has increased with the democratization of higher education: it represented 27.3% of the student population in 1980 compared to 37.8% nowadays (MESRI-DGESIP, 2018). This presentation proposes to address the issue of internationalization practices of higher education at the key moment of recruitment of students selection into the master's degree. On the basis of an ethnographic and statistical survey, in progress since 2018 in an interdisciplinary master degree in France (135 students - most of whom are foreigners), the paper will firstly deal with the different practices that favor recruitment of foreign students in a context where tuition fees in French higher education were raised for foreign students. Unlike traditional competitive university masters, "good grades" in undergrad level is not a prerequisite for admission in this master. The observed principles of justice thus come closer to the paradigm of diversity than to that of meritocracy (Warikoo, 2016). The observation of the selection procedures, the interviews with the students, professors, coordinators and the statistical treatments allows one to understand how the competition between the formations (Musselin, 2018) concretely affect professional evaluation and, as a side effect, student selection. Finally, the paper proposes to identify a new admission system (Karabel, 2005), which can document the socio-historical evolutions of legitimacy registers in a context of democratization and internationalization of higher education.

RC31-395.2

CHAUVEL, SEVERINE* (1977, France)

The Role of Selection Mechanisms in the Recruitment of Migrants in Higher Education. a Case Study of an Interdisciplinary Master's Degree in France

According to UNESCO (2005), in the early 2000s, six countries hosted two thirds of foreign students in absolute numbers, among which France (together with the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, Australia and Japan). The academic literature is quite rich in the field of student migration. Since the early 2000s, the analysis of international student flows reveals individual decision-making processes. This presentation proposes to analyze the mobility mechanisms of migrants in higher education through an observation of the selection procedure during their recruitment. We thus focus on the student population to better understand the effects of policies of education and control of international mobility on the individual courses. Our ethnographic and statistical survey has been conducted since September 2018 in an interdisciplinary master's degree in France, which counts 135 students, most of whom are migrants. The presentation will first address the different professional practices of student admission into the Master's degree. We will see how these practices promote the recruitment of migrant students, in a context where registration fees in French higher education were raised for non EU foreign students in September 2019 and where the master's selection procedures became formalized. The interviews with the students and the statistical treatments will then make it possible to analyze the student experiences with regard to the injunction of valuing "diversity". Finally, the communication proposes to draw up a typology of migration experiences according to gender and academic and migratory background. This study seeks to promote comparisons with other cases, at other levels of education or other national contexts.

RC22-254.4

CHÁVEZ SABANDO, NILA* (Universitat de Girona, Ecuador)

Los Límites De La Religión En La Garantía De Derechos

Históricamente las expresiones políticas han variado dependiendo del contexto social. Los debates en América Latina sobre matrimonio igualitario, interrupción voluntaria del embarazo y regulación de cannabis resurgieron y continúan planteados desde la garantía de derechos.

Por un lado, quienes forman parte del Legislativo expresan sus posiciones religiosas al legislar en matrimonio igualitario, interrupción voluntaria del embarazo y regulación de cannabis. Y por otro lado, una de las principales voces que han presionado frente al Legislativo de ambos países son los movimientos sociales. La razón de ser de los movimientos sociales es la de tener un sentido político, evitar que suceda algo perjudicial proponiendo valores e ideas (Rossi 2006) y, se centran en mirar los defectos de la sociedad.

El objetivo es entonces, presentar un análisis sobre los resultados obtenidos en dos países de América del Sur, Ecuador y Uruguay con respecto a matrimonio igualitario, interrupción voluntaria del embarazo y regulación de cannabis, en medio del debate sobre la garantía de derechos y los límites de la religión.

RC04-52.7

CHAVEZ-GONZALEZ, GUADALUPE* (Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, Mexico)

TREVIÑO TIJERINA, MARÍA CONCEPCIÓN (Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, Mexico)

Rasgos y Valores De Excelencia Del Profesorado Universitario y Su Relación Con El Perfil Ideal

Esta comunicación es producto de la segunda fase de una investigación sobre Excelencia del profesorado universitario que se realiza en una universidad pública del norte de México en colaboración con académicos de la UNAM. La excelencia es un criterio importante para evaluar la calidad de las instituciones e incluirlas en los rankings internacionales, de ahí nuestro interés en explorar este tema. El proyecto atiende diversas líneas de análisis, en esta ocasión se recoge en particular la visión de los profesores sobre la labor docente y también se analizan los planteamientos institucionales, ya que éstos son referente necesario en este análisis. Los datos proceden de un cuestionario validado en universidades españolas y mexicanas que incluye diez rubros equivalentes a las tareas más importantes de la docencia, la investigación y la gestión en la universidad, así como también dos preguntas abiertas: 1. Cuáles considera usted que son los cinco valores básicos que la universidad debería promover con sus académicos; y, 2. Indique usted cuáles son los cinco principales rasgos de "ser un buen profesor universitario". El instrumento se aplicó a un total de 264 docentes de diversas carreras; en esta comunicación se estudian con cierto detalle los principales términos que escribieron como rasgos y valores del profesorado y se relacionan con el perfil ideal establecido por la universidad. Los referentes teóricos hacen énfasis en la excelencia, la calidad educativa y los valores y rasgos del profesorado universitario. En las respuestas que escriben los profesores se presenta una gran dispersión por cuanto los términos que usan, sin embargo, a partir de la contabilización es posible observar que el valor más importante es honestidad; y en cuanto a los rasgos, el que más aparece escrito, es responsable-responsabilidad.

RC20-246.2

CHEN, AMBER XUQIAN* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

LIANG, YUCHENG (Sun Yat-sen University, China)

Comparison of Social Schemes between Europe and China Based on Empirical Data

We aim to compare the social structures of Europe and China based on the European Social Survey 2014 (N=55,000, 15-64 years) and China Labor-force Dynamics Survey 2014 (N=14,887, 15-114 years) and examine how well the class schemes drawn from theories could explain the social inequality. Due to overlap of their study designs, We first adopted the analysis program of ESS developed by Leiulfsrud, Bison, & Solheim (2010) to the CLDS and construct three types of social class structure (Goldthorpe/Erikson/Portocarero Class Scheme (EGP), Wright's Class Schemes, Esping-Andersen's Class Scheme) comparably across the two societies. Moreover, using multiple regression model, we examined the relationships between social schemes and the distributional inequalities of economic as well as educational resources. The results showed that the knowledge and human capital were stronger explaining factors of social inequality than other indicators such as economic capital or power status in Europe. It suggested the social structure in Europe is more consistent with Esping-Andersen's post-industrialized class scheme, indicating that Europe has entered post-industrial society. Besides, it is worth noting that China is currently undergoing the progressive transition of post-industrialization from the west to the east, where the social stratification pattern in the eastern part of China is more consistent with Esping-Andersen's post-industrial class scheme rather than Wright's power model. Relevant impacts of this social change and cultural differences on individuals were discussed. Based on classic theories of social class, this study aims to provide a promising analysis tool with researcher to help disentangle the myths of social stratification and further the comparative studies across societies.

RC37-468.3

CHEN, FENG* (The New School, USA)

Visualizing Invisibility: Chinese Visual Artists in New York City

Abstract: China transformed from a poor country to a major power within the past four decades. However, reports on Western media about China's rise overwhelmingly focus on its exponential economic growth and technological development, while culture is either missing or ambiguous in the discourse. How does culture evolve during the past four decades in China? Does the power of culture revive with economic growth? Or is the power of culture constrained by the upsurge of state power? The answers remain obscure.

In this sense, my study offers an approach to discuss the cultural transformation by looking at career strategies and life chances of individual cultural practitioners and participants, namely, artists from China. My research question is how the two generations of Chinese visual artists vary in their strategies to gain recognition in New York City. First is the older generation who were born from 1946 to 1964, represented by Ai Weiwei and his peers. Second is "millennials", who were born in between 1970s and 1990s. The decades that set the two generations apart feature tremendous political, economic and technological transformation in China. Therefore, the generational differences offer me a chance to explore how culture changes amid the upsurge of state power and market power.

The strategies that artists adopt to gain recognition in New York City are divided into two perspectives. The first is regarding their social engagement and social network (Crane, 1989; Scott, 2006; Becker, 2008), while the other is related to how they present their artworks (Zolberg, 1990; Rothenberg, 2014). The former discusses the mechanism of the art world, drawing on structuralist theories such as the theories of social organization. The second perspective aims to reveal the self and identities regarding the invisible cultural memberships, racial boundaries, and political identities by analyzing their artworks as visual rhetoric.

RC06-80.3

CHEN, HUI* (Shenzhen University, China)

Are There a Dominant Mother-in-Law and a Submissive Daughter-in-Law in a Floating Family?---Taking the K Family As an Example

For centuries, the relationships between mother-in-law and daughter-in-law are viewed as a troublesome, difficult and hot topic. The purpose of this study was to gain a clearer understanding of how social work facilitates the relationship between mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law among the floating families. This study applied social work intervention to deal with the conflict between mother-in-law and daughter-in-law in K family, which demonstrated that intervention of the social worker had a positive impact on relational outcomes for the family. Ultimately, this study revealed that social work intervention did facilitate relationship improvement between mother-in-law and daughter-in-law. Typically, mothers-in-law have been portrayed as one of the most frightening, unkind and dominant family members, while daughters-in-law have been as submissive members. In terms of the K family, however, the social worker argued that the daughter-in-law might not consider the other party's feeling due to her original growth background with being self-central rather than approaching the relationship with collaborative, shared and harmonious.

RC24-284.2

CHEN, HUI-PING* (National Taiwan University, Taiwan)

LIN, TZE-LUEN (National Taiwan University, Taiwan)

Social Innovation and Energy Transitions: Exploring the Case of Green Energy Charity Initiative in Taiwan

Increasing global concern over climate change and its potentially catastrophic effects has spurred a push to drastically cut carbon emissions. It points to the dire need to shift away from energy production that burns fossil fuels and moves towards renewable energy. Much of the energy transition literature, however, is dominated in economic and technical terms, with less attention to the social, political, and cultural dimensions. Actually, the energy transition cannot be understood merely as fuel change but about the social, economic, and political transformation and arrangements around a new energy system. More specifically, it is essential to assess the benefits and risks associated with the transition, for example, the issues of energy costs, energy poverty, and energy justice.

This paper intends to explore an innovative case, the green energy charity initiative in Taiwan, which was spearheaded by Sunnyfounder, a social enterprise. As the first green energy crowdfunding platform, Sunnyfounder allows people to invest and participate in solar photovoltaic projects. Since its establishment in 2015, it has already donated more than 10 solar projects to community-serving charity and socially disadvantaged groups in Taiwan, through crowdfunding campaigns and private sector donations. The installment of free solar projects to charity groups not only lowers their electricity bills but also broadens social and environmental benefits of renewable energy.

The aim of this paper is to twofold: First, it sets out to illustrate this solar energy charity initiative. It seeks to explore and highlight the appropriate institutional condition, mechanism and factors for its success. Second, the paper attempts to analyze major barriers to scale up this solar energy charity initiative and discusses the role of major stakeholders and civil society actors, including those charity groups. The analysis of this innovative case study stimulates policymakers and researchers to contribute to social goals of energy transitions.

RC11-133.3

CHEN, XU* (School of Sociology, Wuhan University, China)

Elderly Care in Wuhan City during COVID-19 Pandemic: New Strategies, New Phenomena and New Outlooks

When discussing "elderly care" from the perspective of COVID-19 pandemic, the essence is to analyze the issues of "elderly support, elderly protection and elderly assistance". It is believed that there are three aspects worthy of discussing, which are the new strategies to cope with the elderly care in the epidemic, the new phenomena rising from the process of elderly care and the new outlooks for the development of old-age services in future.

The new strategies can be called "System 121", which include "One core, Two frameworks and One idea". The "One core" means the combination of fighting against the pandemic with elderly care services, especially the application of "Health QR Code". The "two frameworks" refer to the "closed" and "semi-open" structures, which respectively correspond to the pandemic prevention measures taken by the elderly care institutions and the grass-roots communities. The "One idea" depicts that the basic idea of fighting against the pandemic is to foster the "the sense of health security for the elderly".

The new phenomena are consisted by five aspects: family reunion for the elderly, online "WeChat" educations for the elderly, online social work services for the elderly, urban community digital management for the elderly and volunteer support for the elderly during the sealing-off period.

The new outlooks include three aspects: First, "elderly care" should be regarded as a constant task of social construction in the "post-pandemic era". Second, the effect of "smart elderly care" is beginning to emerge, but it needs a further improvement. Third, the legal connotation of "elderly endowment" should be reconsidered and enriched.

RC14-170.5

CHEN, YINGQI* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Mask up! Public Communication and the Knowledge of Wearing Masks in COVID-19 Pandemic

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, wearing masks become a compulsory and precautionary measure to decrease the spread. However, the public refuses to wear face masks and question the effectiveness of masks, especially people in the west. Followed by the lock-down policy around the world, the public accepts the importance of wearing masks, because of health education implemented by the propaganda system. The constructed knowledge enacts the ritualization of wearing masks. How does the transformation of wearing masks knowledge happen? How does the authority influence disease discourse and boost the popularity of wearing masks? This study examines the construction and distribution of health knowledge regarding wearing masks in China, which is an authoritarian regime that can control the media. Based on digital ethnography approach, this study investigates the ways the Chinese government and the medical experts emphasize the protection of wearing masks in the perspectives of solidarity, moral panic, and cultural norms. This study contributes to our understanding of the authority, knowledge, and culture in the politics of medicine and health.

RC35-JS-36.5

CHEN, YINGQI* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

More Glamorous, More Marginalized: Self-Entrepreneurship, Gendered Career and Family of Female Youtubers

Imagining "have it all" in digital media, female YouTubers take advantages of combining professional career and domestic responsibilities in self-enterprising online business. Self-entrepreneurship in digital media is tradeoff between autonomy and flexibility in high status but precarity and instability. Despite sufficient interest in work structure and conditions for female creators in digital entertainment industry, much of literature has emphasized additional affective labor of female YouTubers, however, less attention has been paid to the perspectives of gender and family. Based on online ethnography and in-depth interviews of female YouTubers, this study investigates self-enterprise experience of female YouTubers who face double marginalization in workplace and family sphere. How does female YouTubers perceive their digital entertainment career in persistence of social inequalities? How does female YouTuber's digital career trajectory affect their family and intimate life? This study offers new insights into gender and self-entrepreneurship with social media technologies, and shows the interplay between family and career of women that double marginal status in digital entertainment field.

RC06-77.2

CHERNYAK, ELENA* (Hartwick College, USA)

The End of the Family? the Impact of Globalization on Modern Family.

The term 'globalization' is well-known and widely used but understood differently. For some, globalization is an economic process by which the everyday experience is standardizing around the world. For others, it is strongly associated with advanced capitalism, progress in technology and a transformed means of communications. Others argue that globalization destroys old traditions and norms, but instead creates a homogenized world culture and increases interdependence. Overall, globalization is perceived as highly complex macro and micro-levels processes that are associated with the shifts in people lived experience. It promotes the integration of social, political, ideological, economic, and cultural systems of different nations into interrelated and interdependent systems leading to nations' assimilation and loss of identity. While globalization has caused transformations at every level of social life, it has affected the family and family structure and caused the undergoing modifications in intergenerational relations. This study discusses the impact of globalization on the modern family and family relations.

Through policies, programs, regulations and strategies, globalization directly and indirectly affects family and leads to its re-modeling. The nuclear family with gender-oriented roles and responsibilities (such as bread-winning father and stay-home mother) is declining while new forms of family take place of the traditional one. Families are integrated into the global economy through work, production, and consumption. Communication and technologies allow easier access to goods and services, offer more opportunities, enable and even stimulate mobility, and increase feelings of freedom. In addition, the process of globalization resulted in individualization, democratization, and the growing acceptance of alternative lifestyles. The transformation of family includes the crisis of patriachalism (or at least the problematization of patriarchy), significant changes of family patterns, norms, values, and roles. The complexity of modern living has changed people's perception toward marriage and family as the main provider for the basic needs.

RC55-672.5

CHESTERS, JENNIFER* (University of Melbourne, Australia)
SUTER, CHRISTIAN (University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland)

Can Happiness be Inherited? the Intergenerational Transmission of Well-Being

Although family background is a strong predictor of adult outcomes in terms of education, employment, income and wealth, its association with subjective well-being is less clear. Research shows that subjective well-being is associated with each of these factors, however, there is no clear consensus about the direction of the association. High levels of education are not necessarily associated with high levels of well-being; and low levels of wealth are not necessarily associated with low levels of well-being. Using data collected by the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) project, we examine the association between levels of well-being of parents and their adult children. We track a cohort of young people aged between 15 and 18 years from 2002 to 2016 to examine the long term effects of family background on levels of well-being. The 2002 data includes measures of family wealth and income as well as parental characteristics such as education, occupation, health and levels of well-being. Therefore, we are able to compare the outcomes of these young people in 2016, controlling for objective and subjective measures of family background.

RC55-672.6

CHESTERS, JENNIFER* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Parental Wellbeing during the COVID-19 Pandemic in Australia

The restrictions imposed during the COVID-19 pandemic provide a rare natural experiment allowing for the examination of how social isolation impacts on levels of wellbeing. Australia constitutes an interesting case study because the states and territories control their own borders and were therefore able to restrict movement into and out of their jurisdictions. Australians are quite mobile with young people moving interstate for employment and older people moving interstate when they retire. Consequently, when the state borders were shut, millions of Australians were isolated from their extended families. The isolation experienced by parents with young children was particularly acute and may have negatively impacted on their levels of wellbeing. To compare levels of wellbeing before and during the pandemic in Australia, I draw on longitudinal data collected from one cohort of participants in the Life Patterns project. Tracking the participants from age 18 in 2006 until 2020 allows for an examination of within-person variation due to the unique circumstances of the pandemic controlling for other characteristics and life course events known to impact on wellbeing such as marriage, parenting and job loss.

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

RC10-121.2

CHETTY, DASARATH* (Durban University of Technology, South Africa)

Participatory Evaluation of Government Projects and Programmes in South Africa: Context and Challenges

South African democracy turns 25 this year. In this short period of a quarter of a century, new institutional mechanisms aimed at fostering citizen participation have been initiated and are being entrenched in an attempt to deepen and strengthen democracy. Government policies, programmes and initiatives based on a 'pro-poor' ideology have been implemented with benevolent intent but to what extent have they been successful in achieving intended goals; more specifically, what impact have they had on the intended beneficiaries. The process of participatory evaluation ensures the active involvement of stakeholders throughout the process. It engages the evaluators and stakeholders (such as programme participants or the community at large) in the decision-making process when creating an evaluation and using results. Literature reveals that it can foster: improved programme performance; active stakeholder participation identifying relevant data, methodologies, and uses; increased ownership and investment; the link between evaluation use and the stakeholder perspective; capacity building and participant empowerment; a community or organizational culture dedicated to learning and improvement. It is however not without its challenges which include conflicts of interest among stakeholders; knowledge imbalance between the evaluation team and the stakeholder representatives; budget and other resource challenges; time and commitment of all participants. The paper presents an overview of attempts to advance participatory evaluations as a means of advancing democratic precepts in South Africa.

TG03-JS-18.1

CHETTY, KRUSHNA* (Mr, India)

Examining Hindu Social Order: An Analysis of Social Inequalities in Contemporary Indian Society

Through the constitution of Indian state promises equality to all citizens. The various provisions of the constitution elucidated in this chapter on Fundamental Rights (Justiciable) and on the Directive Principle of State Policy (Non justiciable) delineate the states obligations to provide equal opportunities to all its citizens in social, political and economic sphere. While expecting this social fact of social inequality are without the shadow of doubt the result of deep rooted social structured formed of over century. The individual with the same endowments (assets entitlements, rights, skills, education, experience) but differing in social group. It is the experience of comparable endowments and widely differing treatments and outcomes that we understand as social discrimination.

The Hindu social order is based on classes and not on individual. It is an order in which classes are graded one above the other. It is an order in which the status and functions are determined and fixed. The Hindu social order is a rigid order. No matter what changes take place in the relative position of an individual his social status as a member of the class he is born in relation to another person belonging to another class shall in no way be affected. The first shall never become the last. The last shall never become the first (Ambedkar, Vol.3:115).

In this paper an attempt to social inequalities and its manifestation, and to suggest possible here and understanding of the ideology of discrimination is elaborated based on social stratification, caste system so here by the policy through constitution of India through Hindu Code Bill was planned to guarantee Liberty, Equality, Fraternity and Justice to individuals as a matter of social policy.

This study as the objective to explore the way this concept of social discrimination, social policy and social welfare are under operation.

RC34-441.2

CHÉVEZ, CÁNDIDA* (Universidad Centroamericana José Simeón Cañas, El Salvador)

Transiciones Generacionales En Las Pandillas Salvadoreñas

Desde la época de los noventa, El Salvador vio emerger el fenómeno de las "maras o pandillas" como un nuevo actor presente en la violencia del país resultado de las desigualdades sociales y la falta de políticas que respondieran al recién finalizado conflicto armado.

Alejados de políticas sociales, muchos territorios periféricos comenzaron a estructurar nuevas formas de poder, de gobernabilidad al margen del "sistema", estructuras que surgen como resistencia ante un sistema excluyente, es la forma para muchos de seguir existiendo y sobreviviendo, sin embargo estas estructuras se ven caracterizadas por actos delictivos, muerte, drogas y vinculación con el crimen organizado.

Según datos del Centro Antipandillas Transnacional, se estima que a junio de 2014 existían unos 32,310 pandilleros activos en El Salvador: 21.619 de los cuales están en libertad (14.868 corresponden a la MS; 6.585 al Barrio 18 y 166 a otras pandillas) y 10.691 se encuentran recluidos en los centros penales (5.280 de la MS; 4.099 del Barrio 18 y 1.312 a otras pandillas). Datos más recientes, hablan de 60,000 pandilleros activos y más de 200,000 personas vinculadas a sus entornos, entre familiares y colaboradores.

La presentación tiene como propósito hacer un recorrido histórico y generacional sobre las pandillas en El Salvador, con el objeto de comprender qué tipo de pandillas se han configurado a partir de las diferentes políticas de seguridad implementadas y las medidas de intervención que los diversos actores y el Estado han realizado en tres décadas. Se propone hablar de tres generaciones de pandillas, cada una de ellas influenciada por un contexto global, local y político que ha determinado sus maneras de expresarse socialmente.

RC04-41.1

CHIANG, TIEN-HUI* (Zhengzhou University, China)

Governmentality and Edu-Business in the Age of Neoliberalism

According to M. Foucault, the problem caused by the absolutism of juridical domination has eventually installed rationality into government. As reflexive government needs to calculate social risks and develop solutions in order to ensure social security, this change starts to take populations as object and its objective so that governmentality means governing without governing society. This purpose is accomplished by governing at a distance, the strategies of which are to shape people into the subject in rules of conduct. In this way, biopolitics creates the infrastructure for delivering education services in commercial forms as evident with the introduction of public managerialism that comes to blur the boundary between the public sector and the private sector. This great change in education policy thus opens up a huge space for the development of academic capitalism coated in philanthropy. Accordingly, education is commercialized into edu-business allowing hetero-agencies into play. Because shaping people's souls is the core mission of biopolitics, neoliberalism governments need to address the issue of teacher-as-problem so that they can promote the logic of entrepreneurialism. In this power arena, international institutions have successfully mobilized the value of performativity in comparable data of international testing results. In the regime of performance management, teachers are judged by their competence and contributions. While these correlations foreground structural constraints imposed on teachers, teachers may exercise agency against educational reforms.

RC45-557.2

CHIESI, ANTONIO* (State University of Milano, Italy)

Is the Question on Generalized Trust (GT) a Valid Measurement of Social Capital (SC)?

Studies on SC have proposed different definitions of the term, but it is possible to identify two broad approaches in the literature, respectively at macro and at micro levels. The former has been inspired by Putnam at the end of the century and conceives SC as a feature of the society or the community. The latter has been developed later, within the framework of network analysis.

In the former approach, SC is a public good people can enjoy; in the latter approach SC is a relational resource for the benefit of those who are in a network of interpersonal relations. While the latter approach implies expensive and sometimes-intrusive field analysis through sociometric interviews, the former has enjoyed a very straightforward measurement (ask people if they trust others in general or some institutions). The simplicity of this way of measuring SC is at the origin of its success, which has been supported by the endorsement of the World Bank and has granted the inclusion of the question on GT in general surveys around the world.

The relation of the two approaches with RAT is different. At macro level social capital is a public good, therefore it is subject to the prisoner's dilemma problem. At micro level SC is a personal resource at the disposal of the actor who can invest and spend it in order to maximise her/his own utility.

Using the latest edition of the European Values Study, the paper identifies and analyses relations between generalized trust and some behavioural indicators commonly associated to SC.

The results confirm poor or no correlation between GT and SC à la Putnam, as well as with SC at micro level.

The conclusions are devoted to some considerations on the ecological fallacy and on the correct interpretation of GT in the light of RAT.

RC05-JS-76.1

CHITO CHILDS, ERICA* (City University of New York-Hunter College, USA)

A Global Exploration of Colorism and Attitudes Toward Intermarriage

Mapping attitudes toward intermarriage—who is and who is NOT an acceptable mate—offers an incisive means through imaginings of belonging-- race, ethnicity, nationhood, citizenship and culture—can be critically evaluated. Attraction, relationships and in essence family membership are the resources, which can be

given or withheld like access to education, employment, benefits and citizenship. These relationships serve as a lens to see the larger racial structures that operate and looking comparatively can help illuminate the global similarities and differences. Yet, existing research on intermarriage tends to look at just one country, or at best compares statistical data on intermarriage rates or characteristics of those who intermarry between a handful of countries. This is a particularly important time for research using a global framework precisely because there is so much discussion about multiculturalism, post-racialism, and color-blindness across the socio-political landscapes of this globalized world, even when that is far from the reality.

Drawing from qualitative interviews and ethnographic research I conducted in fifteen countries on six continents, my research offers an empirical basis to understand what differences matter and what boundaries are most salient in determining the attitudes of different groups toward intermarriage. Furthermore, how are social boundaries patrolled when it comes to intimate relationships, and why, or in other words whose interests are served. While countries may have different histories and contemporary realities, within discourses on intermarriage, there are clear patterns of colorism, anti-blackness and a privileging of whiteness. In particular, I argue there is a racialized hierarchy of desire and marriability that mirrors the larger systems of oppression operating globally. The language they use may differ---race versus culture/ethnicity versus citizenship---and the groups who are "unmarriable" may change, but the sentiment is the same.

TG04-749.3

CHIYANGWA, BETTY* (, South Africa)

Second Generation Mozambican Migrant Youth's Identity and Sense of Belonging in South Africa: The Case of Rural Bushbuckridge, Mpumalanga

This is work in progress project, centred on exploring the complexities surrounding second generation Mozambican migrant youth's experiences in an attempt to construct their identity and developing sense of belonging in post-apartheid South Africa, precisely in Bushbuckridge. Established in 1884, Bushbuckridge is one of the earliest districts to accommodate Mozambicans who migrated to SA in the 1970s. Bushbuckridge as a destination is crucial to their search for social freedom and a space to "belong to". The paper is governed by four objectives of

observing how second generation Mozambican migrant youth who are living in South Africa negotiate and construct their own identities

exploring of second generation Mozambican migrant youth narratives regarding their sense of belonging in SA

understanding ways in which social processes of identity and belonging influence second generation Mozambican migrant youth experiences and future aspirations in SA

examining how Sen's Capability approach is relevant in understanding participants' identity and belonging in South Africa.

This is a single case study informed by semi structured interviews and narratives with youth between 18 and 34years, born and raised in SA, Bushbuckridge to at least one Mozambican parent. Drawing from Crenshaw's Intersectionality approach and Sen's Capability approach, this study contributes to the existing knowledge on South to South migration. The subject of second generation migrants is often under researched in the context of migration in Africa. Through exploring migrant groups from a historical and present perspective, this research reveals how being born to a migrant parent(s) and raised in a hosting country complicates one's identity and sense of belonging. In quest of forming their identities and sense of belonging, migrants establishes resilient unity closely linked to Crenshaw's notion of agency and space. Hence, second generation Mozambican migrant youth experiences are explored through axes of social categories; nationality, gender, class, age and ethnicity.

RC41-521.4

CHO, YUNMYUNG* (, South Korea)
KIM, YOUNG-MI (Yonsei University, South Korea)

Gender Ideology and Fertility in South Korea: Trends amid the Male Breadwinner Model in Transition?

Increase in dual-earner couples is seen as an indicator of South Korea's move away from a traditional male breadwinner model. At the same time, the society faces a continuing decline in its exceptionally low fertility. Previous macro-level research has pointed to gender ideologies as a factor behind low fertility in post-industrial countries, but how individuals' attitudes about gender shape their fertility decisions at the micro-level has yet to be examined. Using in-depth interviews matched with Korean General Social Survey (KGSS) data, we first investigate how gender ideologies among young, heterosexual Korean adults are changing. Across interviewees with varying socioeconomic backgrounds, the ideology of the male breadwinner was maintained largely through essentializing care as women's work. Furthermore, results showed how the interplay of economic insecurity and gender ideology influenced fertility intentions and decisions of interviewees. In a normative context which imposes a double burden of labor market participation and unpaid care work on women, economic insecurity was likely to lower individuals' fertility intentions.

RC31-386.4

CHOI, JIN YOUNG* (Sam Houston State University, USA)
CONSTANCE, DOUGLAS (Sam Houston State University, USA)

Marshallese Migrants and Poultry Processing in Arkansas, USA: Contrasting Health and Safety Discourses

The Marshallese, one of the Pacific Islander groups, are the latest wave of migrants sourced as processing workers in Northwest Arkansas in the United States, a global center of the poultry industry. Despite the current hostile immigration policies, their unique legal status (work/live in the US without VISA) makes them preferred workers for the poultry industry. Poultry processing work has historically been carried out by marginalized workers, such as women, minorities, and immigrants. The US Department of Labor classifies poultry as a "hazardous" industry, with occupational injury rates five times the national average. Safety in the workplace has been emphasized for many years due to numerous occupational hazards and a very high turn-over rate. This study employs a mixed method approach to conduct a discourse analysis of how *safety* and *safety training* are framed by the three levels of actors in the poultry processing industry: poultry corporations, processing plants, and processing workers. The findings reveal that while all three levels are concerned about safety in the workplace and emphasize the importance of safety training, the underlying meanings of *safety* are very different in the actors' discourses: "food safety/safety of the product" and "productivity/profit" dominate the corporate and plant-levels discourses and "workers' safety" and "workers' injury, health and life" dominate the worker-level discourse. With respect to safety training, a major concern at the plant level is to meet the government guidelines regarding whether the corporation followed the government regulations. Safety provisions are used to protect the company/plant from the responsibilities for injury/illness of, compensation for, and lawsuits from workers. In contrast, workers are concerned about the actual knowledge and application of the safety training to their work, and how the trainings could be used to protect them from work-place injury and illness. Implications for policies and future studies are discussed.

RC39-490.3

CHORYNSKI, ADAM* (Institute for Agricultural and Forest Environment, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)
PINSKWAR, IWONA (Institute for Agricultural and Forest Environment, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland, Poland)
GRACZYK, DARIUSZ (Institute for Agricultural and Forest Environment, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)

Infrastructures at Risk. How Extreme Weather Events Impact Local Communities in Poland.

Several episodes of extreme meteorological events, with considerable economic and social impacts, have occurred in Europe and in Poland in last decades. Researches indicate an increase in extreme rainfall in recent years (Lorenc and Olecka, 2006; Zolina, 2012; Scherrer, 2016, Pińskwar et al. 2018). Other studies show an increase of intensity and duration of heat waves. According to Della-Marta et al. (2007) since the end of the nineteenth century, the length of summer heat waves over Western Europe has doubled and the frequency of hot days has almost trebled.

Different types of infrastructures, on one hand crucial for local socio-ecological systems, on the other are vulnerable to meteorological hazards. The energy and transportation sectors consist of not only large actors but they are also formed by municipal institutions, small companies, as well as private units. Therefore preparation of a unified strategy to cope with extreme weather events seems to be an important but difficult issue.

In this study, authors are looking at the issue of extreme weather events adaptations strategies and decision-making schemes that are led by regional and local actors in the western part of Poland. The analysis is done with the combination of meteorological data and in-depth interviews with representatives of municipalities, transport and energy sector. Authors are especially focusing on smaller municipalities, where events of smaller scale, carry similar consequences for local communities, as large-scale events for large urban organisms (Voss and Wagner, 2010). Smaller socio-ecological systems have completely different potential to act, replacing organisational and material resources with an excellent knowledge of local specifics and direct contacts, which may enable multiple innovative actions that go beyond the standard measures implemented in large agglomerations.

RC20-244.4

CHOUDHARY, SUJIT* (Mahatma Gandhi Central University Bihar, India)

Comparative Sociology of Education: A Case Study of Eight Villages of Jharkhand, India

Comparative Sociology of Education in the context of Indian society has broader significance as the deprived people of the country have been facing education backwardness. In this context, Goverment of India has been implimenting variuos policies from time to time. Right to Education is one of the major educational policies of Government of India. The RTE Act 2009 has had a long historical background of becoming an Act and hence it gets legitimacy to provide quality education to all children till the age 14 years. As the RTE act was implemented with effect from 1st April 2010, States and UTs were supposed to finish many activities within three years but even after completion of more than 9 years, the proper implementation of the Act has not been done. Many studies and reports have confirmed the poor performance of the Act at all levels of schooling. Jharkhand is one of the backward states of India where 26.2 per cent tribal people live. In the context of tribal state, it becomes necessary to look the various provisions of the RTE Act. Despite of Governments' attempt, it has failed to realise the goal of universal elementary education and the RTE Act has not been able help much. This paper has been based on the comparative study of educational sociology in eight villages of two districts. The study confirms that those areas having backward people due to various reasons are unable to concentrate on education despite variuos attempts made by the government.

TG03-730.2

CHOWDHURI, JOY* (Shri Venkateshwara University,, India)

Social Justice through Affirmative Action Policy in Brics Countries and Its Challenges: A Global Perspective

The BRICS stands for Brazil, Russia, India and China and later joined by South Africa in 2011. BRICS have the bilateral relationship which focuses on the mutual benefit, equality and non interference basis.

Affirmative action means special consideration for disadvantaged groups in publicly funded opportunities. The purpose is to level the playing field as the groups preferred are often those that have discriminated against in the past. Governments around the world have affirmative action policies in public service composition, education and in government contracting decisions. The public service is a vital ground for governments to demonstrate their commitment to affirmative action.

Through increasing social diversity, affirmative action also promotes functional diversity, so the performance of organizations implementing affirmative action should improve over time. The merit-based selection is considered an essential feature of a good public service. If officials are selected according to the social attributes instead of merit, then performance of organizations that implement affirmative action should deteriorate over time.

The words, affirmative action does not appear in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the foundation document for contemporary human rights discourse. The declaration does, however, contain two intellectual anchors for affirmative action. First, the declaration repeatedly endorses the principle of human equality. Second, it declares that everyone has the right to work, to an adequate standard of living, and to education. The declaration does not command that all will share equally, but it does suggest strongly that there are minimum levels of employment, education, and subsistence that all should share.

The democracies all over the world responded to the inequalities by enacting Legislations and incorporating equality clauses in their Constitutions. The group preferences, quota, reservation, affirmative action exists in different names and in different countries. I will discuss the affirmative action of BRICS countries to achieve social justice.

RC05-67.1

CHRISTIAN, MICHELLE* (University of Tennessee-Knoxville, USA)

The Production of Global White Supremacy in the Twenty-First Century: Embodied and Disembodied Whiteness

How do we understand the durability and malleability of white supremacy across the globe in the twenty-first century? Scholars looking at whiteness through a postcolonial, Global South lens have notably explored the lingering, transmutable, and multi-faceted nature of whiteness in the wake, and new manifestations of, Empire. Applying postcolonial whiteness scholars' analyses of how whiteness "lingers" in postcolonial spaces, and global critical race perspectives on the evolution of white supremacy, I explore how white supremacy is signified and interpreted in postcolonial global, national, and local contexts. Three themes are examined, (1) the transnational assemblage of white racial logics and representations; (2) the global material production of racial neoliberalism; and (3) the diverse forms of "embodied" and "disembodied whiteness" across scales and geographies such as Uganda, China, Costa Rica, and Kuwait. The persistence of white supremacy demands the cultivation and support of resistance, confrontation, and movement practices rooted in the Black radical, indigenous, and intersectional feminist traditions.

RC35-JS-36.1

CHRISTIAN, MICHELLE* (University of Tennessee-Knoxville, USA)

NAMAGANDA, ASSUMPTA (Uganda Hotels, Food, Tourism, Supermarkets & Allied Workers' Union, Uganda)

The Ugandan Domestic Worker Global Labor Chain to Gulf States: Transnational Intersectionality, Violence, and Resistance

Gulf states are increasingly relying on migrant domestic workers from East Africa to fulfill reproductive labor roles. Many of these domestic workers experience abusive and exploitative conditions as precarious, invisible yet ubiquitous global workers. We apply a transnational intersectional lens to the production of the domestic worker global labor chain from Uganda to multiple Gulf states. By applying a transnational intersectional perspective, and examining four migrant Ugandan domestic workers' stories, we show how race, nationality, and gender inequities are reproduced across the chain and its violent manifestation on migrant domestic workers' bodies. Domestic workers are also resisting their treatment, however, and organizing with domestic worker advocates across the chain. Resistant actors, however, must contend with power imbalances across the chain, and the devaluing of Ugandan domestic workers' rights and precarious forms of informal labor.

RC49-616.3

CHRISTIE, MARIA ELISA* (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, USA)

ALEMAYHU, SINTU LIDYA (Virginia State University, Ethiopia)

MERSIE, WONDI (Virginia State University, USA)

SUMNER, DANIEL (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, USA)

AMARE, TESFAY (Ambo University, USA)

MOORE, KEITH (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, USA)

The Burden of a Toxic and Invasive Weed: Gender, Labor and Rural Livelihoods in Ethiopia

Parthenium is an invasive weed that releases toxins which repel other plants and affect the health of humans both directly through contact and indirectly through the meat and milk of livestock. Chemical control is expensive, and many farmers are not convinced of its efficacy. Weeding (early and often) is the most effective method of control. In preparation for the dissemination of two new bio-control agents, the IPM Innovation Lab initiated a baseline survey of farm households in order to determine current weed management practices, intra-household labor burden, and the effects of parthenium invasions. Ultimately, these data will be used to determine the impact and effectiveness of this new control method. Our preliminary findings suggest that farmers perceive managing Parthenium as a "family affair," whereby all household members are mobilized to control the weed. The additional time required to manage Parthenium disproportionately impacts women, whose overall labor burden is substantially increased. Further we found that the greatest burden for was not necessarily the additional time spent in the field, but the additional responsibility of having to prepare more food for any laborers that were hired to help clear the weed. Several women reported that this additional responsibility of preparing food for hired workers and the additional time in the field was a source of additional stress and mental burden.

RC48-JS-53.2

CHUAH, KEVIN* (London Business School, United Kingdom)

Strategic Mobilization of Shareholder Activists on Environmental, Social, and Governance Issues

This study advances a strategic actor-centered view of social movement mobilization, using evidence from shareholder activism on environmental, social, and governance issues. Shareholder activists face an important strategic choice when engaging with target firms: some shareholders raise issues with firms on an individual basis, whereas others participate in organized collective action by

collaborating with their social movement partners. Put differently, shareholder activists face a choice of either mobilizing with collaborators or individually pressuring firms they seek to change.

How and under what conditions does the mobilization of social movement coalition partners contribute to successful activist engagements? To study this research question, I analyze a detailed database of 2,218 shareholder resolutions targeting 386 firms from 2003 to 2016, filed by members of the Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility, a US-based coalition of faith-based and secular institutional investors. I investigate the interaction between factors relating to how activists "demand" specific actions from firms and firms' willingness to "supply" those actions. On the demand side, I examine the effects of the size of activist coalitions that are mobilized and their composition in terms of activists' identities. Specifically, I find that shareholder activists are more likely to successfully engage with firms when investors belonging to the "radical flank" mobilize their mainstream counterparts. Meanwhile on the supply side, I find that while an unfavorable corporate opportunity structure based on firms' attempts to shape their external environment—indicated by firms' participation in lobbying activities—inhibits successful activism, mobilization through larger coalitions helps to overcome firms' resistant tendencies.

These findings emphasize the strategic choices available to social activists regarding whether to mobilize, with whom they mobilize, and the effects of mobilization. Ultimately, I highlight important contingencies for activists to consider when seeking to participate in organized collective action targeting firms.

RC49-613.3

CHUAQUI, JORGE* (Universidad de Valparaiso, Chile)

Global Social Structure and Mentally ILL Persons

We elaborate a model of global social structure in which develops social life including the social relations of mentally ill persons, structure that includes the following parts:

1.THE ECONOMIC/MATERIAL STRUCTURE: Provides material products or their temporary use and financial resources to all members of other parts and for herself.

THE STATE: develops and applies standards that are supported in the use of physical and economic legitimate coercion.

THE IDEATIONAL COMPLEX: creates, disseminates and teaches (here there is a system of sanctions and degrees) systems of ideas.

SERVICES: provide (non ideational) living work. .

FAMILIES.

Adult peoples in its most frequent cases live in their families and work in the other parts of the structure, what provides for the economic maintenance of families.

In the case of persons with severe mental illness, frequently social relations in family changes toward a subordinated position, and the participation in work breaks, what impedes them to originate an own family with their partner (in the rare cases they have one).

The upbringing of the ideational complex give the mental health professionals the status that allows them to exert social control (especially in the case of psychiatry), guaranteed by the State, over the mentally ill persons. The health services have turned to being done in the community to which belongs the mentally ill persons.

The legal prescriptions of the State, includes:
- the special legal situation of mentally ill persons,
- the allowed pharmaceutical products provided by the econ economic/material structure,
- the non-voluntary internments, and the protection of the human rights of mentally ill persons.

Social stigma of mentally ill persons crosscut the whole social structure, families, work, professional health personnel, judges, etc., what leaves them in a reinforced subordinated position.

RC16-194.1

CHUAQUI, JORGE* (Universidad de Valparaiso, Chile)

Realism , Constructivism and POWER

Constructivism poses the question of the intersubjective dimension and the relativism of sociological knowledge. As the sociologist that observes is part of social reality that is being observed the knowledge produced will not have an independent cognitive value. How can we analys power at the level of the whole society with this theoretical scheme? Power is not only intersubjetive, it depends also on economic forces, which involves technology and property of capital, including material and financial economic goods and services, what includes economic material relations. There are enormuos diferences in power among two persons that excert intersubjetive domination, one in a organization of small or médium size and another that is owner of a big transnational enterprise, analysis that implies a realist (not only subjective) examination of economic and material forces. This that not presuposes that intersubjective relations are not relevant in this context, they may be crucial for the interpersonal relations within the economic organi-

zations, what are the social and ideological constructions that operates within, and of the population in these respects. Relative to the analysis of power realism and constructivism may complement. These are the relations we want to explore.

RC12-154.1

CIANCAGLINI TROLLER, AGATHA* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)
LORETI, CANDELA LORETI* (Facultad de Derecho (UBA), Argentina)
RONCONI, LILIANA* (Facultad de Derecho (UBA), Argentina)

La Perspectiva de Género en la Enseñanza del Derecho, Una Mirada al Currículum de la Facultad de Derecho de da UBA.

La producción bibliográfica y la investigación jurídica sobre género suelen estar enfocadas en temas convencionales como aborto, ley de cupo, violencia de género, entre otras. Sin embargo, aún no se ha reflexionado exhaustivamente respecto a lo que sucede en las instituciones que forman a los/as abogados/as.

El presente trabajo pretende indagar sobre la situación de las mujeres en la carrera de Abogacía de la Facultad de Derecho de la UBA. Para ello, se tomará como eje el currículum en dos sentidos: el currículum formal, en donde se examinará el contenido del Plan de Estudios de la carrera y el material con el que se dictan las clases a fin de identificar si ciertos temas se enseñan con perspectiva de género; por otro lado, se analizará el currículum oculto —aquel que entrega enseñanzas no explícitas pero esenciales— a partir del estudio de la participación de las mujeres en los eventos académicos de la Facultad, considerando los roles que ocuparon y temas sobre los que hablaron.

Entendemos que para poder incorporar de manera efectiva la perspectiva de género es necesario no sólo atender al currículum formal sino también a esos otros saberes, ya que la educación que reciben los/as estudiantes se vincula con la futura práctica profesional. Buscamos mostrar que para lograr cambios en la situación de desigualdad de las mujeres debemos atender a la formación de profesionales con perspectiva de género.

Este artículo se enmarca en el Proyecto de Investigación DeCyT "La transversalización del enfoque de género en la enseñanza del derecho, una mirada al currículum oculto en la Facultad de Derecho de la UBA". Los datos presentados son producto de investigaciones empíricas llevadas adelante por estudiantes y graduados/as que participan del proyecto referenciado y del Proyecto "La enseñanza del derecho con perspectiva de género: situaciones actuales y desafíos pendientes."

RC33-424.4

CICHOCKI, PIOTR* (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland)
JABKOWSKI, PIOTR (Department of Sociology, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland)

Cross-Country Comparisons of Personal Well-Being: Measurement Equivalence in the European Social Survey

Comparing personal well-being in a cross-country setting suffers from major validity challenges resulting from underlying cultural and economic differences between societies. While one of the main goals of cross-cultural surveys is to compare countries on the basis of values of latent constructs, such comparisons are only permissible, however, if the measurement process complies with cross-country equivalence. Thus, we explore validity issues involved in the rotating module "Personal and Social Well-Being" of the European Social Survey (Wave 6, 2012). Using the dataset covering 52.537 respondents form 29 European countries, we investigate the country invariance and validity of personal well-being, which is defined as a latent construct based on two correlated constructs: evaluative well-being (i.e., overall estimation of how well life is going; including feeling satisfied with life and overall happiness) and emotional well-being (i.e., positive day-to-day feelings such a happiness, enjoyment of life, feeling calm and peaceful). Configural and metric equivalence tests demonstrate that this construct can be considered reliable and cross-country valid. However, when the stricter scalar equivalence test is applied, the measurement of personal well-being turns out not be fully invariant, and especially the items 'feeling satisfied with life' and 'feeling happy overall' are posing major problems in a number of countries. Our presentation is concluded by offering suggestions on how to compare personal well-being across European countries. Finally, we demonstrate that citizens of Nordic States and of Western Europe evaluate their personal well-being at a much higher level in juxtaposition to the citizens of Eastern and Southeastern Europe. This paper is part of the project "Reflecting Europeanisation: cumulative data bases of cross-country surveys as a tool for monitoring European public opinion trends" supported by the National Science Centre (Poland), no. UMO-2018/31/B/HS6/00403

RC08-93.2

CIGALES, MARCELO* (Universidade de Brasília, Brazil)
OLIVEIRA, AMURABI (Federal University of Santa Catarina, Brazil)

Historia De La Enseñanza De La Sociología Católica: Proyectos y Disputas En El Campo Educativo Brasileño

Este artículo analiza la historia de la enseñanza de la sociología católica en Brasil entre las décadas de 1920 y 1940. Se evalúa, a través de la manualística escolar, los proyectos y disputas en el campo educativo brasileño planteados por los libros de Francisca Peeters, Amaral Fontoura, Alceu Amoroso Lima, Fernando Callage, Guilherme Boing, Alcionilio Silva y A. Lorton, quienes se opusieron al proyecto de una sociología que explicara el mundo fuera de la concepción social católica. Además de destacar a estos agentes, buscamos comprender el proyecto de civilización de estos libros y manuales escolares, desde la perspectiva relacional de Pierre Bourdieu, con el fin de comprender las configuraciones del campo educativo brasileño en este período. Los resultados indican un vínculo entre los manuales y la perspectiva histórico-cultural desarrollada en Francia por intelectuales vinculados al catolicismo, así como la interpretación y difusión de las encíclicas papales Rerum Novarum y Quadragesimo Anno. También critican a Durkheim sobre estudios religiosos y a Marx sobre estudios de trabajo y economía, y el conjunto de manuales buscaba al mismo tiempo refutar a tales pensadores y presentar un proyecto que, en diversos grados, predicó el regreso de Cristo y los valores tradicionales de la familia, la Iglesia y la armonía social a través de una sociología educativa católica basada en la moral cristiana como un medio para resolver los problemas sociales a nivel nacional e internacional.

RC34-JS-12.1

CINDRA FONSECA, NATALIA* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
MENEZES, CAMILA (UFRJ, Brazil)
SILVEIRA, CARLOS (USP, Brazil)

Young Workers and a New Cycle of Strikes in Rio De Janeiro

This article analyses the recent experiences of union activism of two categories of service sector, with a special participation of young people: the call-center workers and the supermarket workers. More specifically the objects of this article are the telemarketers of the state of Rio de Janeiro strike, in 2014, and the strike of the supermarket "Mundial" in the city of Rio de Janeiro, in 2017. Both strikes are inserted in a cycle of demonstrations that began in 2013 in Brazil, which intertwined social movements with a high participation of the youth and workers movements whose unions were made mainly by older workers. It is argued that in these two cases the tensions between older generations at the head of the trade union leadership and younger generations became evident, especially in the youth which in spite of being the voice of 30% to 50% of the whole workers in this category, show a low percentage of participation and representation the union's direction. Furthermore, it is debated the creative potential of the tensions and the tactical and organizational innovations realized by this youth of workers. The methodological procedures used to investigate theses strikes and their unions were semi-structured interviews with the analysis of the already produced of the two categories. As results of research, it can be observed that the creative tensions between distinct generations of workers and trade unionists and the strategies of the unions can make visible the approximation and detachment of Unions directors and their bases. Moreover, the participation of new actors in the traditional labor movement brought the experimentation of new tactics and tools, such as the use of WhatsApp in the conduction of both strikes.

RC32-415.1

CINELI, BEYDA* (Universitat Pompeu Fabra,)

Who Manages the Money at Home? Multilevel Analysis of Couples' Money Management across 39 Countries

Using cross-national data from 39 countries in ISSP "Family and Changing Gender Roles" 2012 module, we do a multi-level analysis in order to examine the macro-level explanations behind the non-traditional money management systems (joint and individualized money management). Specifically, we explore how variation in institutionalized behaviors and beliefs concerning gender roles shape money management decisions in intimate relationships. In particular, we ask whether the couples are more likely to use non-traditional (joint or individualized) money management systems in contexts where gender egalitarian beliefs and practices are relatively more institutionalized. We are also interested in the interactions between couple level variables and money management in different contexts, asking if the relationship varies on the basis of macro level beliefs and practices. Likelihood of using joint or individualized systems increases across countries as gender egalitarian ideology gets stronger at the country level. There

is no significant relationship between women's labor force participation and couples' money management decisions. However, we find a strong relationship between national dual-earner couple rates and more egalitarian money management outcomes. This association is even stronger for individualized management. We cannot find evidence for our interaction hypothesis predicting that in contexts with more gender egalitarian beliefs and practices, the relative income would have weaker impact on money management decisions. Finally, contrary to our expectations, within contexts where cohabitation is socially approved, individualized management is significantly more associated with cohabiting couples. Thus, the effect of being in cohabitation does not diminish in contexts where the social approval of cohabitation is high.

RC44-539.2

CIOCE, GABRIELLA* (University of Nottingham, United Kingdom)

Solidarity As a Weapon: An Ethnographic Account of Migrant Workers' Struggles in the Italian Logistics Sector

Abstract
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Solidarity as a weapon: an ethnographic account of migrant workers' struggles in the Italian logistics sector
This paper approaches the subject of solidarity in the context of migrant workers' organising. Through an ethnographic study of S. I. Cobas migrant workers' collective actions in the Italian logistics sector, it investigates how migrant workers transform their informal collective cultures of resistance into union organising. While shared social similarities like language and national identity seemed to promote a mechanical form of solidarity, cooperation and coordination among different groups of migrant workers, union militants and sympathetic actors appeared to favour the emergence of organic solidarity. Then, the paper highlights an articulation of organic and mechanical solidarity as well as some of the bottom-up and off-stage micro-processes that seem to facilitate it. Theoretically, the articulation of organic and mechanical solidarity suggests rethinking the dichotomous use of these Durkheimian concepts to study union renewal, bringing into the analysis migrant workers' subjectivities and the building of solidarities through a type of social movement union. Accordingly, the paper advises moving beyond the study of S. I. Cobas migrant workers only as warehouse workers and proposes looking at the broader processes that favour their collective actions at the workplace and beyond.
Keywords: Migrant workers, solidarity, Italy, logistics, social movement union.

RC22-267.4

CIPRIANI, ROBERTO* (Università Roma Tre, Italy)

The Quality of Religion in Italy. a Quali-Quantitative Survey

Twenty-two years after the research on Religiosity in Italy, the survey carried out in 2017 also covers 164 subjects appropriately selected, without the pretension of representativeness and generalizability. The stratification of the sample concerns three categories related to the degree (level of obligation, middle-superior diploma, degree), the distinction of gender (man, woman), residence (small towns, medium municipalities, large cities), geographical distribution (north, center, south and islands) and age (young, adult, elderly). The solution of a completely open interview, without predefined questions, was tested. In fact, for almost half of the sample, i.e. 78 cases, the interviewers tried to obtain narratives, reflections, interpretations and evaluations not solicited through specific questions on religiosity. For the rest of the 86 subjects interviewed, the first part was entirely free and the second part was on some concepts-stimuli relating to daily and festive life, happiness and pain, life and death, God, prayer, religious institutions and Pope Francis. The results of the qualitative analysis were also corroborated with sophisticated quantitative instruments: a program called T2K (Text to Knowledge), Lexical Correspondences Analysis and VoSpec procedure (Vocabulaire Spécifique des Groupes d'individus). An analysis sheet similar to a semi-structured questionnaire was then prepared to be applied to the interview texts, with the intention of capturing recurring patterns, values and representations.

RC25-315.2

CITO, PARMENIO* (UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE RORAIMA - UFRR, Brazil)

Recording Devices and Their Structuring Effects on Participants' Interactional Organizational Work

This paper discusses data registering issues of research on interactional dynamics in English as a foreign language classroom. We take Sociolinguistic Scales Approach theoretical assumptions to approach dialogical construction of mean-

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

ings (BAKHTIN; BLOMMAERT; CANAGARAJAH), and Ethnomethodological Conversation Analysis theoretical assumptions to interactional order of intersubjective communication of situated action (GARFINKEL; GARCEZ; GOFFMAN; SCHEGLOFF) in decision-making performances. We relate compositional elements of local and translocal scales in agent's alignments in agencies and identities accomplishments in decision-making performances regarding sound and video recording devices' presence by a scales-in-action approach. Alignments-in-interaction are ways agents direct decisions by multimodal turns-in-interaction (MONDADA). From the perspective of interactive action as multimodal communication (KRESS), such turns are perceived so when triggering aspects of interaction – speech, look, body posture, etc. – with communicative effect. This effect is taken as marker of change in the pattern of interactional order of intersubjective communication (GOFFMAN). Recording devices are taken as semiotic artifacts (LEMKE) for orientational indexical values attributed to their presence. The conformation of these values considers elements of panoptic (FOUCAULT) and anomic (DURKHEIM) nature. The analysis points to alignments-in-interaction oriented to copresent observers – the teacher, the researcher, and peers – mediated by the presence of the artifacts (RAMPTON and ELEY). According to components of multimodal turns-in-interaction, strategic alignments-in-interaction are viewed in two ways: resistance to hegemonic power relations (FOUCAULT) and care with captured image (BLOMMAERT; LI and BLOMMAERT). We discuss how agents systematically orient their actions accounting recording devices' presence, and that their presence points to supranormative effects in participants' decision-making performances. With scales-in-action approach seen as an empirical heuristics of situated performed conduct in which participants display clear orientations to recording devices' presence we hope we add to 'methodological, theoretical, or ethical aspects of representing multimodal data in linguistic ethnographic or other contextually sensitive applied linguistics research'.

RC06-79.4

CLAESSENS, ELKE* (University of Antwerp, Belgium)
MORTELMANS, DIMITRI (University of Antwerp, Belgium)

Co-Parenthood Dynamics in Belgium

In 2006, joint physical custody after a parental separation became the default judicial recommendation in Belgium (Swennen, Mortelmans, 2015). While this has led to an increase in the incidence of children with an alternating residence, custody arrangements can still deviate from an equal division of childcare. As such, it is possible that equal shared care is a temporary agreement which is later altered or, conversely, the finale of a trajectory of varying custody arrangements (Sodermans, Vanassche & Matthijs, 2011). This variability makes it difficult to identify in which family contexts shared care is most salient (Feinberg, Kan & Hetherington, 2007). Furthermore, dynamics in the (non-)uptake of shared care have not yet received much attention. This paper uses longitudinal register data containing information on equal co-parenting arrangements to map the dynamics in co-parenthood in Belgium between 2007 and 2014. We investigate in which post-separation family situations co-parenting is most prevalent and how household and family characteristics serve as determinants for transitions in and out of equal shared care. As residing with both parents after a separation has proven to be important for child wellbeing (Amato, 2010), this study provides valuable insights on what may currently inhibit parents to both take up an equal amount of care for their children.

RC02-30.1

CLARKE, THOMAS* (University of Technology Sydney, Australia)

The Purpose of the Corporation? the Evolution of Accountability

The corporation is one of the most significant, if controversial innovations in history, but the impact of the corporation is questioned more than ever before. Corporations have to convincingly demonstrate their commitment to sustainable value creation in which the whole community shares, and this will need to be manifest in corporate structure, purpose and operations.

Continuously evolving, the corporation remains the primary instrument for wealth generation in contemporary economies but is increasingly challenged regarding its accountability and impact on society and the environment. The definition of corporate purpose and performance has evolved through a succession of paradigmatic shifts in the last century.

This paper aims to review and question how the debates on the corporation have evolved from Berle and Means (1932) onwards to the present day. This discussion takes place in the context of the US Business Roundtable, which represents the leading corporations of America, recently abandoning their three-decade commitment to shareholder primacy. The revised Roundtable statement instead favours the purposeful corporation that pursues the interests of all stakeholders including customers, employees and the community, as well as investors.

How this new purpose-driven policy will be operationalised is open to question. What strategies, practices and measures will be applied to pursue the interests of stakeholders? Rigorous measures, transparency and disclosure will be required if purpose-driven policy is to be more than simply a change in rhetoric.

RC49-JS-60.2

CLAROS, HUGO* (Independent, Peru)

The Evolution of the Unequal Territorial Distribution of Mental Health Professionals in Perú

The paper presents the updated mapping of how mental health professionals are distributed in the country, enabling the discussion of inter-territorial inequalities.

The mapping of the public offer is based on the consolidation and use of human resources databases in contrast with data from the last population census available (2017).

With basis on that information, choropleth maps were made, showing the availability of psychologists per 10,000 inhabitants in every region. Results showed that the region with the highest availability had 7.7 times the quantity of the region with the lowest one.

Even so, Lima region concentrates almost one third of the country's population, but its quantity of psychologists per 10,000 inhabitants is below the national average.

The paper aims to present the need of public discussion of the priorities that guide how national resources are distributed, and to establish some possible paths of action considering the inter-territorial inequalities.

RC23-273.2

CLAROS, HUGO* (Independent, Peru)

The Tension between Educational Innovation, Best Practices and Their Context: Reflections on Lessons Learnt from Fondep - Fondo Nacional De Desarrollo De La Educación Peruana (National Development Fund for Peruvian Education)

FONDEP: Fondo Nacional de Desarrollo de la Educación Peruana (The National Development Fund for Peruvian Education) is part of the peruvian public education sector and it's attached to the Ministry of Education of Peru. By law, innovation is one of its thematic areas and has been its main one for the last 5 years. FONDEP funds educative innovation projects created by public schools, following a bottom-up logic.

The paper presents some reflections on important questions based on the observed experience of FONDEP and its path to establish a consensus within the sector about what does educative innovation entail, its limits and requisites, especially taking into account the heterogeneous nature of a developing country as Peru, and the huge inequalities in the distribution of resources and opportunities.

Contrary to being something undisputed, the possibility of designating something as innovative is the object of tension between organizations and plays a crucial role in the legitimation of a series of boundaries (for example, between what constitutes a best practice and what is an innovation) and in the identification of individual and collective agendas (for example, who does what about educative innovation in the country).

The paper aims to present how this non-neutral stances on educative innovation and how they interact condition and modify the basis on which schools can be recognized as platforms for educative innovation and get associated resources and recognition.

RC52-641.2

CLIMENT-GIL, EMILIO* (University of Alicante, Spain)
ORTIZ, GUADALUPE (University of Alicante,)

Transdisciplinarity for Environmental Management: Confronting Private Professionals' Experience to the Academic Proposal

The incorporation of social analysis into environmental management has been a long-time demand, not only of environmental sociologists but also of public institutions and researchers from multiple disciplines. However, the Social Sciences have struggled for decades with their integration in the daily practice of environmental management, which is usually controlled by professionals with a technical and Natural Sciences background. Transdisciplinarity offers a strong framework for effectively integrating the social dimension into environmental management. This is achieved not only through the collaboration between social and natural scientists, but also through the formulation of problems by non-academic and non-technical social sectors, and through the direct participation of stakeholders. In this presentation, we focus on the application of Transdisciplinarity to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), an administrative procedure aimed at identifying and preventing projects' impacts. Our objective is to confront the Transdisciplinarity model developed in the academic literature to the perception and experience of the professionals specialized in the daily practice of EIA in the private consultancy sector in Spain, in order to assess the applicability of the transdisciplinary proposal. To this purpose, we conducted a qualitative methodology based on semi-structured interviews, which enabled us to investigate in depth the possibilities to effectively incorporating the social dimension

into the EIA procedure through new forms of knowledge and public participation. The interviews showed important cultural and epistemological barriers as well as discursive contradictions regarding the private/public purpose of EIA and the expert/non-expert juxtaposition.

RC05-60.2

COATES, RODNEY* (, USA)

Race, Indigeneity, Poverty and Environmental Justice in the U.S.

Race, indigeneity, poverty and environmental justice has always been a potent mix within the U.S. as seen by the placement of hazardous waste facilities, the location of industry, concentration of pollution, access to clean air, water, and etc. Historical conditions of health related illnesses, ongoing mental health problems, and the absence of consistent solutions point attests to these problems. This essay will explore these issues and propose solutions ranging from education and mobilization, legal and civil actions that may be available to produce sustainability.

WG05-708.4

COELHO, BRUNA* (Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (UERJ), Brazil)
DOS SANTOS, PATRÍCIA (,)

Unemployment, Informality and Precariousness in Contemporary Brazil

The Covid-19 pandemic worsened a broad social crisis that was already underway in Brazil, and deepened the fundamental contradictions of the capital-labor conflict. This crisis directly impacts the configuration of labor relations in the country, which have already been significantly affected by the deterioration of working conditions and by the systematic prescription of inequality through legal regulation (a process that culminated in the approval of Law No. 13,467/2017, main landmark of the so-called labor reform in Brazilian neoliberalism). In this scenario, the unemployment rate reached a record of 14.4% in the quarter ended in August 2020 (13.8 million people), according to data from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics. This context affects, more intensely, young people between 18 and 24 years old. Also according to the same research, the level of occupation reached the lowest rate since the historical series started in 2012 (46.8%), and the underutilization of the labor power also reached a record level (33.3 million people). Only 29.1 million people are inserted in the private sector of employees with a formal contract, the lowest level in the historical series. In turn, according to data from the same research, 31 million workers constitute the informal sector. In view of these data and the austerity measures in labor matters deepened in recent years in Brazil, our proposal aims to expose the contradictions of the government and business hegemonic discourse that the Covid-19 pandemic would be the cause of unemployment and other negative rates of the Brazilian labor market today. We seek to expose that the pandemic only deepened the precariousness and the crisis that already existed. We will combine the quantitative research method (by secondary empirical data) and the qualitative one (especially, based on sociological articles of authors such as Ricardo Antunes, José Ricardo Ramalho and Graça Druck).

RC09-106.1

COHN, SAMUEL* (Texas A and M University, USA)

How Inequality between Nations Multiplies

Economic growth has two sources. One source is the stimulus to base industries. The other is the additional growth that comes from Hirschman forward and backward linkages to those base industries. Vassily Leontief called these multipliers. Development sociologists tend to exclusively focus on the determinants of base industries – such as the development of plantation enclaves in the Global south, the development of strategic high tech-sectors in the Global North (and South). However, many global north countries such as Norway, grew without any dramatic high-tech export. Their secret was high multipliers giving them tremendous secondary growth from the limited stimulus they had.

We look at a sample of nations between 1980 and 2010 to identify what types of countries have high rather than low multipliers. We consider the roles of pre-existing GDP, education, female labor force participation and social inequality. We expect all of these to raise both industrial supply multipliers and wage-based personal consumption multipliers. High education, feminist, egalitarian nations are more likely to have populations that spend more on consumer goods which leads them to grow faster. Following dependista arguments concerning disarticulation, peripheral nations are poor because they are unequal giving them low multipliers while more egalitarian core nations grow more because they are more equal giving them high multipliers.

Global inequality between nations is caused in part by differing levels of inequality within nations.

RC28-330.1

COLLARES, ANA CRISTINA* (University of Brasília, Brazil)
DE MACEDO, DEBORA MARIA (Universidade de Brasília, Brazil)

Does Fatherhood Affect Men's Educational Attainment? Evidence from Brazilian Data

There has recently been a flurry of research about the socioeconomic impacts of changes in the nature of marriage and in patterns of family formation for both women and men. The current effects of parenthood for women's, and especially for men´s educational opportunities, however, have been less discussed. This paper focuses on the penalty of fatherhood for young men´s educational opportunities, especially the opportunity of enrolling in higher education. The literature on the social division of labor, especially research based on time use data, highlights that despite new social perceptions about the division of domestic work, women still experience a much heavier workload than men, and that men´s increasing involvement in household chores is still far from equitable. Yet, the increase in time dedicated to paid work and household chores required from parents of small children may be as harmful to the educational advancement of young men as of young women. Using data from the 2014 Brazilian Household Survey (PNAD), we examine the impact of having children under 14 years for men, in comparison to women, in the amount of time dedicated to paid work and household chores. Further, we investigate how this impact could explain differences in the chances of being enrolled in higher education for young men and women in different household arrangements. Results indicate that parenthood and the amount of time shared between paid and domestic work explain to a much lesser degree the chances of being enrolled in higher education for men than for women. However, there are significant effects of fatherhood, and of hours of paid work and those spent in household chores, on the educational attainment of young men. This is true especially for single fathers, for whom the outcomes are similar to those found for women with small children, regardless of marital situation.

WG08-721.3

COLOMBO, ANDREINA* (CIT Rafaela / UNRaf / UNL, Argentina)

"Vivir De Lo Que Una Hace, Eso Siempre Me Gustó": Percepciones y Emociones En Torno a Los Trabajos Cuentapropistas De Rafaela (Santa Fe, Argentina)

El presente trabajo se propone explorar las percepciones y emociones asociadas a la multiplicidad de actividades productivas y reproductivas que realizan mujeres cuentapropistas de la ciudad de Rafaela (Santa Fe, Argentina). Los avances aquí presentados se enmarcan en trabajos de investigación individuales y colectivos en el marco de la Universidad Nacional de Rafaela (Argentina), concretamente el proyecto Prácticas y percepciones del mundo del trabajo en el siglo XXI: continuidades, metamorfosis y "nuevos trabajos" en Rafaela (2019-2021) dirigido por la Dra. Gabriela Vergara.

Aquí presentaremos los avances referidos a describir las formas de ocupación y las principales percepciones y emociones asociadas a las actividades del trabajo reproductivo de las mujeres cuentapropistas de la localidad mencionada, en la actualidad. Para ello, trabajamos con nueve entrevistas en profundidad realizadas durante el año 2019.

Se comprende aquí que las sensibilidades sociales y las emociones son elementos centrales de abordaje de los regímenes de acumulación, en tanto forma analítica de problematización de regulación de los cuerpos vinculados a la reproducción biológica, cotidiana y social y a jornadas laborales en el mercado.

En este sentido, las percepciones sobre los trabajos por parte de las mujeres permiten acceder a los modos en que se vinculan género, emociones y reproducción en el régimen de acumulación actual en tanto modos de regulación de los cuerpos/emociones.

RC04-49.1

COMI, SIMONA LORENA* (University of Milano Bicocca, Italy)
FAFALIOU, IRENE (University of Piraeus, Greece)
GRASSENI, MARA (University of Bergamo, Italy)
MASTROKOUKOU, SOFIA (University of Milano Bicocca, Italy)

The Fallacy of Overeducation in Employability: An Empirical Survey on Students Coming from Vulnerable Groups

This study explores the overeducation issue and its impact on vulnerable groups, especially young people. In order to attain our purpose, an employability questionnaire survey was conducted in a Greek Economics and Business University, entitled 'From Higher Education to labour market'. The sample used in this

research comprises 1,000 fourth-year students coming from vulnerable groups, such as disabled, students with learning difficulties, ethnic groups/minorities, work-family conflicts, those with economic difficulties etc. The field research started in September 2019 and was completed in June 2019. Our main findings indicate that students coming from vulnerable groups perceive themselves as over-educated and deprived from occupational choices. Further, as the participants stated, when they apply for an internship, they are more likely to be skill mismatched by their employers. According to the majority of the respondents, this practice is attributed to employers' lack of information as regards their skills and capabilities. Finally, it was reported that this mismatch affects students' earnings but also their attitude towards the importance of education in relation to their career opportunities. These results can inform better the employability challenges anticipated by Human Resources managers and policymakers, when they are asked to incorporate employees from vulnerable groups in the labour market.

RC49-616.2

COMPANION, MICHELE* (University of Colorado-Colorado Springs, USA)

Maladaptive Livelihood Strategies: The Impact of Economic Constraints on Women Along Lake Malawi

Fishing has been an integral component of women's livelihood strategies along Lake Malawi. With the global rise in eco-tourism, heavily promoted by the Malawian government, and the establishment of Lake Malawi National Park, development of lands that abut the lake has exploded. As hotels and guest houses are constructed, access to the lakeshore by locals for income-generating activities is being hampered. Women have traditionally been active in processing and selling the fish brought in from the boats. Development has displaced these activities. The negative impact on women's income generating capacity and economic stability is heightened by low yields as a result of overfishing and changes to the lake's ecology, making competition for the available fish intense. As a result, sexual access has become part of the bargaining equation. While the women who are engaged in exchanging sex for fish do not consider themselves sex workers, they are subject to the same challenges as prostitutes: disease exposure, sexual violence, extortion, robbery, a pervasive sense of hopelessness, and depression. This paper presents the findings from interviews with some of these women regarding their economic vulnerability, challenges, and future aspirations. This presentation will compare responses between women who participated in a small income diversification pilot program and those that did not.

RC39-486.1

COMPANION, MICHELE* (University of Colorado-Colorado Springs, USA)

Site Mapping As Participatory Action: A Methodology for Community Engagement

Site mapping is an important disaster methodology. It can be used to identify high-risk geographic areas and at-risk populations. It also allows local resources to be identified. Because it is both participatory and action-oriented, this methodology can help to bridge local organizations with disaster agencies and with broader local populations, identify opportunities for collaboration, building social networks and social capital, facilitate data gathering, and improve analytical insights into specific problems and possible resolutions. Disaster mitigation, response, and recovery requires the active participation of all levels of agencies, communities, and households to contribute to effectively understand community needs and engage in action-oriented planning to effectively address them. This methodology is viable at the local neighborhood or community levels, as well as at the broader institutional and more macro levels. This paper discusses the methodology and its applications within local communities for disaster mitigation and risk reduction. This privileges the voices, knowledge, and experiences of local citizen scientists in disaster preparation. Examples of successful utilization of this strategy in both urban and rural environments will be discussed. Cross cultural success will also be demonstrated by using examples from Mozambique, Malawi, Uganda, Japan, and the United States.

RC37-466.1

COMPARATO, BRUNO* (Universidade Federal de São Paulo,)

Trapped ET LE Détective À La Lampe De Poche

L'objet de cette communication repose sur la série télévisée islandaise *Trapped* (Ófærð) créée par Baltasar Kormákur et diffusée depuis le 27 décembre 2015 à la télévision et disponible sur Netflix. Plusieurs auteurs, depuis l'ouvrage pionnier de Siegfried Krakauer em 1922 (*Le roman policier*), ont réalisé des réflexions sociologiques sur le roman policier. Pour des auteurs comme Philippe Corcuff (*Polars, philosophie et critique sociale*), Ernest Mandel (*Meurtres exquis : Une histoire sociale du roman policier*), et Luc Boltanski (*Énigmes et complots : Une enquête à propos d'enquêtes*), le polar constitue une entrée éclairante dans les dérèglements existentiels et sociaux contemporains. Ce qui déroute le spectateur de *Trapped*, c'est que le détective Andri, « un homme ordinaire […] confronté à une situation extraordinaire », d'après le créateur de la série, ne correspond pas au stéréotype des séries américaines ou continentales puisqu'il n'est pas armé. De façon surprenante, il poursuit les malfaiteurs, équipé en tout et pour tout uniquement d'une lampe de poche. Comme dans les jeux d'enfants, quand il dit « vous êtes en arrestation », les malfaiteurs interrompent leur fuite. Ce qui parait invraisemblable aux spectateurs férus de séries américaines est certainement normal pour les spectateurs islandais puisqu'il ne s'agit pas d'un exercice expérimental. *Trapped* est la série commerciale la plus chère jamais produite en Islande. Elle a coûté un milliard de couronnes, soit près de 6,5 millions d'euros en 2015, alors que les productions habituelles coûtent entre 100 et 200 millions de couronnes. Ce qui constitue l'intérêt sociologique de cette communication est une réflexion sur le rapport à la loi et les formes de transgression admises par la société islandaise. Même si le réalisateur emploie le climat local et le blizzard pour reconstituer les caractéristiques de l'Islande, ce qui dépayse le plus les spectateurs étrangers est sans doute ailleurs.

RC11-142.2

CON WRIGHT, GÜLÇIN* (TED University, Turkey)

'Stand-By Mothering': Expectations Around and Experiences of Motherhood in Later Life

Studies on motherhood and mothering have predominantly focused on the experiences of mothers for younger children whereas motherhood in later life has received relatively scant attention. This might have stemmed from the dominant perception around the parenting role as drastically transforming and almost disappearing when children transition to adulthood, a stage idealized as signifying clear-cut independence from one's parents. Many family and gerontology scholars have investigated the gendered patterns in multiple dimensions of parent-adult child relationships, by overwhelmingly studying mothers' ties with their kids. Yet, there is a limited understanding of cultural expectations around motherhood in later life including what would be considered desirable motherhood responsibilities for adult children. In this study, I address this gap by asking whether culturally acceptable mothering activities change as children transition to adulthood. To answer this question, I conducted in-depth face to face interviews with 23 heterosexual and cis-gendered mothers who, at the time of the study, were between the ages of 58-75, married, with no disability, had at least two living adult children, and resided in a Midwestern U.S. town. These older mothers reported that they perceived themselves more as a resource and a background supporter in their adult children's lives. They were ready and willing to support their children emotionally and instrumentally, but with limitations due to their own availability as well as expectations on the autonomy and self-sufficiency of adult children. Additionally, adult children's needs, demands, and expectations were stated as factors shaping these women's mothering experiences and their expectations around motherhood responsibilities. These findings add to our existent understanding of motherhood by showing that mothering for children endures as a major role throughout the life-course with significant transformations in the way it is experienced.

RC35-452.2

CONSOLIM, MARCIA* (Federal University of São Paulo, Brazil)

The Circulation of US Social Psychology: A Comparison of France and Brazil (1920-1940)

This paper consists of a comparative study of the 'sciences of man' practiced in France and Brazil to analyze how sociological factors impacted the reception of US 'social psychology' in the Interwar period in both countries. It is intended to highlight the following aspects: 1. The position of both countries in the transnational space and the relationship both had with the United States through public or private funding institutions; 2. The role played by each national intellectual tradition, Brazilian and French, regarding the new sciences of man; 3. The social and intellectual trajectory of agents, in particular related to education, professionalization, and the international circulation of intellectuals in both countries; 4. The role of the institutionalization of the sciences of man at various levels of education – primary, secondary, and third-level – as well as in scientific-technical social policy institutions. This involves showing that, despite the differences, both intellectual contexts had the same oppositions: US social psychology was perceived as more positive and scientific in opposition to a philosophical or abstract knowledge of French inspiration. Moreover, this perception results in both cases from contact with US research/authors, publicized by funding from US philanthropy. Finally, the same type of adaptation of new knowledge can be observed in both national contexts, resulting in greater theoretical and methodological eclecticism. The differences resulted from the relationship of intellectuals with the state and teaching institutions: in Brazil 'social psychology' was practiced by doctors and given prestige by reformist educators, institutionalized in recently created higher edu-

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

cation institutions; in France it referred to a debate about the borders between psychology and sociology in the Durkheimian circle and its competitors, whose institutional impact was restricted to extra-university scientific institutions.

RC40-512.1

CONSTANCE, DOUGLAS* (Sam Houston State University, USA)
LOCONTO, ALLISON (Institut national de recherche pour l'agriculture, l'alimentation et l'environnement (INRAE), France)

Agrifood Knowledge Transitions in the Anthropocene

At the heart of recent debates around the conditions of living in the Anthropocene are ideologies and political economies that push for change in opposite directions: growth in productivity, increasingly precise knowledge (through data) and technological solutions vs. reduction of waste, a democratization of knowledge and nature-based solutions. Nonetheless, the imperative to change can be felt at global, national, sub-national and local levels around the world. We observe that agrifood actors are either changing, debating change, ignoring change or resisting change. These contemporary debates provide a ripe landscape for sociological reflection upon what transitions, transformations and other forms of change are currently unfolding. One of the biggest debates revolves around the type of knowledge that is needed. The green revolution benefitted from a strong industry and public research collaboration through the 15 research institutes that make up the Consultative Group of International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). Following the food-energy-fuel crisis of 2007-2008 that triggered a re-evaluation of sustainability in the dominant agrifood system, the type of knowledge needed to remain productive on the planet was also thrown into question. The CGIARs have since been underfunded and critiqued on all fronts, forcing a transition towards new topics of research and a new logic of organization. The private sector investment in agrifood research and development continues to outpace that of the public sector and their commitments to sustainability range from innovative ecological solutions to simple greenwashing. Finally, some farmers and social movement activists are rejecting the role of research itself in their systems of innovation. In this paper, we explore the question of transition within the Anthropocene by focusing on the types of knowledge that are being reprioritized and privileged within a selection of institutionalized debates over whose knowledge counts for agrifood systems in the Anthropocene.

RC14-172.4

CONSTANTOPOULOU, CHRISTIANA* (Panteion University, Greece)

Love Values in Modern Fiction: "Contemporary" Dreams in Television

Mythologies exist everywhere not only in fiction but also in official representations of the ongoing reality. The promoted TV productions (which also constitute a basic canvas of the social media references nowadays) reflect the frame in which dominant narratives are massively diffused. If for instance we compare a TV program of the nineties (in any Western country) we realize that the distribution of the main TV themes is slightly different (but not really very much) from the present distribution inviting us to conclude that the frame of values, beliefs and ideas remains a lot deal the same. This was at least revealed in our study of the Greek TV program of the last three decades.

The political agenda includes much of life style (for instance on the "first lady" better dressed) and thus also shows the mass-culture audience's lack of interest in politics (which define its life in reality).

What we observe, is the big portion attributed in the "clear mythology", such as the fictional productions of the serials with the same recurrent recipe: true love between sexes, jealousy, obstacles, the power of the wealthy, the possibility to dream over dramas representing ideal realities. Of course, this is not new; just to stick only in modernity, the same idea (very much appreciated by the public) is found in romantic novels of the 19th and 20th century, in American TV series or Latin American Telenovelas, in Turkish productions etc. where the "mainstream" myth is the **romantic love**.

How things should be or should happen, symbolizing a rather archetypal (at least for the two centuries of the modernity) concern which survives in time, and which seems the audience's biggest accepted value: how to surpass obstacles and "live" the big love (either in reality but most of the times in fiction).

RC17-210.5

CONTANI, ANDRE* (Federal University of Paraná, Brazil)
BUDACH, RAFAEL (Federal University of Paraná, Brazil)
CENI, JÉSSICA CRISTINA (UFPR, Brazil)

Giving Sense to and Making Sense of Uber Misconduct Claims

The media repercussion concerning frauds and illegal schemes in business scenarios and involving corporative actors has been growing and therefore, became the focus of many academic debates and research. For instance, the study of motivations and consequences of misconducts practices. Although there is no consensus on the definition of the term, in this paper misconduct is understood as acts that social control agents (such as the judiciary and public authorities) determine as morally questionable practices. These acts can result in high social costs and affect directly economies. While decision process literature explores media as an intermediate responsible for deciding which one is spotlighted, little is known about how the media tries to construct this sense. Drawing upon the sensemaking and sensegiving literature, this paper examines how the media give sense to and make sense of Uber misconduct claims. In particular, we focused on the episode of the company's entrance in Brazil apart regulation. Data were collected from two major business news magazines and Uber press releases concerning the episode. Further, content analysis was done. This paper advances the discussions about how the media behave in sensemaking and sensegiving process about misconduct practices. Also, how this can impact the organization facing the misconduct claims. Whereas public authorities enforced the meaning of illegality, the media managed to support legitimacy accordingly to the company's media press. However, when an organization faces a misconduct claim, particularly when it has wider societal consequences, society expects that the company needs to apologize for its actions and resolve what has happened. In that the company never excused for its practices, the media acted as a central source of the misconduct sensegiving to the awareness of the public. This paper contributes to enlarge the discussion about the role of mediation in the social construction of reality.

RC32-399.4

CONWAY, JANET* (Brock University, Canada)

Anti-Feminism and the Rise of the Right in Liberal Canada

In the contemporary global resurgence of right-wing politics, many variants of anti-feminism are becoming apparent -- in a range of social movements, political regimes, institutional initiatives, policy consequences, and on- and off-line cultural practices. Different explanatory frameworks emphasize the role of neoliberal austerity policies, religious movements countering sexual rights, reactionary responses to globalization, and mutating forms of misogyny, with variable intersections of sexism, racism and homophobia with religions and nationalisms.

Despite its international reputation as a bastion of liberalism and pro-feminist politics, Canada has also seen a rise of right-wing groups over the last decade, targeting political parties, electoral politics and policy reforms. University campuses are major sites for their proliferation and cultural political strategies. These groups include explicitly anti-feminist groups such as men's rights and anti-abortion groups. More recently, they have been organizing under the banner of free speech and academic freedom in order to wage campaigns against gains made in university contexts around a range of social justice concerns, many of them associated/aligned with intersectional feminisms.

For example, a 2016 controversy over a professor's highly-mediatized refusal to use transgender pronouns set off a chain of events that is still unfolding, one of which has been a government requirement that all Ontario universities implement free speech policies under pain of financial sanction.

This talk will consider these developments in Canada in relation to the transnational anti-feminist gender politics of the resurgent right.

RC54-659.2

COOK, CRAIG* (Woodstock School, India)

Totems, the Corporeal Self, and Identity in Trans Local, Digital Space

At both the professional and amateur levels of global sport, the corporeal body of athlete and spectator have been infused with sporting totems which produced a strong social between the individual and the group. In the past, these symbolic identity links were forged in the connection between personal affiliation and the local cultural expression via the symbol of the totem, forming an imagined community.

These professional sporting bodies within global sport have most often been linked to commercial and corporate interests and more recently to urban metro poles, occupying a physical, material space. With an increase in digitized global economies which transcend the local as formerly expressed in geographic locales or commercial sites, what emergent forms exist in urban spaces that connect sporting bodies and identities to trans local and digital spaces. Whither the lo-

cal urban sporting spaces where identities are crafted and shown to persist over time? How have the fluidity and confluence of virtual space and digital identities transformed the professional sporting body in urban space into something other?

In this era of globalization, with its increase in mobility and fluidity of identity, how are local identities being transformed at the professional sporting body level, at the spectating body level, and in regards to the community at the local level? How is allegiance and expression of the local impacted by a transforming digital and trans local milieu? Out of these emergent patterns, would new linkages have been made between new cities and bodies in these spaces?

In a globalizing and digitizing age, what are the new meanings of geographic urban space and their tie in to identity construction and the body? How are the complexity of these identities and bodies being expressed corporeally?

RC30-371.3

COOPER, ADAM* (Human Sciences Research Council; Stellenbosch University, South Africa)

Space, Capital and Formal/Informal Economies: Understanding the Challenges of Black Tourism Entrepreneurs in Johannesburg

Entrepreneurship is often upheld as a panacea for job creation in Africa and elsewhere. However, few critical, deep ethnographic accounts explore the everyday challenges that 'entrepreneurs' in a range of African contexts experience and the lack of structural support thay receive to aid them in their endeavours. In this paper I explore how young Black entrepreneurs in the Johannesburg tourism sector are placed at a fault line between township and mainstream economies, hustling forms of cultural, social and financial capital from various spaces, to generate an income. The challenges they experienced were substantially shaped by physical space and spatial divisions in Johannesburg, as conflicting rules of the game occurred between the townships and areas where the mainstream economy plays out. The South African context and its economy illuminate characteristics that are both typical and atypical of the African continent, with a smaller informal sector and a number of large conglomerates. However, these young people's challenges across spaces with different degrees of 'formality', experienced through regulatory requirements and forms of control, resonate with other African contexts and parts of the global South.

A small number of youth used interesting stories, practices, historical artefacts and buildings in marginalized spaces *and* their schooling and English language, to navigate their way across the mainstream and township/inner-city economies. Bourdieu's (1986) conceptual framework therefore required indigenisation for the South African context. Sub-fields existed across this divided and unequal post-apartheid city, in the townships and mainstream economy, corresponding with physical residential areas. Despite cultural capitals empowering these young Black entrepreneurs to beat the odds and establish their businesses, each was confronted by a set of sectoral barriers which limited their success, creating ceiling effects.

RC34-443.3

COOPER, ADAM* (Human Sciences Research Council; Stellenbosch University, South Africa)

Speaking Back and Extending: Using Bourdieu's "Field" to Illustrate Theory Building from the South

In this paper I share some thoughts on using Bourdieu's concept of "field" to research young people's income generation strategies in South Africa. The difficulty with using Bourdieu's concepts in post-colonial or global south contexts is that these constitute what Bourdieu called 'undifferentiated' societies: they do not form independent fields, autonomised domains of activity that are regulated by widely accepted 'rules of the game'. This is because these societies do not contain unchallenged state power, in conjunction with a capitalist economy, regulating practices by functioning as a kind of overarching field. For example, widespread informal economies that largely do not pay tax and abide by state decreed regulations exist in such places, alongside the formal economy. I look at how 'the field', in this case one focused on income generating practices, may actually contain a set of overlapping fields or sub-fields, in post-colonial contexts, operating with different logics of practice and a range of struggles over meaning.

Using Bourdieu's theory in Southern contexts requires disentangling the local and global, the universal and particular. However, I argue that recentring our focus with Africa, Latin America or Asia as our primary reference point requires more than 'translating' theory to new contexts. The challenge lies in southern scholars speaking back to the theory and extending it, intentionally marking their contributions to its evolution with their own theoretical 'cairns' and concepts. This means signaling when their work moves beyond particular contexts to say something about human beings more generally, something which European and North American scholars have been very good at. The value of South-South collaborations is highlighted in this endeavor, as these contexts share much in common and can function to illuminate 'other universals'.

RC08-91.1

CORDEIRO, VERIDIANA* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)
NERI, HUGO* (University of São Paulo, USA)

Institutional Support from Ford Foundation for the Brazilian Sociology during the Military Dictatorship in Brazil

This paper aims to present the role of Ford Foundation in the development of Brazilian Social Sciences. In general, the Latin American Sociologies experienced a period of recession because of the dictatorships. Contrariwise, the Brazilian Sociology has experienced a reasonable institutional expansion of training and research during this period. This small progress is related to the fortification of the new graduates program courses that were created after the universities' reform and the consolidation of new private centers of research, such as theBrazilian Center for Analysis and Planning (CEBRAP), and the Institute for Economic, Social and Political Studies of São Paulo (IDESP). Although the most important universities of the country deeply suffered with the dictatorship, the raising of independent research institutes saved the Brazilian intelligentsia and their intellectual production. These independent centers, CEBRAP and IDESP, received a fund from Ford Foundation, which was crucial for the maintenance of Social Sciences during (and even after) the Dictatorship. After helping to establish the center, Ford Foundation opened a program to financing researches and NOGs that worked with Human Rights. This program was crucial during the democracy restoration's process in the late 1980s. As a big expression of this support on Human Rights was the donation for establishing the Nucleus of Violence' Studies (NEV) at the University of São Paulo. Ford Foundation was engaged not only in the internal development of Sociology in the country, as well as the spread of Brazilian Sociology for foreign countries. For instance, in 1969, it published in English "The Negro in Brazilian Society" by Florestan Fernandes.

RC04-47.4

CORICA, AGUSTINA* (FLACSO, Argentina)

Elecciones y Posibilidades Educativas Post-Egreso: Un Seguimiento De Cohortes De Jóvenes Universitarios De Buenos Aires.

Las transformaciones estructurales de las últimas décadas llevaron a los estudios juveniles a interesarse por las nuevas formas de vivir la juventud. Como punto de consenso estos estudios indican que los pasajes de la juventud a la adultez se caracterizan en la actualidad por la diversidad de caminos, la superposición de actividades y la no linealidad de los recorridos. En este marco, la prolongación del tiempo dedicado a las actividades educativas se ha consolidado como una de las características de la nueva condición juvenil, donde el incremento y acumulación de años de estudio aparece como una tendencia en alza desde hace más de tres décadas. Sin embargo, la desigualdad que caracteriza a América Latina sitúa al contexto como una variable clave desde donde analizar las elecciones y posibilidades de los jóvenes en el campo de la educación. En este sentido, a partir de un estudio longitudinal de seguimiento de dos cohortes de egresados del secundario de la Ciudad y provincia de Buenos Aires, en dos décadas distintas (1999/2011), se reconstruyen las trayectorias educativas poniendo el foco en las elecciones de los jóvenes respecto a la continuidad educativa en el nivel superior y las posibilidades de sostener el trayecto educativo inicial comparando los recorridos y movimientos registrados a lo largo del seguimiento. Particularmente, se sostiene que los ciclos económicos inciden en la disposición de caminos transitados por los jóvenes, marcando rumbos diversos entre la relación entre educación y trabajo. Pero también las políticas educativas implementadas abren nuevos desafíos y debates sobre la igualdad de oportunidades e inclusión educativa.

RC32-404.3

CORRADI, LAURA* (Università Della Calabria, Italy)

Dealing with Diversities in Rojava (north Syria) after the Defeat of Islamic State. Gender, Ethnicity, Class, Religion, Sexuality, Age and Abilities.

By using an intersectional approach the author analyzes at the micro-level how prevention of structural inequalities (based on class, gender, education, age, status, different abilities) and forms of violence (based on gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity and religion) can take place in a democracy born in a post-war areas. An ongoing official research by University of Calabria looks at the quality of democracy, academic freedom, and new political structures dealing with diversities simultaneously. The specific agency of women's groups to reduce economic and social gaps in health and education is highlighted - as well as experiments meant to process the trauma of violence (such as the 'village of women') and prevent the occurence.

During the defeat of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levantine (ISIL), the role of Kurdish women in the conflict has attracted global media attention and academic interest around Jineology (Science of Women) as a strategy of empowerment to contrast inequalities - yet little is known about social life, work, education, and

leisure. As the experience of Democratic Federalism in Rojava was developing - since the approval of an innovative Social Contract among different ethnic groups inhabiting the area and belonging to different religions - a political constituency based on gender, ecology and the valorization of diversities was established. During post-war re-construction, egalitarian state-less policies, innovations and processes of direct democracy have been said to affect social life significantly, in a positive way.

RC34-432.2

CORREA, LICINIA* (UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS, Brazil)

GONÇALVES, REBECA (UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS, Brazil)

Girls in the Semi-Liberty: Resignifications of Narratives of Adolescents in Compliance of Social-Educational Measures

This research was carried out in a "House of Semiliberdade" of the city of Belo Horizonte - Minas Gerais-Brasil, taking as object of study the narratives of the adolescents in compliance of socioeducational measure, in closed regime. Since the masculine and the feminine constitute fields structured by relations of power, gender relations are one of the most important and permanent asymmetries of modern society, being structuring elements of social institutions (SCOTT, 1994; SAFFIOTTI, 1994). The research sought to detect the peculiarities of the measure of semi - freedom in the processes experienced by girls adolescents in situations of vulnerability and conflict with the law, analyzing their perceptions through their narratives, and trying to understand how they construct resignifications about themselves, educational processes and the world (SANTOS, 1992; SARAIVA, 2003). The study was characterized by a qualitative approach, using direct observation, documentary research, narrative interviews, intervention research and the circular processes. The results pointed out clues about the way in which adolescents embody their experiences in the house, from syntheses of social issues lived in the singularity of the youthful experiences and the narratives directed our look at some aspects that mark and influence the life of these "Minas na Semi" (girls in semi-liberty) (KEHL, 2003; PERALVA, 1997). Serving the socio-educational measure is a situation and not a condition in which they are immersed. In this sense, the semi- liberty house appears as a territory in which they construct forms of belonging (FOUCAULT, 2006; GOFFMAN, 1971). Strategies of resignification and resilience are experienced on a daily basis and gendered by these poor and young and girl in compliance with socio-educational measures.

RC04-54.1

CORREA, LICINIA* (UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS, Brazil)

SALES, SHIRLEI (UFMG, Brazil)

REIS, JULIANA (UFMG, Brazil)

DUARTE, ADRIANA (UFMG, Brazil)

The High School Counter-Reform and the Loss of Social Rights in Brazil

This research seeks to identify, describe and analyze the processes and effects of the High School counter-reform, regulated by the law 13.415/17, and its loss of social rights, especially for the Brazilian youth. The High School in Brazil, last level of compulsory education, has suffered many reforms proposed by the *Federal or states government*s in the last two decades. By studying the law 13.415/17, in this article we initially focused on the analysis of the counter-reform effects on the school subjects. After that, we examined the curricular structure proposal and the National Curriculum Common Core for the High School. The argument is that the flexibility proposed in the curriculum simplifies the purpose of the compulsory education to the preparation for the labor market, restricts and reduces the offer, increases the educational inequalities and can justify legally the public schools privatization. The conclusion is that the counter-reform represents a coup against the Brazilian education, because it doesn't consider the characteristics of the current High School (the teacher's labor conditions and the *infrastructure* of the schools), the achievements and orientations in the Educational National Plan (2014 – 2024), the subjects' experiences and knowledge and the researches that had been developed about the theme. The use of the concept "counter-reform" *strengthen*s the analysis of the regressive processes regarding social rights when considering this initiative.

RC32-399.2

CORRÊA, SONIA* (ABIA / Sexuality Policy Watch - SPW, Brazil)

Anti-Gender Politics and De-Democratization in Latin America

The presentation will examine the eruption and propagation of anti-gender politics in Latin America in the 2010´s, as part of the wider transnational landscape where similar dynamics are underway, in particular Europe. The analysis is informed by the outcomes of case studies in nine countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay, an assessment of transnational networks and actors engaged in these frays and an essay on the long term trajectories of the religious politics these dynamics imply. The frame used to process the data emerging from this exercise is organized in six blocks: a) the retracing of genealogies of anti-gender discourses both at transnational and regional levels (including its association with anti-Marxist parlance); b) a cartography of structural conditions and trends that have enabled the surge and propagation of these attacks and adherence to the content they deploy, with particular attention to the ongoing impacts of neoliberalism, the politics of the religious, inequalities and structural violence, bias and distortions laicité and political systems; c) the mapping of key moments of eruption and condensation of these battles; d) main actors involved and distinctions and similarities of strategies adopted in different contexts; e) the ways in which anti-gender systemic strategies and occasional outbursts are connected with anti-democratic forces and effects. A last set of reflections will be devoted to exploring limits and possibilities of interpretative lenses being used to address anti-gender politics in the region and elsewhere, such as the "populism paradigm" in its various version, the backlash and counter movement frames.

RC34-JS-16.3

CORROCHANO, MARIA* (University Federal de São Carlos, Brazil)

BRESCIANI, LUIS PAULO (Fundação Getúlio Vargas, Brazil)

LACZYNSKI, PATRICIA (Universidade Federal de São Paulo, Brazil)

Youth and Work on the Outskirts of São Paulo: What's New?

The article discusses the preliminary results of a research that aims to identify youth groups and institutions based in São Paulo, which seek to build alternatives for productive inclusion, in a context of increasing precarious working relationships. Despite a series of public policies implemented in recent decades in Brazil, there are still serious challenges, especially regarding the reality of the poorest young people, women and blacks: the difficulty of finding a job and the quality of the jobs found. Another critical element in the analysis of inequalities concerns the concept of territory. Given these considerations, the study was conducted in two peripheral regions of the city of São Paulo, which concentrate the highest unemployment rates, informal jobs and homicides. At the same time, these areas concentrate an important presence of youth collectives, especially those organized around the arts, culture and technology. In many cases, this kind of participation contributes to the generation of job opportunities, income streams and increased education of many young people. The first results indicate a set of actions and conflicts between different actors, involving young people, non-governmental organizations, government officials and business institutions. Thus, this article will focus on the multiple perceptions and meanings attributed by young people themselves to the initiatives of job and income generation. The project is supported by FAPESP and the Canadian IRDC, as well as a partnership with FLACSO-Argentina.

RC34-428.4

CORROCHANO, MARIA* (University Federal de São Carlos, Brazil)

OLIVEIRA, CAÍQUE (Universidade Federal de São Carlos, Brazil)

Youth and Work: Ten Years of Study at the Brazilian Academy (2007-2017)

The paper intends to present an analysis of the academic research on Youth in Brazil, considering its interface with the thematic of Work. This is a period of significant economic, social and political changes, that have unequally affected the different youth generations. In the field of Work, after a period of growing employment opportunities, mainly reported as formalized jobs, the situations of precariousness and insecurity were deepened and the inequalities of access and permanence in the labor market were widened. During this period, an effort was observed in the academic field, with relevant analysis of these processes and their results. The paper intends to focus the Brazilian production around the themes of Youth and Work coming from academic areas of Education, Social Sciences and Social Services, using a database containing 1,607 articles published in qualified

journals (A1-B2) related to the areas of Education, Social Work and Social Sciences, and around 800 theses concluded between 2007 and 2017. The research was realized with CNPQ support.

RC53-JS-43.4

CORTÉS SAAVEDRA, ANDREA MONSERRATT* (University College London, United Kingdom)

Desafíos Metodológicos y Teóricos En El Estudio De Las Construcciones Discursivas y Mediáticas Sobre La Infancia Migrante En Chile

Actualmente, los medios de comunicación y las políticas públicas enmarcan la inmigración en Chile principalmente como un problema social. Este carácter asignado a la migración Sur-Sur podría estar relacionado con construcciones históricas, que se han asociado fuertemente con la idea de homogeneidad social y cultural basada en una blancura chilena ficticia (Tijoux, 2013). La construcción de la diferencia social se hace patente cuando los orígenes de los inmigrantes no son europeos, es decir, los "otros" suelen ser los indígenas y migrantes latinoamericanos que a su vez son racializados y posicionados como un grupo desfavorecido en Chile que requiere intervención.

Esta presentación está basada en mi trabajo de campo en el que conduje un estudio etnográfico en una escuela con alta diversidad social localizada en el norte de Chile. Por una parte, mi investigación busca conocer como la "otredad", con relación a la migración, es construida, narrada, negociada y experienciada en la escuela y, por otra parte, mi trabajo intenta identificar como los niños y las niñas migrantes son posicionados/as por los medios de comunicación y cómo la escuela interactúa con los discursos mediáticos sobre migración e infancia migrante. En ese sentido, en esta ponencia expondré algunos hallazgos de mi trabajo de campo en cuanto a las formas de racialización de la infancia migrante presentes tanto en los medios de comunicación como en la escuela. Así como algunas reflexiones sobre los desafíos metodológicos y teóricos a la hora de interactuar y estudiar a la infancia en un contexto escolar diverso y con persistentes inequidades sociales y generacionales.

RC53-648.2

CORTÉS SAAVEDRA, ANDREA MONSERRATT* (University College London, United Kingdom)

Research with Children in a School in Chile: Methodological Challenges and Reflections on Taken-for-Granted Notions of Childhood

Based on my ethnographic fieldwork with migrant children in a school located in the north of Chile, this paper aims to present some reflections and methodological challenges in research with children in contexts of diversity. The fieldwork on which this paper is based is part of my PhD research that describes and analyzes how the social positions of 'otherness' during contemporary migration are being created, negotiated and narrated by migrant and non-migrant students, teachers and school staff. Given that this study takes as its focus on the social position of the 'migrant child', it is essential to problematise essentialised and taken-for-granted notions of 'the child'. I am grasping 'child' as a social position produced within intersectional and generational relations. In this regard, to understand how 'otherness' is produced in relation to migrant children, I am considering both the position of migrant and child.

Some of the central questions that arose during my fieldwork were: what are the implications of the methodological techniques on data production? How to manage the inequalities produced by my position as an adult when I conduct interviews? And how to deal with the consequences of choosing a school as a research setting (between a comfortable space for children and a place with implicit structural hierarchies difficult to avoid). Therefore, through my ethnographic fieldwork, I will seek out what it is to be a child in a diverse Chilean school, including how they are positioned and what social positions they can adopt, build or negotiate in an institutionalised and adult-centred social space.

RC34-JS-12.2

COSTA, HENRIQUE* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brazil)

Entrepreneurship and Engagement Among Young People from the Outskirts of São Paulo

In recent years, all formal and informal Brazilian workers have been following a proliferation of terms and prescriptions aimed to consolidate a new relationship with the world of work that expresses values and expectations of a competitive capitalism that encourages individual performance. Gathered and disseminated under the label of entrepreneurship, this discourse is reproduced by governments, foundations, the media and social movements, which reflects, on the other hand, a need for a much deeper global process of precariousness. It imposes contemporary forms of self-employment and self-management in small businesses through the creation of Individual Microentrepreneurs law (MEI) and "uberization".

The collapse of *Lulism,* raised during former President Lula's term - a period of economic growth, innovative public policies and low unemployment -, mirrors both the successful management of the consequences of the "collapse of modernization", and it's impossibility to reproduction under difficulties of the world economy and its crises in the last decades. In Brazil, self-employment reached a record contingent of 24,141 million Brazilians in the quarter ended June 2019, according to local surveys. Part of this contingent, however, seems convinced that entrepreneurship is not only an emergency exit to the crisis caused by the productive restructuring and the end of the expectation of for a Welfare State, but a more acceptable alternative even than formal work, with a formal contract, time and hierarchy imposition.

Entrepreneurship strategies on the outskirts of São Paulo reflect both the region's rich cultural production and the updating of precarious dynamics. In the outskirts of brazilians large cities, an entrepreneurial profile is multiplied through engaged discourse of "social impact" and the empowerment, associated with belonging to a place, the *periferia*. Places known for the violent sociability, the repressive speeches, the precariousness of public services, the unplanned occupation and the fate of thousands of migrant workers.

TG04-740.4

COSTA, JULIE* (Université de Caen, France)

Risk Narratives and Drug Scare: Local Media's Coverage of Crack Use in Paris's Open Drug Scenes

This paper focuses on the narratives of risk constructed and conveyed by the local media about crack use, abuse and addiction in Paris's open drug scenes. We first trace media coverage and some of its core claims about the destructiveness of this smoked cocaine freebase — chemically responsible for mendacity, prostitution, violence and all kinds of social problems geographically concentrated in areas like *Stalingrade* and *La Collina*, "the gate of hell" in the northeast of the city. Based in a frenzy approach to public health and public order, distant to scientific analysis and data evidence, these media's narratives on risk justify a large *social panic* and a local *drug scare* construction, misinforming population and presenting crack abuse and addiction not as symptoms of social disaffiliation problematic, but as its most important causes. With regard to it, we maintain that the local media narratives provide both a hysterical speech against historically marginalized social groups and a large propaganda to justify ostensive and urgent sanitary and police intervention against them. We analyze, in this context, how the mobilization of these narratives forges public opinion and impacts the institutionalization of the crack question in public agenda, influencing morally state discourses and practices concerning users, dealers and the urban territory of Paris

RC09-114.5

COSTA, KAROLYNE* (UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SERGIPE, Brazil)

Innovaciones Tecnológicas Informacionales Y Confianza: Aspectos Teóricos PARA Construir EL Mercado De Plataformas Digitales

¿Cómo podemos ver la relación entre confianza e innovación tecnológica desde la perspectiva de que puedan presentarse como una de las válvulas de empuje más impactantes en los cambios sociales y económicos de los últimos siglos? Como señala Castells, "la evolución de la tecnología ha determinado en gran medida la capacidad productiva de la sociedad y los niveles de vida, así como las formas sociales de las organizaciones económicas" (2006, p.119). Han surgido nuevos modelos de negocio en una coyuntura internacional que causan profundos cambios en escenarios institucionales, como el mercado, que también son el resultado de ellos. Uno de estos modelos destacados son las plataformas digitales. La opinión general es que este tipo de negocio actúa como un mecanismo facilitador para satisfacer la oferta y la demanda. En la práctica, se ofrece un sistema tecnológico "seguro" a la sociedad, se recopilan datos personales, se establece la relación de confianza entre los actores y se alimenta la mercantilización de la información como materia prima básica para la prestación del servicio, se realiza el consumo y La legitimación del servicio ocurre en la sociedad. Estas prácticas se han vuelto cada vez más comunes en estos días. La velocidad de la interrupción que estos nuevos modelos de negocios han causado en las distintas dimensiones de la vida humana es expresiva, no solo ha cambiado el hábito de consumo de las personas, sino también su propia forma de realizar actividades rutinarias. El objetivo es observar el impacto social causado por una dada innovación tecnológica, con potencialidades disruptivas, como las plataformas digitales. Y observar si la ruptura del significado dado a los procesos de construcción de confianza del consumidor depositados en estas plataformas digitales puede conducir a un desequilibrio de mercado y a la generación de impacto social por parte de la empresa.

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RC07-JS-81.1

COSTA, SERGIO* (Free University of Berlin, Germany)

Convivial Sociologies: Exploring Transdisciplinary Futures

Three decades after the call published by Mary Jo Deegan (1989) for "convivial sociology", contemporary sociology is still searching for ways "to speak in a different voice". Yet the present moment seems to be more auspicious for those interested in constructing convivial sociology. Thus, the following recent theoretical and methodological advances in research on conviviality create a fertile soil for epistemological innovations:

Environmental critique of capitalism: building on Ivan Illich and contemporary degrowth scholarship, authors refer to conviviality here as synonymous for sustainable humans-nature relations.

Critique of anthropocentrism: based on concepts such as "living cities" and "multi-species entanglements", authors (e.g.: M. Given, D. Houston) in this field reject human exceptionalism in favor of a focus on interdependent assemblages including humans, animals, plants, microbes, etc.

Critique of sociocentrism: authors in this field (e.g: J. Overring, E. V. Castro) challenge the predominant definition of society of social sciences pointing to minor sociabilities in migrant or indigenous communities, in which separation between public and private or domestic and collective spheres is meaningless.

Critique of culturalism: rejecting pre-political cultural identities, authors (e.g.: P. Gilroy, M. Nowicka, T. Heil) use conviviality to refer to the contingent negotiation of differences in everyday life.

If coherently combined, these different developments allow for imagining convivial sociologies which challenge the fallacious decoupling of humans (culture) and nature and strict disciplinary separations as well the hierarchization of scientific and non-scientific knowledges and methods of knowing.

The present paper reconstructs the above mentioned developments and explores their consequences for the construction of convivial sociologies as a transdisciplinary scholarly space focused not on human societies as a whole but on interdependencies and interactions among humans and between those and non-humans.

RC35-JS-40.2

COSTA, SERGIO* (Free University of Berlin, Germany)

Critical Theory Meets Contemporary Far-Right Politics: Equivocal Theories, Wrong Diagnosis?

Contemporary social scientists have generally failed to predict the conservative backlash culminating with electoral victories of right and far-right wing forces in different countries. In case of critical theory, which historically emerged in the context of struggles against authoritarian domination, this failure is especially painful.

The paper sustains the argument that in case of critical theory the erroneous diagnosis is connected with theoretical moves completed by authors of the second and third generations of the Frankfurt School. Three main developments will be analyzed:

After systematically neglecting critical engagement with capitalism (Kapitalismuskritik), critical theorists (e.g.: J. Habermas, A. Honneth) have not developed instruments to grasp contradictions between democracy and contemporary dynamics of capital accumulation (dispossession, precarization, financial traps) which feed far-right politics.

For disregarding the link between social structure analysis and democratic theory, critical theorists (e.g.: J. Habermas, J. Cohen & A. Arato) have developed theories blind for the relation between structural shifts (emergence of "new" middle classes, squeezing established middle classes, hyper-concentration of wealth by the top 1% richest, slight reduction of gender and ethnoracial asymmetries) and political preferences for far-right wing politicians and policies.

Inscribed in the work of different theorists of the second and third generations (e.g.: J. Habermas, S. Benhabib), teleological believes, according to which human rights, democracy and rationalization of life worlds are intrinsic properties of modernity, obfuscated economies of (dis)affections behind the contemporary conservative backlash.

RC18-222.3

COSTA DE OLIVEIRA, RICARDO* (Universidade Federal do Paraná, Brazil)

MONTEIRO, JOSÉ MARCIANO (UFCG, Brazil)

GOULART, MÔNICA HELENA HARRICH SILVA (UTFPR/ UFPR, Brazil)

Democracy, Family Transmission, Kinship and Political Power in the Bolsonaro Government

The persistence, in competitive political systems, of the family transmission of power is paradoxical; since it almost always inhibits the oxygenation of power,

limits renewal in competitive systems, empties the republican meaning of politics and contributes to the "oligarchization" process of contemporary liberal democracies. This research has as its object of analysis the social and political trajectories and origins of a set of protagonists in Brazilian politics in the Bolsonaro government, trying to understand the paradox of the family transmission of power in Brazilian democracy. The research sought to problematize Brazilian democracy with special emphasis on the following questions: Is there a pattern of family-based political occupation-domination in the Bolsonaro government? To what extent does the government break with the historic families of power from the regional oligarchies? In methodological terms, we made use of prosopography and documentary research, reconstructing trajectories, occupied positions, family ties, kinship links and/or inbreeding relations/relations between agents belonging to dominant positions in the executive, observing the variables: profession, background, gender, ethnicity, religion, class, positions held, families, relatives, and genealogies. The hypothesis is that family transmission is one of the strategies used by the ruling class in Brazil, and, with more emphasis, the Bolsonaro government, to remain in the state apparatus. The results achieved: a) the family becomes, in Brazilian democracy, the fundamental unit of politics and the transmission of power, making the parties secondary; b) the family is the strategic unit of the ruling class in the occupation of the state apparatus in the democratic regime; c) The Bolsonaro family is a successful example of nepotic acting; however, it is not the exception. d) Nepotism assumes a structural characteristic; putting in check the factual understanding that Brazil is a republic in its political sense.

RC28-336.3

COSTA RIBEIRO, CARLOS* (Carlos Antonio Costa Ribeiro, Brazil)

DE OLIVEIRA PEIXOTO, FILIPE (IESP-UERJ, Brazil)

Public or Private? Daytime or Nocturnal? Which Field of Study? How Did Blacks and First Generation Students Accessed Higher Education in Brazil between 2000 and 2010

Between 2002 and 2014 the Brazilian higher education system had a growth of 80% in its conclusion rates. The system grew from 466,200 to 837,000 students. During the period, several public policies were implemented to foster access in HE, both in the public and private sector. The purpose of these policies was to make the system more permeable for blacks and students of low socioeconomic status. The scope and speed of these changes makes Brazil an ideal case to evaluate how race and socioeconomic status shape the access of historically excluded groups in access to the higher education system in the country. Our aim in this paper is not only to investigate if access was broaden, but also *where* it occurred, mainly through the incorporation of field of study and two other crucial dimensions that structure the horizontal inequality in the Brazilian higher education system: sector (public or private) and shift (day or night). Through a conditional logit modeling strategy, we incorporate these institutional characteristics to understand how ascriptive characteristics (SES and race) operate differently to allocate students in the previously mentioned dimensions at two points in time. We use six databases constructed by the Brazilian Ministry of Education that are representative of students who entered higher education in 2000-2004 and 2010-2014, pre and post expansion contexts. Our empirical strategy will allow us to understand the heterogeneity of racial and socioeconomic effects across time taking the institutional characteristics of the Brazilian higher education system into account. In dialogue with the international literature, we can evaluate if Brazil is a case that fits the pattern of effectively maintained inequality or if redistributive initiatives such as the policies mentioned above operate in order to change the direction of inequality of opportunities in the country.

RC28-341.1

COSTA RIBEIRO, CARLOS* (Carlos Antonio Costa Ribeiro, Brazil)

ISRAEL, VINICIUS (Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro (Unirio), Brazil)

ALVES, DAVI (Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro (Unirio), Brazil)

Social Mobility of Black and White Men in Brazil: 1976 to 2014.

The paper investigates trends in black and white men's intergenerational social mobility from 1976 to 2014 in Brazil. The period was marked by major social changes in the country and by an increase in social mobility in terms of education, occupation and income. Although there are some studies investigating social mobility differentials among black and white men, until the present no one had investigated trends in social mobility for these racial groups. This is unfortunate since from 1976 until 2014 there were significant changes in racial inequality in the country.

Therefore, our first task is to describe trends in income, occupational and educational mobility of black and white men across the period. Our analysis, how-

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

ever, are also designed to account for another parallel trend that had significant impacts on the population of black men. From the 1970's onward both homicides and incarceration increased very significantly in Brazil. Researchers have shown that black men are preferential victims of homicides and are also the majority among incarcerated people.

Therefor, we develop simulations to investigate mobility trends taking into account the missing black men in the labor market (those who were killed or incarcerated). Using these simulations we compare the observed intergenerational mobility trends with the simulated trends (including the black men who were in prison or were killed). Preliminary results indicate that the increase in black men mobility observed is also due to the fact that many of them were put in prison or victims of homicide.

RC12-151.4

COSTA-NETO, ALCEU* (University of Brasília, Brazil)

The Regulation of the Gig Economy in Brazil: An Empirical Analysis of Labor Rights

The paper analyzed the process of regularizing jobs through digital applications. These services that connect supply and demand by using georeferenced platforms have been deeply involved in the economy and in the behavior of Brazilians, especially with the arrival of Uber in 2014.

After intense conflicts over its legality, the practice, previously restricted to individual transport, has expanded to several services, causing questions in various sectors, such as taxes, competition, responsibilities over the consumer and, above all, labor rights.

Regarding the methodology, we focus on investigating the regulatory solutions that have been offered by the political and legal arenas, through the analysis of bills of the Brazilian Parliament and judicial decisions of the Superior Labor and Justice Courts. We also describe the pressure movement of workers portrayed by the media.

The results indicate that the biggest difficulty of the bills is to determine, or not, the employment link between workers and platforms. It also notes that most of these projects are to regulate temporary issues such as those related to the COVID-19 pandemic, which would be the responsibility of the executive branch. This means that the lack of administrative oversight is a point that needs to be resolved.

The decisions of the Superior Courts do not recognize the employment relationship. This fact reinforces the responsibility of the legislator and executive to establish minimum standards for these works.

Finally, we confirm that the pressures exerted by workers such as strikes and protests have had effects and impacts on parliamentarians, which expresses the impotence of social movements on the consolidation of this public policy.

RC52-642.5

CÔTÉ, NANCY* (Université Laval, Canada)
FREEMAN, ANDREW (Université Laval, Canada)

Optimizing Professional Roles in Response to Pressures to Innovate: The Unavoidable Necessity to Coordinate Actors and Actions across Individual, Organisational and System Levels

Health systems face significant challenges with respect to care accessibility and continuity. These challenges require rethinking the organization of services in order to respond more effectively to the population's needs, which have become increasingly complex. The establishment of interprofessional teams and innovative approaches to organizing services, but also the importance given to greater involvement of clients in their care trajectory, aim to meet these challenges. These transformations necessitate a redefinition of professional roles and practices that is situated within new collaboration dynamics within teams. Professional roles must be optimised to maximise the effectiveness and efficiency of health systems within a context characterized by resource pressures and New Public Governance. In this presentation, we will propose a conceptual reflection based on the findings of four research projects conducted with different health professionals (advanced practice nurses, family physicians, social service professionals) working in various health organizations, as well as other key stakeholders, in Quebec, Canada. These projects shared a focus on work contexts and environments that promote a more optimal use of professionals' roles through a better understanding of the dynamics between the individual, the interprofessional team, the organization in which the practice is embedded and the broader structural dimensions of the health system. Different stakeholders working at different context levels were interviewed, including frontline service providers, middle and senior managers, service funders, union representatives, and representatives of professional licensing bodies. Our findings revealed the importance of considering a diversity of actors and issues at the micro, meso and macro levels in successfully redefining professional roles that can "co-produce" services. The findings also suggested that this redefinition requires both horizontal and vertical interactions within and between organizations that shape opportunities and constraints. At the heart of this redefinition lies the importance of professional identities, work meaning and agency.

RC17-208.1

COULOMBEL, PHILIPPE* (Toulouse School of Management, France)
BARRON, ANDREW (Toulouse Business School, France)

From Idea to Implementation: The Emergence of Cascading Meta-Organizations

Meta-organizations – understood as associations of organizations, or as organizations whose members are themselves organizations – play an increasingly important role in modern society. Consequently, they have attracted significant scholarly attention over recent years. Despite this growing interest, many aspects of meta-organizations remained under-researched in the extant literature. In this proposed paper, we focus our attention on the emergence, lifecycle and dissolution of meta-organizations. We specifically seek to cast new light onto the processes that structure the formation and development of meta-organizations established in response to a specific sustainability issue.

Empirically, our research is based on a longitudinal analysis of an initiative established to address a road-traffic congestion problem in a major French city. Drawing on secondary data and interviews conducted with key actors, we chart the emergence and development of three, inter-related, multi-stakeholder meta-organisations dedicated to increasing mobility around the city's airport and beyond.

Our data reveal how the presence of major employers and their employees in concentrated industrial zones, combined with complex transport infrastructures operated by public actors, have created the need for greater information pooling and coordinated action. This has given rise to three structured meta-organizations – all linked to the issue of traffic mobility and composed of the same public, private and civil society member – over a short timeframe. Interestingly, each meta-organization appears to have played a different role in the initiative at different points in time.

We seek to derive from our data a theoretical model which suggests that the emergence of a meta-organization can be explained by an incremental, 'cascading' process of ideation-structuration-implementation that requires a specific kind of meta-organization at each stage, each one having a predetermined lifecycle expectation. Our model contributes specifically to our underdeveloped knowledge and understanding surrounding the antecedents of meta-organizations.

RC15-191.2

COUTINHO, FERNANDA* (UEM/UNICESUMAR, Brazil)
NASCIMENTO, MAURICIO REINERT (UEM, Brazil)

Building New Markets within the Context of the Sharing Economy? the Market of Medical Consultation Mobile Apps in Brazil

This paper aims to discuss how the medical consultation apps market was built within the sharing economy approach based on the concepts proposed by the economic sociology, understanding the relationship between the actors participating in this market, how services are established and if there were changes brought about by this new format in the health market in Brazil.

Sharing economy can be understood within the market-building process described by Flingstein (2002) in which markets are social arrangements that are established through the exchange process, making these markets function from defined roles between the actors. that participate in this market and rules that are established, and in which relationships are created so that the process is structured and stable.

To understand how this market is established, we use the concepts of networks that can facilitate market exchanges, through the development of trust relationships proposed by Granovetter (2005) and Weber's conception, that the economic fact is a social fact, since the search for scarce goods forces the agent to take into consideration other economic agents and the meaning they give to their action, that is, the social action of an individual is based on another individual (SMELSER; SWEDBERG, 2005).

Thus, we observe how a platform that works within a relationship of trust and belief in a common good, proposed as precepts of sharing economy, does not necessarily represent a new market, but imposes a new relationship format mediated by a platform, changing the roles of the actors involved.

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RC44-543.4

COUTO ENGLANDER, ALEXANDER* (Regional University of Cariri, Brazil)

Dispute for Hegemony and Relations of Mutual Contamination in the Brazilian Workers Movement: A Study on the Democratic Alliance between Communist and Labor Unionists.

In his already classic book, *Capitalism and social democracy*, Adam Przeworski pointed that to have continuity in time and to be supported by the masses, a labor movement should institutionalize itself as a party within the bourgeois representative democracy. However, there is a contradiction on Przeworski's argument. In the same book, this author argues that the opponents of the participation in bourgeois democracy's official institutions have a constant presence on the political spectrum. My research intends to develop the study of this contradiction mentioned above, through the analysis of the Brazilian labor movement history. Different from Sweden and other European countries, in Brazil the institutional Unionism wasn't hegemonized by the revolutionary socialists converted to reformist practices and tactics. Reformist Unionism in Brazil was hegemonized by moderate groups linked to the Brazilian Labor Party (PTB), created by conservative reformist Getúlio Vargas. The Brazilian Communist Party (PCB), PTB's main competitor in the union movement, had its competitive potential undermined by being outlawed in 1947. Under these conditions, how can we understand the rise of an institutional and combative mass Unionism in the mid-50s, which was interrupted by the 1964 coup d'état but returned during the period of re-democratization (1978-1989), originating the Workers' Party (PT)? To understand this phenomenon, I use Chantal Mouffe's notion of (mutual) *contamination*, derived from Mouffe's concept of hegemony: to put its political agenda into practice, under conditions of illegality, the PCB militants established an alliance with the PTB combative unionists. In this process, the PTB unionists became more combative and the PCB turned away from its insurrectional political line and became a more reformist party, but capable of articulating democratic demands and constituting a popular demand in partnership with the combative factions of the PTB.

RC33-JS-15.4

COUTO ENGLANDER, ALEXANDER* (Regional University of Cariri, Brazil)

Distortion and Hegemony: A Historical Sociology of Social Democracy and De-Democratization

This research develops a historical-sociological comparison between the limits of democratization both in the periphery and the center of capitalism in the post-World War II period, using empirical data on Brazil, Chile and the rich northern countries (Western Europe, USA and Japan) and concepts from social theory and political theory. The comparative analysis of unionization rates, data on the access to work protected by social rights, unemployment rates, wage levels and the ability of unions to intervene in national economic policy and decisions within companies allows us to obtain indicators of an unequal political and economic democratization in the center and in the periphery of capitalism. However, if the empirical data analysis, from a social democratic perspective, indicates a higher capacity for democratic participation and access to rights that expand both economic freedom and ontological security of the working class in the so-called "golden years" of the postwar period, from a neoliberal perspective, the same data are interpreted as a threat to the rights to liberty, especially to the absolute right to private property by a minority social class. In order to understand this contrast of perspectives, I use Žižek's thesis that the "objectivity" of social space is constituted of an anamorphic distortion. From this consideration, I analyze how capitalist modernity is composed of a traumatic core, the antagonism between two modern work ethics that foster diverse worldviews: the liberal work ethic as an individual enterprise and the democratic ethic of collectively organized work. To analyze how this distortion constitutes a political phenomenon, I turn to the theses of Mouffe and Laclau on hegemony. I believe this empirical, historical and theoretical perspective can contribute to a better understanding of contemporary processes - unequal and combined - which articulate neoliberalism, inequality and de-democratization both in the center and periphery of capitalism.

RC32-JS-10.1

COWARD FOGLIATTO, DEBORA* (UFRGS, Brazil)

An Intersectional Approach to Migration: Experiences of Senegalese Women in Rio Grande Do Sul/Brazil

Migrations and migrants have been objects of study on social sciences for decades, since the classic *The Polish Peasant in Europe and America* (1918-1920). More recently, new dynamics have started to appear in this field, with the increase in South-South migrations and the phenomenon of "feminization" of migration. It is within that context that this research takes place, focusing on the Senegalese migration to the south of Brazil, which has been happening over the last ten years. The southern region of the country has been the one that received the largest number of Senegalese migrants, of which only about 1% are women. In that sense, in this research we analyze these women's experiences from an intersectional perspective, considering that gender is one of the social markers that they carry, along with being black, migrants, Muslim and non-native-Portuguese speakers. The intersectional paradigm (CRENSHAW, 1989; COLLINS, 2000; AKOTIRENE, 2018) was introduced in social sciences in the 1980's and has since consolidated as an important methodology for thinking gender and race studies. More specifically, this research analyzes the experiences of these women in the city of Caxias do Sul, one of the main destinations for the Senegalese community in Brazil. Considering that Senegalese migration is mostly economic motivated, it also represents a shift in the lives of these women, as many of them change from staying home to going into the labour market and start working to send money to their families. Even the ones that come with their husbands or get married in Brazil to Senegalese men still have their own jobs and careers, working as sellers of goods, in domestic works, in beauty saloons, restaurants, and even owning businesses.

RC23-273.5

CRESPI, BARBARA* (Technical University Berlin,)

Is the Driverless Future Inevitable?

The word "innovation" has undergone a change of meaning from a term with negative connotations to a positive one (Godin, 2015). As a result, the term is used in abundance and has evolved into an empty formula. It functions as a synonym for the solution of a problem, the improvement of a condition, the progress of societies or the success of enterprises. What all these concepts called "innovation" have in common is their orientation towards the future. The realisation of these goals is uncertain and unpredictable at present. Nevertheless, the term innovation is retained as the sole instrument for achieving these goals in the future. In fact, many of the technologies of the future described today as innovative, such as Autonomous Driving, currently exist only as visions of the future. This means, however, that "innovation" in this context should be better paraphrased as positive expectations of an innovation. In their "promise-requirement cycle", Van Lente & Rip (1998) describe how requirements are derived from expectations that lead to concrete actions. In the course of this mechanism, a vision of the future becomes an imperative that obliges the actors to follow it if the vision is to become reality. The paper examines the career of such an imperative using the example of autonomous driving in the USA. This example was chosen because the subjugation of the automotive industry to the dictum of developing autonomous vehicles involves a radical reorientation of the industry. After all, the industry is abolishing its most important end customer, the driver. What are the characteristics of this imperative that promises a driverless future? A text mining analysis of techblogs should uncover the imperative rhetoric and take a critical look at the moments when it reaches its limits and is caught up in reality.

TG04-739.3

CRESPI, ISABELLA* (University of Macerata, Italy)
TAIBI, MARCO (Europroyectos Erasmus Plus SLU, Spain)

Cultural Differences and Risk Perception: Foreign Media Coverage after 2016/2017 Earthquakes in Central Italy

Tourism is one of those sectors more exposed to risk perception that can have an impact on the tourist behaviours and affect tourism demands and trends. As a matter of fact, terrorist activities, political instability and natural disasters are the three main factors, in the contemporary society, which can influence and support the risk perception and thus, have an impact on the tourist decision making process. The purpose of the current study is to investigate the role of foreign tourists' cultural differences in relation to the perception of risk in the context of a "risky destination", as in the case of the Marche region, which has been stricken by several seismic events in August and October 2016 as well as in January 2017. Given these natural disasters effects, it is fundamental to understand the level of risk perception of German and British's tourists and the media coverage in their countries regarding the earthquakes. This study analyses cultural differences from the perspective of online newspapers media coverage in the two countries during the earthquakes period using an explorative approach. Analysing the online news contents, it was possible to identify the different level of risk perception between Germany and United Kingdom's society. This study draws attention to the cultural differences in risk perception of foreign tourists coming to Italy in risky areas and could will raise awareness among tourism marketers and policy makers about the importance of customized promotion and advertising strategies.

RC34-430.2

CRESPI, ISABELLA* (University of Macerata, Italy)

FERMANI, ALESSANDRA (University of Macerata, dept Education, Italy)

HELLSTEIN, LAURIE-ANN (University of Saskatchewan, Canada)

Extending the Current Theorization and Research on Cyberbullying: Potential Positive Impact of Including a Social Network Perspective

Cyberbullying is an emerging field of study (Berne et al., 2013) integrating researchers from multiple disciplines, backgrounds and schools of thought representing different philosophical, theoretical and practical interests. This social issue is a problem affecting a significant proportion of children, adolescents and young people, as they embrace online communication and interaction. Socially interactive technologies (SITs), such as instant messaging and text messaging, are beginning to redefine the social networks of today's youth and for new online youth social networks to form and evolve. Cyberbullying is not only an individual problem. It is clearly dependent on social groups, as it always includes perpetrators and victims who are embedded in larger social structures and environments. This socio-structural feature is very significant for the discussion of cyberbullying with reference to children and adolescents. The overview of the empirical evidence has shown that cyberbullying experience is often connected to the everyday school environment and that it can be conceived as a social or group phenomenon. In this regard, it shows many similarities to traditional bullying behavior. Both types of conduct are strongly linked to social relationships and social structures in everyday life. So, cyberbullying research only taking individual-level explanations in consideration (e.g., demographics, personalities, and psychological conditions) is somewhat reductionist and insufficient to fully understand why young people engage in it (Neves & de Oliveira Pinheiro, 2010). Social network analysis and its methods have information suitable for identifying structures and processes in specific contexts offline and online. To study the social context in which cyberbullying occurs, indices of relationships or social structure can be incorporated in traditional research techniques like survey research and qualitative or ethnographic approaches.

RC28-328.1

CRUMO, CAMILA* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

Instagram and Virtual Distinction: Restaurants' Practices of Stratification in Social Media

This paper aims to investigate how strategies of distinction that go through food consumption in restaurants are transported to virtual environments, particularly to social medias. After all, not just what you eat, but also the places were you eat, and nowadays the digital display of what you eat are factors related to social stratification. The data used for this qualitative analysis were obtained from Instagram profiles of two similarly priced São Paulo restaurants, although they address different audiences and present diverse gastronomic identities: the Maní and the Paris 6.

On the one hand, the Maní restaurant, headed by chef Helena Rizzo, won several national and international gastronomics awards. Currently, its Instagram page has 218 million followers. On the other hand we have the Paris 6, run by Isaac Azar, which is not acknowledged by food critics, whether they be national or international. However, it is very popular and boasts a waiting list of hours every weekend in their units. Today, It has about 1.3 million followers on its Instagram profile.

The hypothesis is that images and discourses published in their respective Instagram accounts are signs that allow the identification of how stratification strategies, which already operate in the offline dimension, are transported to the digital dimension. For this purpose, the following features will be taken into account: a) the visual aids used in the published images; b) if the focus of the post is the food served in the restaurant or other elements; c) if those publications are indexed to hashtags and, if so, to which ones; d) the textual content that follows these images; e) continuities and/or discontinuities between distinction strategies, either the restaurants' or the digital environment's.

RC49-609.2

CRUZ, FERNANDA* (, Brazil)

MIRANDA, DAYSE (GEPeSP, Brazil)

Possibilities, Difficulties and Limitations in the Study of Police Officer Mental Health and Suicide Rates in Brazil

Every year, more than 50,000 people are killed in Brazil. The conflicts between organized crime and the police are responsible for an expressive number of these deaths. This scenario makes the work of the police even more stressful than under normal circumstances. Police officers are expected to always be ready for any kind of situation and must not express vulnerability or emotion.

At the same time, an ongoing process of mental illness amongst police officers can be observed. To try to analyze this process, we have put a set of strategies into place to understand it.

We then discovered that there is little to no data available on this subject. So, we have started to develop informal strategies to measure suicides and attempts amongst police officers.

Based on a network created together with police officers and psychologists around the country, in 2019 we published our first journal with suicide figures and the associated factors themselves.

Considering suicides, attempts, homicide followed by suicide and suspects deaths, we found 36 cases in 2017 and 88 in 2018. However, we could not access complete information, such as: age, motivation and marital status for all the cases.

It is an innovative study in this field, but there are still some challenges to overcome, such as: sub-notification, a general lack of information and disparity between data sources. The aim of this paper is to discuss the procedural steps adopted to analyze this subject together with their possibilities, difficulties and limitations. We believe that the improvement in data quality can help in the development of public policies to support police officers' mental health.

RC09-116.5

CSOBA, JUDIT* (University of Debrecen, Hungary)

SIPOS, FLÓRIÁN (University of Debrecen, Hungary)

"Village Company" or Conditional Cash Transfers? Work Based Welfare in the Rural Communities of Hungary

The purpose of the presentation is to examine the transformation of the welfare paradigm and to analyze the consequences of the welfare state transformation on the local communities in Hungary. With extensive centralization of welfare services, the former welfare functions of the local governments disappeared. It is no longer a local responsibility to support the welfare of disadvantaged social groups and to organize the traditional welfare services for them (such as social benefits family care, etc.), nor the resources are locally available for it. With the transformation of the welfare paradigm and the redefinition of the role expectations of local governments and mayors in Hungary, the local governments are under pressure to organise the economic activities of citizens and to move from a social service-oriented approach to an entrepreneurial one on community level. It is demanded by the state to create of a self-sustaining village or a 'village company', and to also involve the most disadvantaged social groups in employment and self-care. Instead of independent family farms with the new model began to develop a quasi-feudal form of collective work.

In the framework of two consecutive studies organized in the framework of two H2020 projects (InnoSI and CoSIE) we studied local economic development programs to answerwhat alternative public welfare/economic services can be developed and under which conditions can this new service type be successful.

The present paper is based on an extensive empirical fieldwork involving 18 local communities and ca. 200 households. With the involvement of communities and households, a survey and 54 individual interviews were conducted in the past three years.

RC29-358.1

CUBAS, VIVIANE* (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

BRANCO TEIXEIRA, FREDERICO CASTELO (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

ALVES, RENATO (Center for the Study of Violence, Brazil)

OLIVEIRA, ANDRÉ RODRIGUES DE (Center for the Study of Violence NEV/USP, Brazil)

Self-Legitimacy: Perceptions of Police Officers in the City of São Paulo (Brazil)

Brazil's democratic transition did not engender structural changes in the policing apparatus. Police functions remained divided between two police forces. On one hand, the military police is responsible for crime prevention and day-to-day patrolling. On the other, the civil police continue to report and investigate crimes. Despite these distinct attributions, both police forces maintain strict hierarchies and institutional blockages that make it difficult for officers from ascending from low-level positions to leadership posts through merit and experience. With that in mind, this project presents the results of a survey of military and civil police officers conducted in the city of São Paulo in 2016. The survey sheds light on officers' perceptions regarding their work and their respective law-enforcement institutions. Specifically, the survey examined how officers perceive their self-legitimacy, which can be defined as the extent to which officers feel worthy of their own authority. Several studies indicate that the legitimacy of police officers affects

the way they treat the public and in the quality of police services. This study offers several hypotheses to decipher the survey results, including that police self-legitimacy is a result of internal relations within police forces and external relations with the public and other police forces.

RC29-356.5

CUELLAR VAZQUEZ, ANGELICA* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

Las Comisiones Para La Verdad En América Latina. El Caso De Iguala En México

La creación de Comisiones para la Verdad es un mecanismo que se utiliza cuando existen casos graves de violaciones a los derechos humanos. En las últimas dos décadas se han desarrollado más de 30 comisiones de la verdad en diferentes partes del mundo, América Latina es una de las principales regiones donde se han utilizado estos recursos para investigar los hechos ocurridos durante las dictaduras militares en donde el Poder Judicial carecía de independencia y encubría las actuaciones del Estado. En esta ponencia se pretende describir cómo se crearon algunas comisiones en países de América Latina como Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Colombia y El Salvador. Éstas ayudan a observar las particularidades que originaron la Comisión para la Verdad y la Justicia en el caso Iguala en México, la cual surge a partir de un caso de violaciones a los derechos humanos en el municipio de Iguala, Guerrero. La desaparición forzada de 43 estudiantes de la Escuela Normal Rural "Raúl Isidro Burgos" visibilizó la ineficacia de las instituciones de procuración e impartición de justicia y las omisiones en la investigación de la Procuraduría General de la República (PGR). Este caso se volvió emblemático por diversas movilizaciones sociales nacionales e internacionales y la participación de organismo internacionales de derechos humanos. En ese sentido, es importante conocer los aspctos sociojurídicos que permitieron la creación de esta Comisión y las implicaciones con la nueva administración.

RC32-397.2

CUESTA, MARTA* (, Sweden)

Tejiendo Lazos. Narrativa Feminista

El objetivo de este artículo es revisar la narrativa feminista, al articular con el colectivo publico e interpelar la -lógica del poder- particularmente desde los paros feministas de NiUnaMenos. El enfoque metodológico toma como punto de partida la fenomenología feminista, al involucrar las distintas narrativas combinadas (teoría y práctica), desde una mirada decolonial. Al ser estas narrativas expresiones de una solidaridad interseccional. El enfoque teórico focaliza en el patriarcado como una construcción monolítica matizada por características propias de cada cultura (Segato, 2003). En este sentido los crímenes del patriarcado o femicidios son claramente, crímenes de poder, es decir crímenes cuya dupla función es, en este modelo simultáneo, la retención o manutención y la reproducción del poder. Se trata de desarrollar conciencia de que el poder, al legitimar actos represivos, involucra la idea de un colectivo subordinado (Butler, 1990). El poder ordena mediante un mecanismo de vigilancia y sanciones, para así determinar la individualidad desde una manera normativa y reproducirse (Foucault, 1984). El colonialismo creo muchos géneros relacionados desde la dicotomía colonizador/colonizado (Lugones, 2007). El feminismo decolonial define la -logica del poder- como dicotómica y desde esa visión ordenador de los valores genéricos como binarios (hombre/mujer - blancos/negros - ricos/pobres - heterosexuales/homosexuales, etc.). Las políticas de género implican recapitular la noción de -cuerpo territorio- como una biografía decolonial. El material demuestra que los paros feministas entrelazan narrativas y transgreden las normas regidas por el -orden patriarcal-. El grito "Ya basta" implica la ruptura de un silencio normalizado, desde una narrativa feminista interseccional. Las luchas de NiUnaMenos implican la desnaturalización de la violencia patriarcal, desde una agenda empoderadora de memorias transversales sobre cuerpos autónomos.

RC56-676.1

CUNHA, DANIEL* (Binghamton University, USA)

The Rise of the Hungry Automatons: The Industrial Revolution and Commodity Frontiers

The Industrial Revolution is traditionally understood as a British historical process. This paper presents an alternative framework for the study of this period (1760-1840). Using the world-system perspective, the Industrial Revolution is understood as a world-historical reconfiguration of the world-economy (Wallerstein 1989). Using a theory of capital accumulation/alienation (Postone 1993), it is shown that the process occurred through the objectified mediation between mechanization in Britain and extraction in commodity frontiers (Moore 2000). The resulting cheap raw materials, which incorporated the biogeochemical activity of the Earth (mineral veins and fertile soil formation) and were often extracted and processed with slave and slave-like labor, acted as a countertendency to the declining rate of profit in the industry of the ascending core (Britain). Commodity frontiers were spread from the Mississippi (cotton) to Sicily (sulphur), the Urals (iron), Cornwall (copper), Guyana (sugar), and others (see e. g. Cunha 2019). This approach recast the history of the Industrial Revolution in light of value relations and incorporates nature as an active component, and as such this reinterpretation incorporates the problems of the present (crisis and ecology).

Keywords: Industrial Revolution, commodity frontiers

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RC02-JS-70.4

CUNHA, TERESA* (Centro de Estudos Sociais da universidade de Coimbra, Portugal)

Epistemologies of the South and the Economies of Hers the 'capuchinhas' Cooperative of the Serra De Montemuro

The 'Capuchinhas' cooperative is an initiative of women from Serra do Montemuro, one of the most isolated and impoverished regions of the interior center of Portugal. Since its beginning in the 1980s, this cooperative was thought of as a form of resistance, but also of creating a local alternative to unemployment and the women's emancipation. This co-operative pays special attention to the specific problems of its region and its population and seeks to tackle territorial imbalances and the increasing commodification of all spheres of life.

Our work has two main objectives. The first is the theoretical and analytical extension of the concept of solidarity economy and associated sociabilities. Secondly, through a dense ethnography we present the complexity of the creation and life of the cooperative giving centrality to the words and narratives of the protagonists who think about themselves and the world where they act.

WG06-714.2

CUPIT, CAROLINE* (University of Leicester, United Kingdom)

Global Burden of Disease Knowledge and the Accountability Practices Which Organise Frontline Cardiovascular Disease Prevention Work in the UK

This paper highlights how policymakers in the UK draw on knowledge and narratives from the Global Burden of Disease (GBD) project to understand the problem of cardiovascular disease and how it should be prevented. Policymakers employ this GBD knowledge as an objective and neutral underpinning for an emotive narrative of lives (and costs) which may be 'saved' through particular forms of preventative action. I identify GBD texts as the 'boss texts' coordinating a variety of related accountability practices which extend into frontline clinical work.

I highlight how prevention's accountability practices are orientated around the delivery of standardised interventions (such as medications or 'lifestyle' prompts) which must be implemented efficiently and at scale in order to (theoretically at least) achieve the envisioned health outcomes and cost savings. Such practices are giving rise to increasingly 'industrialised' forms of preventative interactions between patients and healthcare professionals (e.g. support for dietary change, minimising medication use, dealing with side-effects) are side-lined, despite a rhetoric of 'patient centred care', 'shared decision-making' and so on. This is particularly problematic for patients who experience most disadvantage (and who have the greatest need for support to improve their health). I highlight current campaigns which attempt to 'talk back' to the ruling relations organising these industrial forms of healthcare.

RC09-105.1

CURRY, MARK* (National University of Ireland in Galway, Ireland)

Amplifying Relative Exclusion and Deprivation: The Role of Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT) in the Recent Shift Towards Neo-Populist Authoritarianism in Brazil and the Philippines

Brazil and the Philippines experienced near simultaneous right-wing shifts from 2016 following Rodrigo Duterte's election and the Temer/Bolsonaro takeover. Yet in comparative analysis the shifts evade routine explanation. Through 2016, Brazil's deleterious economy contrasted with the Philippines' steady economic growth and social policy improvements. Institutional politics differed: Brazil's centre-left Workers Party had dominated parliamentary politics since 2002 while centre-right plutocratic presidencies dominated the Philippines from 1986. Social movement demands also varied: Brazil's mass protests (2013-2015) con-

trast with small-scale church group and leftist anti-American protests in the Philippines. An overlooked factor common to both cases is the inadvertent impact of their conditional cash transfer ('CCT') programmes. Respectively, Brazil's and the Philippines' CCTs are the world's largest and third largest such programme. Whereas research consensus holds CCTs as a sure route to poverty reduction and boosts other developmental indicators, real social quandaries exist for non-beneficiaries. Relative exclusion and deprivation experienced by the 'almost poorest', the precariat, and struggling middle classes correlates strongly with digitally networked groups that voted in favour of the hard-right shift that would previously have been considered as fantasy. This study's framework reutilises O'Donnell's ideas on the bureaucratic-authoritarianism coup coalition to advance how the Duterte/Bolsonaro shift makes explicit Wallerstein's conceptualisation of universalism plus racism-sexism as a primary driver of neo-dependent capitalist culture. Methodologically, a comparative-historical approach to CCTs as a contributing factor in generating relative deprivation explores how these coup-coalitions emerged at the same time. Moreover, because CCTs redistribute resources, create historical displacements, and generate impacts on civil society, Gramscian analysis suggests how Duterte's manipulation of Philippine CCT constitutes a war of position through tactical accommodations while Temer/Bolsonaro's assaults on Bolsa Familia constitute a war of manoeuvre to effect beneficiary capitulation to regime change. The implications for democracy, poverty reduction, equality, and social inclusion are critical.

RC09-116.2

CURRY, MARK* (National University of Ireland in Galway, Ireland)

How Conditional Cash Transfers Contribute to Social Cleavage, Widening Inequalities, and Crises for Developing World Democracy: A Comparative Analysis of Brazil and the Philippines

Conditional Cash Transfer ('CCT') programmes aim to reduce extreme poverty with cash disbursements and mobilise the young for future middle-class opportunity via health and education conditionalities. Since 1997, CCTs have spread rapidly from Latin America to developing countries worldwide through World Bank and associated lenders' support, while neoliberalised centre-left and centre-right governments with close links to business elites have prioritised implementing such programmes. Research indicating positive impacts across a range of developmental indices posits CCT outcomes and hence future social mobility as a function of conditionalities manipulation, rather than as a function of political intervention. Indeed, political mobilisation has not been a functional objective or component of CCT programmes generally. The impact of CCTs on political processes and outcomes is thus relatively underserved in the literature. Although evidence exists of clientelistic relations between CCT beneficiaries and local incumbent politicians, this has not necessarily translated into electoral success in national polls. This research undertakes a comparative-historical analysis of CCT in Brazil and the

Philippines to show that CCT is a contributing factor in the irruption of neo-populist authoritarianism in both countries since 2016. Specifically, the CCT impact on political outcomes is a function of sociological cleavages: programme beneficiaries are selected by means testing (income level, spending, savings) or proxy means testing (assets, living conditions), which effectively homogenises poor people into two groups, the included and the excluded. Furthermore, the dynamics of contemporary class formation and conflict among varieties of contending or competing classes are excluded from the CCT programme imaginary. Digitally adept, economically precarious, having no purchase among the middle classes, and mobilised in online communities the excluded find political succour in extreme populist rhetoric and contribute to unexpected political outcomes as represented by Rodrigo Duterte and Jair Bolsonaro.

RC19-238.5

CUSTODIO, LORENA* (Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Uruguay)

Los Asistidos Del Nuevo Estado Social En Uruguay (2005-2018)

Las cifras de la pobreza y la indigencia en Uruguay vienen disminuyendo desde que el Frente Amplio ganó las elecciones nacionales en 2005. Hoy, las personas en situación de pobreza representan el 8% de la población y la indigencia prácticamente no tiene registro en las estadísticas nacionales (0,1%), (INE, 2004, 2018). En 2004, estas cifras representaban al 40% y al 5% de la población, respectivamente. A esto se suma una evolución favorable de los principales indicadores socioeconómicos que "miden" el estado de bienestar de la población (DINEM, 2015). Sin embargo, es posible distinguir otra cara de la evolución social del país: existen indicios del aumento de la fragmentación social, de personas viviendo en situación de calle y usuarias de los refugios sociales, de problemas de violencia y medios de vida ilegal en territorios específicos; aumento de personas viviendo en asentamientos irregulares, así como también el aumento de la sensación de inseguridad por parte de la población en general.

Nos preguntamos entonces: ¿cómo les ha llegado las "transformaciones" del gobierno progresista del Frente Amplio a las clases populares en Uruguay? A partir de las trayectorias biográficas de los beneficiarios de la asistencia analizaremos como aparecen en sus experiencias vividas los avances en el derecho y la regulación en el mundo del trabajo y qué sucede con la asistencia (Castel, 2004, 2013. Merklen, 2010). Intentaremos caracterizar las situaciones de desafiliación durante el transcurso de la implementación de las nuevas políticas sociales instrumentadas, así como de caracterizar a los beneficiarios, sus experiencias y trayectorias de vida. Se analizará la relación entre distintos tipos de trayectorias y las situaciones de desafiliación, indagando posibles factores de ruptura o reproducción de tales situaciones en relación con el mercado de trabajo, las formas de relacionamiento y el hacer del Estado (Bourdieu, 2012).

RC44-540.1

CUTTER, JO* (University of Leeds, United Kingdom)
ALBERTI, GABRIELLA (University, United Kingdom)

Transnational Labour Solidarity in Retreat? Freedom of Movement in the Shadow of Brexit

The regulation of labour migration in the European Union is by definition a policy domain that transcends national boundaries, involving social actors across geographic scales. Yet 'Europeanisation' and unfettered access to foreign labour tend to be associated with the domination of firms' flexiblisation strategies and lower labour costs (Lillie, Wagner & Berntsen, 2014; Meardi 2012). Despite the emergence of forms of EU level institutions of social dialogue, scepticism has prevailed over the capacity of transnational union activities to regulate labour markets in general and labour mobility in particular.

This paper focuses on the relationship between EU institutions promoting freedom of movement of EU workers and the positioning around FOM by labour unions and other social actors in the context of Brexit. In the three years after the Referendum vote, the UK government developed policy proposals to control EU immigration and initiated quasi-social dialogue processes with stakeholders. Drawing on literature on new and old actors in industrial relations and transnational migration studies, we discuss the findings of qualitative research conducted with key stakeholders engaged in these processes.

Using innovative Roundtable sessions (2017-19) supplemented with expert interviews and analysis of position documents we trace responses to the challenges of Brexit by unions, migrant organisations, employers and statutory bodies operating at different geographic scales. We show that "old IR" actors have little awareness of the workings of migration policy and its effects on employment relations and a pre-occupation with national scale interests. We argue that transnational action and strategies of *re-regulation and bargaining* are underdeveloped compared to the challenges that EU integration (and dis-integration) pose for labour. The crisis of institutional transnationalism and labour solidarity in the case of Brexit may however disclose an opportunity for social and institutional transformation, if the voices of newly organized constituencies at multi-scalar level are given prominence.

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

RC02-37.1

CUVI, JACINTO* (University of Neuchatel, Switzerland)

From Hope to Anger: The Roots of Populist Support Among Disenfranchised Workers

Left-wing populism in Latin America as exemplified by leaders such as Peron or Chavez was traditionally interpreted as a form of political incorporation of the disenfranchised. From this perspective, informal workers were a prime constituency of populist mobilization, and hope or the prospect of social redemption was a motive force behind their support for charismatic leaders. The political leaders that are now sweeping elections from Brazil to India to the Philippines and other countries do not put forward the same promises of redistribution and social justice. Instead, they take violent stances against other, marginalized, and especially foreign groups. And yet many informal workers rally behind them. Using secondary sources and exploratory research findings, I seek to understand the underlying visions and emotions that lead marginalized workers in Brazil and elsewhere to vote for and support right-wing populist actors. I also draw some theoretical implications for the thinking of populism in our time.

RC06-75.4

CZARNECKI, LUKASZ* (, Mexico)

Social Construction of VIH/AIDS in Africa: Latin American Theory and Multivariate Analysis

This paper presents an analysis of the social construction of HIV/AIDS. Unlike the biomedical approach, the disease is socially shaped (Breilh, 1986; Tetelboin-Henrion, 2015). To do the analysis, the database with socio-demographic indicators for 54 African countries was constructed with the objective of carrying out a multivariate analysis.

The results show that HIV/AIDS is a phenomenon correlated with inequalities. This disease is heterogeneous across the African continent, in that sense some countries, especially southern ones, experience real challenges as HIV/AIDS grows constantly. Hence, a new paradigm of public health policy should be implemented based on a new understanding of social medicine, taking up socio-cultural and socio-economic analyzes of illness.

D

RC31-387.4

D'AMARIO, DAISY* (Universidad Central de Venezuela, Venezuela)

MALDONADO FERMIN, ALEJANDRO (Universidad Central de Venezuela, Escuela de Sociología, Venezuela)

PÉREZ, JOSÉ GUILLERMO (UCV, Venezuela)

Venezolanidad y Sujetos Emigrantes: Invisibilizaciones En El Discurso Oficial Venezolano

Este artículo se propone analizar operaciones discursivas sobre la emigración en Venezuela que han sido el centro del discurso oficial en los últimos años. A partir del análisis de tres piezas comunicacionales representativas de este discurso, producidas en el ámbito del Estado entre los años 2012 y 2018, mostramos las formas de invisibilización de la migración contemporánea a través de la configuración de sujetos de emigración y de venezolanidad. Nos valemos de una reconstrucción de los procesos migratorios venezolanos, para dar cuenta del cambio de país receptor a emisor de migrantes, para comprender el contexto y las justificaciones que sobre ese fenómeno se han elaborado y cómo se expresan en el discurso oficial. Esto, partiendo del entendimiento de que la disputa por la existencia y magnitud de la emigración es una manera de representación política y mediática que da cuenta de las razones de ese proceso, pero también del fracaso de las políticas nacionales. Lo que vuelve a la emigración y a los emigrantes en elementos disputados discursivamente dentro de Venezuela. En función de esto, mostramos cómo, desde el discurso oficial, se ha contrapuesto un discurso de invisibilización del cambio del patrón migratorio que, a través de diversas operaciones de exclusión, particularmente, de discriminación racial, por origen nacional o identidad personal o cultural, tiene como efecto la despatriación y desciudadanización de los venezolanos que han emigrado, la construcción/interpelación de un sujeto nacional, una raza venezolana, funcional a la reproducción del poder político y a la negación, no sólo de la diversidad, sino de las condiciones de existencia de la población venezolana.

RC30-370.2

D'AMOURS, MARTINE* (Université Laval, Canada)

POGLIAGHI, LETICIA (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico)

BRIAND, LOUISE (Université du Québec en Outaouais, Canada)

BELLEMARE, GUY (Université du Québec en Outaouais, Canada)

HANIN, FREDERIC (Université Laval, Canada)

Work and Employment in New Productive Configurations: Beyond the Division between "Standard" and "Non-Standard"

Over the last 30 years, the casualization of workers has increased because of the fragmentation of wage labour into a multitude of atypical statuses, and the fragmentation of productive processes within the network enterprise, the value chain or any other configuration combining productive decentralization and the centralization of control and power. To understand the realities of work and employment in organizational forms that are transversal to firms (such as the value chain or the network firm), binary conceptualizations of salaried/self-employed, standard/nonstandard, insiders/outsiders, are inadequate.

In this contribution we put forward a broader conception of the employment relationship and of the frontiers of the firm, which allows for a better understanding of the capital-labour relations in contemporary productive organizations. We develop the notion of the "work social relationship", defined as "reconceptualization of the wage nexus (employment relationship), to include various configurations of "work mobilization" (Dupuy et Larré, 1998, D'Amours, 2014). This reconceptualization allows for a double enlargement: of the concept of the worker (not just an employee, in an employment relationship, which binds him to a single employer, but also as a self-employed worker, a franchisee, a worker through platforms and other workers of "gray areas") and the concept of the employer (not only the legal employer, but all the entities that organize, control or benefit from the work and power relations between them). In addition, it lets the analysis of various work configurations with the same analytical tools.

We will illustrate this concept from multiple case studies (agri-food processing, IT services to businesses, taxi services via platforms) in various countries (Canada, France and Mexico), which allowed us to document the coexistence, at the level of the value chain or the network, of various configurations of work social relationships, with differentiated impact on work, employment and collective capacity of workers.

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RC16-192.1

D'ANDREA, FABIO* (University of Perugia, Italy)

Simmel's Wechselwirkung As a Figure of Quantum Interconnectedness

Simmel's sociology has been explored and exploited from perspectives largely belonging to a homogeneous culture that "translated" his insights in its own terms. Ground-breaking ideas - such as *Wechselwirkung*, "reciprocal action" - have thus been interpreted as rational and instrumental, losing sight of their innovative potential. Not only the relational network that *Wechselwirkung* creates between people forms the humus from which stem social structures and institutions; it also works on multiple levels that are qualitative and emotional, as well as rational and calculating, and most of all simultaneous, as Morin would have it. *Wechselwirkung* establishes a complex bond between persons and institutions and allows for a deeper understanding of reality in its processual essence, as revealed by Oriental mysticism and Western Quantum Theory (Capra). The idea of a qualitative, intuitive component of knowledge was highlighted in Goethe's work, in his *Anschauung*, "vision", as a multidimensional approach to reality that could go beyond the subject-object dichotomy and reveal and make understandable the fundamental interconnectedness of all things. Simmel built on that and put this constant exchange at the heart of society, as the core dynamics that allows humanity to create its world. His sharp criticism of quantitative science and measurability, of the ideas themselves of "concept" and "object" is easier to understand today, in the light of Quantum Mechanics and of the little-known insights of its founders, from Heisenberg, who speaks in favour of Goethe's view on science, to Bohm, who stresses the need for creativity and metaphorical thinking to set a new, different, paradigm. In Simmel we could easily find seminal ideas perfectly fitting for this challenging purpose. This paper is meant as a first step on the road to mending our divided knowledge and creating new tools for a better understanding of reality.

TG04-745.3

D'ANDREA, FABIO* (University of Perugia, Italy)

The Spatial Fragmentation of the Metropolis: Division at the Core of Reality

Recently metropolises and urban areas have been undergoing a dividing process that goes far beyond the centre/periphery model. Each district and neighbourhood seems to implode, while the whole loses its "organic" quality to become a loosely connected set of estranged areas, often at war with one another. This is a significant instance of a more general trend, an increasingly divisive attitude that spreads into every process and province of life, as it shows how "abstract" dynamics have in fact the most concrete consequences. As Morin points out, at the core of our paradigm is a choice in favour of "certain logical operations to the detriment of others, such as disjunction to the detriment of conjunction", that has been balanced by other factors in a dynamic alternating process until the advent of Modernity, when rationalization and individualization led to a unilateral affirmation of what Durand calls *Spaltung*, a dividing need that turns obsessive and pathological. Dichotomization has then become the one and only strategy in coping with a world that is less and less understandable, while people are called to foot the bill of former certainties and unyielding convictions and to try and make sense out of it. In this reference frame uncertainty, that should be understood as an unavoidable condition to be mitigated but never eradicated, is seen as a malfunctioning of an otherwise perfect mechanism, for which something or someone is to be held responsible. Suspicion and mistrust characterize then the predominant mood, undermining political life, decision-making processes and the production of shared reality; it all results in a deep crisis of consensus and a growing inability to live and think together. This poses a serious threat to our system and should be addressed on multiple levels, starting with a renewed attention to living space and its quality.

RC29-360.1

DA CONCEIÇÃO, THAYLA* (UFRJ, Brazil)

The Federal Military Intervention in Rio De Janeiro (Brazil): What's That about and What's Next?

The city of Rio de Janeiro, becoming, in the contemporary, place of several Great Events, was presented as "Rio2016", a brand whose official slogan is "A New World", which reveals the option for the globalized world, the "global north", that establishes cities as commodities (Vainer, 2000; Simoni Santos, 2006). This guideline is opposed to the "Quilombada City" (Neder, 1997), or the "Black City" (Chalhoub, 2011), the popular counter-model of the city, which reminds the historical heritage of colonization and slavery. In this so-called "new world", the idea of integration between different security and control forces emerges as one of the greatest legacies, and is embodied in the new huge Center for Integrated Command and Control (Centro Integrado de Comando e Controle - CICC) (Cardoso, 2014), a high-tech building made with local and international efforts for the artic-

ulation of the security forces that were responsible for ensuring the Great Events in question and also for a desired revolution in the though and management of public security.

After the events, a new major security crisis is announced in Rio in 2018, with a large increase in the number of homicides (ISP, 2017), and a federal military intervention was the political-institutional solution adopted for the said crisis. The CICC was chosen as the intervention office. What was the intervention worthy for? What's next?

In this paper we will mobilize the CICC as a symbol to think about urban space management in the city of Rio de Janeiro, considering the actual challenge of a extremely conservative management. For this purpose, we will think together with Stephen Graham (2016) and the "new military urbanism", Bruno Cardoso (2014) and his reflections on the CICC itself, and Vera Malaguti on demands for order (2012) and political sentiments, especially fear, in the city of Rio de Janeiro (2003).

RC10-126.2

DA COSTA, ISABEL* (CNRS-IDHES, France)

Independent Contractors or Employees? Changing Employment Relations in the Gig Economy

The Gig Economy generally refers to forms of employment relations characterized by non-permanent or short-term contracts with few benefits, such as contingent work, self-employment, temporary agencies, and platform work. In the technologically advanced societies of the 21st century precarious forms of work are increasingly replacing traditional employment relations, posing organizational, social, and legal challenges. Not all workers in the gig economy are underpaid drivers, however, or food delivery riders, controlled through app-based companies. According to certain estimates, professional workers account for almost a third of the contingent workforce in the United States. Many of these professionals are highly skilled and educated, and sometimes have comfortable incomes, but are (by choice or not) in non-permanent employment relations lacking job security and its fringe benefits and protections. Furthermore, many of these workers are considered as self-employed and not as employees, thus making it difficult for several of these labor force participants to join labor unions and organize collective actions to improve their conditions.

My communication proposers to address the evolution of employment relations in the United States gig economy by studying professional workers and focusing on the legal definition of "employee" and the challenges it poses for their participation and collective representation. I will also study how trade unions adjust to the new composition and varied status of the labor force, and whether they have new strategies to organize these workers. I will conclude with an analysis of the context leading to the enactment in California of the landmark AB5 Bill (California Assembly Bill 5), in September 2019, that is viewed as having the potential to reshape the gig economy by forcing app-based companies to treat independent contractors as "employees" which the attached rights and labor protections, such as job benefits and pay guarantees, which do not apply to independent contractors.

RC10-124.3

DA COSTA, ISABEL* (CNRS-IDHES, France)

Transnational Worker Representation and Participation

Democracy at work and workers' participation and involvement at various levels are essential issues to tackle global challenges, including increasing income inequality and the erosion of wages, not to mention they are crucial for the development of decent work that respects fundamental rights. However, in many countries freedom of association is not guaranteed and at the global level worker representation is still in its inception. My communication will address the development of transnational worker representation and participation. It will use the EU database, the Global Unions database and my own database to map Transnational Company Agreements (TCAs) and their evolution for the past two decades. The difference between the TCAs at the European and Global levels will be related to the strategies of the actors (TNC management, Global Unions, EWCs, European Trade Union Federations, and national trade unions). These strategies can evolve and differ according, for example, to the main topics of the TCAs: health and safety, restructuring, and freedom of association, to mention a few, often have different implications and expected outcomes that might account for the choice of the level of negotiation. Because they are trans-national, the negotiation and implementation of TCAs entail a coordination and an articulation of the national and cross-national levels which require innovative and autonomous practices, particularly as regards mandates to negotiate, sign and follow-up on the employee side. My analysis will outline the importance of the strategies of the social partners, and the institutional characteristics of the predominant national systems of industrial relations.

RC13-166.3

DA COSTA, JADE* (York University, Canada)

Binge-Watching: Self-Care or Self-Harm? Understanding the Health Subjectivities of Binge-Watchers within a Neoliberal Context

Neoliberalism has given rise to Canada's current culture of healthism, whereby "indulgent" activities like binge-watching are presumed to be unhealthy and thus stigmatized. Despite this, however, binge-watching is still commonly practiced throughout Canadian society. This means that Canadians are increasingly engaging in a television viewing practice that the dominant culture considers to be reprehensible. Little research has examined how this tension effects Canadian binge-watchers' perceptions and interpretations about their health. Using a discourse analysis of in-depth interviews with 15 self-identified binge-watchers, I examine how the health subjectivities of binge-watchers are constituted in and through healthism discourses that position binge-watching as a form of self-harm, while also animating self-care technologies that allow binge-watchers to reposition the practice as a means of self-care. I find that most respondents develop health subjectivities that both challenge and reinforce neoliberal ideology.

RC32-397.10

DA COSTA, JADE* (York University, Canada)

The "New" White Feminism: Trans-Exclusionary Radical Feminism and the Problem of Biological Determinism in Western Feminist Theory

This article argues that the Eurocentric, racist ideologies that plagued the second-wave Western feminist movement have taken on a new form in trans-exclusionary radical feminist (TERF) discourses. Building on postcolonial feminist Oyeronke Oyewumi's notion of "biological determinism," I reveal how TERFs are rearticulating the same essentialist, Eurocentric logic of a particular flattened gender identity that white-Western feminists have long used to subjugate non-white and third world women to now actively exclude and marginalize transwomen. I argue that the operation of biological determinism in TERF theory functions to the benefit of a small sect of privileged women, particularly white, Western, middle-class, cis-straight women, and closes off a critical analysis of gender as a social construct. I conclude by arguing that the emergence of TERF ultimately signals the ongoing failure of the mainstream Western feminist movement to foster an inclusive and beloved gender and sex community and a subsequent need to rethink the ways in which feminism is practiced in the West.

RC39-491.1

DA COSTA, KAREN* (School of Global Studies, Sweden)
WINTER DE CARVALHO, DELTON (Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos - UNISINOS, Brazil)

Comparing Mariana and Brumadinho in the Light of the Law of Disasters. Can We Better Prepare for the Next Such Disaster?

Based on the 'coding case study approach' by Creswell and Poth (2017), we look at the two mining disasters of Mariana and Brumadinho, seeking to identify how the regulation of disasters, commonly referred to as 'Disaster Law', may help us better prepare for the next such disaster.

Our analysis will take into account particularly the media coverage of both disasters, as well as official reports published on them. Furthermore, we shall reflect upon the legal framework applicable to such disasters, particularly what nationally exists in terms of disaster law. We will also look at the ecological and the human impact of both disasters. Moving to a cross-case theme analysis, we shall draw similarities and differences arising from the analysis of the two case studies. Finally, we shall propose assertions and generalizations relating to the two disasters, with a view of learning how to better prepare for a similar future disaster, teasing out the added value disaster law may have.

RC07-JS-19.3

DA CUNHA DE SOUZA, LUIZ GUSTAVO* (UFSC, Brazil)

Criticism of Progress and Commitment to History? Critical Theory and the Idea of Progress.

In recent years many authors within the tradition of Critical Social Theory have debated the concept of progress. Not only those who made progress a central theme of reflection, like Amy Allen, but also those who discussed the idea of progress within a larger framework, like Jürgen Habermas and Axel Honneth. All of the contributions, however, are united in that they criticize the influence that the idea of progress has had over the critical stance of Critical Theory over society, as well as over its own self-critical instance. The general view is that progress is a concept that obstruct Critical Theory on the level of diagnosis, for in accepting the facts of progress, as Allen has put it, Critical Theory sinks in a sort of self-inflicted bindness to the widespread conflicts of our time.

As distinct as they are, Allen's and Honneth's visions undertake the challenge of rescuing the normative basis of a tradition of thought, respectively Critical Theory and Socialism, trough a critique of the uncritically accepted notion of progresss. Both try to accomplish the task of rescuing critical thinking either through a decolonization of its normative foundations (Allen) or through a renewal of its original intent (Honneth). Neither Allen nor Honneth, however, endeavour to associate the criticism of progress with the criticism of the normative commitment of Critical Theory with a philosophy of History which reconstructs the history of human societies as a series of gradual, yet contradictory, movements in the direction of the realization of reason.

In discussing Allen's and Honneth's accounts this paper will try to show how a sociological Critical Theory might contribute to understand both the critique of progress and the critique of a conceptually guided account of History.

RC30-376.4

DA CUNHA DE SOUZA, LUIZ GUSTAVO* (UFSC, Brazil)

Precarious Work and Individual Recognition? on the Relation Work and Recognition in the Digital Economy

In this talk I will try to establish a connection between the ideas of work, identification, recognition and achievement. My aim is to discuss if Axel Honneth's theory of recognition offers a conceptually rich account of the thesis of the division of labour. According to Honneth, there is a normative dimension within the labour market, which is expressed in the socially recognizable achievements of workers as well as in the possibilities to struggle for recognition within capitalist markets. Such achievements include a personal level of identification with one's own job and also a functional level of identification with society's necessities. Accordingly, the entanglement of work, identification and recognition has been used within recognition theories as a central standard of justice.

In the context of widespread change in the forms of work influenced by digital and platform capitalism, it is possible to claim that the mentioned connection of work, individual perceptions of merit and of functional contribution also undergo a change. In this sense, taking Robert Castel's historical account of wage society as a point of departure, I propose to discuss the effects of the the new digital economy upon the normative standards that could guide a critique of society, when it's core relation, that of work being sold in a labour market, is altered. For that, Honneth's account will provide the framework to theoretically discuss changes within the labour market and it's normative standards, but also to present the view that new forms of work are also changing the standards through which worker's in these new work relations perceptions evaluate their own achievements and the social recognition they can claim through it (for the latter some excerpts of an empirical research will be presented).

RC47-582.4

DA SILVA, LEONARDO* (IESP/UERJ, Brazil)

The Political Polarization in Brazil and the New Right´s Publishing Strategy

The election of far-right leaders and the consolidation of a number of groups identified with this line of thought in different spheres of activities all around the world are elements that have attracted the attention of various analyzes. Another fundamental face of materialization of these dynamics, less visible and, therefore, less analyzed - although of fundamental importance - is the publishing market.

The present paper aims to analyze the emergence of the publication of authors related to the New Right and its participation in the contemporary political scenario in Brazil. This proposal analyzes the trajectory and practices of selection, production and distribution of the main publishers that have a focus in themes and authors related with libertarianism and conservative thought so as to understand how book publishing has become a key element to understand the expansion of the New Right in the political dynamics. It becomes difficult to understand how the various movements build their repertoires of action and establish mechanisms of political action without these dimensions.

I will argue that the publication of right-wing books was a strategy adopted since before the political polarization process in the early 2000s, although their commercial success coincides with the political dynamics of 2010 onwards. The identification and analysis of the New Right's best sellers presents fundamental elements for understanding the dynamics of linkage between protesters and the organization of collective movements in this new political cycle in Brazil.

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RC12-149.2

DA SILVA, VINÍCIUS* (University of Ottawa, Canada)

La Disputa Por La Hegemonía En La Defensoría Pública De Río De Janeiro

En Brasil, la Defensoría Pública asume constitucionalmente la tarea de proporcionar acceso a la justicia a las poblaciones vulnerables. Sin embargo, su dinámica política interna determina la elección de prioridades y estrategias de acción. En una institución donde los miembros votan para elegir a su jefe, se forman diferentes grupos políticos para competir por la hegemonía. Cada uno con su propio proyecto sobre el papel que debe desempeñar la institución y sus grupos sociales aliados, que pueden incluir movimientos sociales por un lado, el gobierno, la élite judicial y el mercado por el otro.

A partir del uso extensivo de entrevistas, documentos y observación directa, esta investigación rastrea la historia reciente de disputas políticas en la Defensoría Público del Estado de Río de Janeiro entre 2009 y 2015. Se describe como una agrupación llamada Defensores Públicos en Movimiento (DPMov), que incorporó el papel de partido político interno y pretendía defender demandas populares históricas y la participación de los movimientos sociales en la política de la institución, fue capaz de construir una hegemonía progresista.

La investigación muestra que el grupo necesitó renunciar a una postura idealista y sectaria para adoptar tácticas que aumentaran la competitividad en el ámbito político interno y superaran la etiqueta de radicales de izquierda. Para esto, el grupo incorporó demandas corporativistas moderadas, se alió con otro grupo político visto como moderado; calculó su relación con los movimientos sociales sobre la base de las consecuencias electorales imaginadas. Al mismo tiempo, promovió la denuncia sistemática del grupo que anteriormente estaba en el poder, acusado de vincular la institución con los intereses del gobierno y los intereses personales del ex jefe. Al conquistar el liderazgo, el grupo pone en práctica su proyecto político teniendo que equilibrar las demandas más radicales de la sociedad con las barreras del elitismo jurídico.

RC47-586.5

DA SILVA, VINÍCIUS* (University of Ottawa, Canada)
DOS SANTOS, ELIDA* (Forum Justiça, USA)
LAVIGNE, ROSANE MARIA* (Forum Justiça, Brazil)

Political Action for the Implementation of the Ombudsman's Office within Brazilian Public Defender's Offices

The mobilization of rights by social movements before the justice system in Brazil is characterized by a variety of strategies. They can focus on lawsuits on the one hand or political action on the other, with a gray zone in between. These strategies differ depending on the type of decision and the type of effect targeted. The first aims for a judicial decision by a magistrate with immediate enforceable effect, while the second aims for a political decision by the direction of a legal institution to produce a policy or a change in the institutional design itself. The first is based on legal procedure while the second is based on the production of hegemony.

This study, based on the action research methodology, analyses the results of the political actions carried out over in 2016, 2017 and 2018, for the implementation of the Ombudsman's Office within the Public Defenders' Office (PDO) in three Brazilian states: Pará, Minas Gerais and Pernambuco. The actions were carried out by Justice Forum, an organization aimed at an integrative justice system. The Ombudsman represents a permanent channel for the participation of social movements in the PDO's politics and it is perceived as a threat to the corporate hegemony that believes legal institutions should only operate in accordance with the logic of the lawsuit. The strategy involved advocacy in alliance with the National College of Ombudsmen, the mobilization of local social movements, and the network of public defenders and lawyers interested in the outcome. Despite the success in the State of Pará and the better knowledge by the interested groups of the role of the Ombudsman, the results also show that the lack of budget is used as the main justification for not installing the Ombudsman, thus avoiding the politicization of the public debate on the subject.

RC38-478.5

DABENIGNO, VALERIA* (University of Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Desafíos y Posibilidades De Entrevistas Biográficas Virtuales En Un Estudio Con Mujeres Docentes De La Ciudad De Buenos Aires

En el marco de una investigación sobre las identidades laborales y de género de docentes de escuelas técnicas de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires, a inicios del 2020 el equipo tenía planificado hacer entrevistas biográficas para estudiar las trayectorias educativo-laborales de mujeres docentes que trabajaban en las asignaturas prácticas dictadas en el espacio de taller.

Apenas iniciado el ciclo lectivo irrumpió la pandemia y el 16 de marzo las clases presenciales se suspendieron en todas las escuelas de Argentina. Los docentes continuaron trabajando desde sus hogares en una situación que revolucionó su trabajo y sus vidas, pero también las nuestras. Desde este confinamiento de investigación, decidimos avanzar con el trabajo de campo consistente en foto-entrevistas biográficas y realizarlas a través de medios virtuales en este nuevo escenario.

El pasaje de una entrevista cara a cara a una remota implicó desafíos éticos, metodológicos y operativos, con consecuencias en el proceso de investigación. En esta presentación se discuten límites y posibilidades de la realización de entrevistas biográficas no presenciales en esta investigación, considerando la complejidad adicional de haber utilizado fotografías como estímulo para analizar los puntos de inflexión de sus trayectorias. En particular, nos interesa tematizar cómo la realización de entrevistas remotas redefine y plantea nuevos desafíos en la construcción del vínculo con entrevistados (consentimiento informado), en la selección de casos (ante condicionamientos objetivos para acceder a ciertos perfiles de casos en contexto de pandemia), a la vez que hace necesario repensar el dispositivo metodológico inicial. En cuanto a las investigadoras, será una oportunidad para discutir reflexivamente las habilidades que demandan las entrevistas virtuales, los efectos de intensificación de nuestras condiciones de trabajo y la necesidad de extremar la flexibilidad propia de los diseños de investigación cualitativa para una mayor apertura ante los emergentes de un trabajo de campo inédito.

RC48-603.2

DAHER, LIANA MARIA* (University of Catania, Italy)
LEONORA, ANNA MARIA (University of Catania, Italy)
MAVICA, GIORGIA (University of Catania, Italy)
SCIERI, ALESSANDRA (University of Catania, Italy)

#Weekendformobilization. Contradictions and Un-Predictable Consequences in Mobilizing Ideas

Ethics is a very complex and multifaceted concept indissolubly linked to contemporary times. In front of this unprecedented diffusion, its enduring presence in the scientific and public debate has weakened its semantic domain because everything, in present times, seems to be "a question of ethics." From and analytical point of view the ethics of sustainability refers to human believes and behaviour in relation to environmental conservation and the quality of Earth ecosystems. Ethics of sustainability, as a broader version of the ethics of care, answers to humanity needs in terms of respect, equity and protection assuring well-being to the present and future generations. But episodic mobilizations do not automatically translate a subjective disposition into societal change.

Bearing in mind these premises, the aim of this work is to explore the associations networks working beneath the protests and demonstrative acts linked to the ethics of sustainability. In particular, we will take into account the Italian cases of three global protests: Friday for future, No-buy day and Saturday for future.

Starting from the subjective ethics the presented exploratory fieldwork unveils the contradiction in mobilizing ideas and implementing sustainable behavior and habits.

RC48-592.2

DAHER, LIANA MARIA* (University of Catania, Italy)
GAMUZZA, AUGUSTO (University of Catania, Italy)
NICOLOSI, DAVIDE (University of Catania, Italy)

Prosocial Disobedience: A New Conceptual Framework to Study Social Protests

Over the time, protests have changed as well the reasons of mobilizations. The concept of civil disobedience, defined by Thoreau (1849) as the active and declared dissent of a citizen toward public rules and regulations, systems of laws, and government directions, can no longer be an exhaustive model through which analyse several collective behaviour expressions of the nowadays global society.

Pro-immigrants and immigrants protests as well as several global movements, whose attitude is to advocate human rights and needs of certain social categories, demand social change through mobilisations, demonstrations, petitions but even through occupations and illegal actions. They can be seen and analyse through a model of *pro-social* disobedience, describing collective actions which aim to produce a positive social change to benefit the whole civil society, *not only* and *not necessary* involving the participants needs, looming a kind of collective action *in favor of* and not only *against*.

The new framework, not fully implemented in sociology, would examine this kind of collective action as a right granted to the citizen within democratic systems and/or duty imposed in the interest of society (human rights defence and tendency to equalization) and as a dynamic of alternative construction, often symbolic, of reality. Disobedience is seen as an action of protest moving within the

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boundaries of issues related to solidarity and cooperation, also in a moral, ideal, and sometime Utopian direction, therefore oriented towards projects that are not always feasible.

The concept can only move from a cross-disciplinary perspective and focus on identity issues.

This paper aims to develop the above framework and highlight how it could be useful in the analysis of recent form of solidarity social protests.

RC12-155.2

DAHLVIK, JULIA* (University of Vienna, Austria)
POHN-WEIDINGER, AXEL (University of Strasbourg, France)

Access to Administrative Justice and Perceptions of Procedural Justice: Findings from a Survey Among Ombuds Users in Austria

Whereas the access to civil law institutions represents a traditional area of socio-legal research, the access to administrative justice constitutes an under researched field (Adler 2003; Albiston & Sandefur 2013). With this paper we aim to make an empirical contribution in this regard by adding to the growing number of survey research on experiences of legal problems and access to justice (Cominelli 2004, Milatovic/UNDP 2017, World Justice Project 2019). We discuss the findings from our survey among users of the Austrian Ombudsman Board (AOB), an alternative dispute resolution mechanism and the national institution monitoring the public administration. Our survey, conducted in 2018, was online and paper-based (n=8,274) and part of a larger mixed-methods study. In the first part, we explore the socio-economic characteristics of AOB users and their implications concerning access to justice. In the second part, we discuss our findings regarding ombuds users' perceptions on procedural and outcome justice. The survey results show that the inequalities in access to ombuds services discussed in the recent literature are also present in the Austrian context. Also in line with existing research (Creutzfeldt & Bradford 2016; Hertogh 2013), we see that the procedure's outcome is experienced as more just when the treatment of the claim as well as the result meet the users' expectations.

RC17-212.3

DAHLVIK, JULIA* (University of Vienna, Austria)
POHN-WEIDINGER, AXEL (University of Strasbourg, France)

Contested Decisions, Constitutive for the Organization: Negotiating Legal Competence in Public Encounters

This paper deals with decisions made by the Austrian Ombudsman Board, the national ombuds institution monitoring public administration which is addressed by individuals who claim their right to good administration. Understanding decisions in organizations as social practices (Villar et al. 2018) and performative processes (Villar & Roglio 2019), the paper is based on an analysis of negotiations taking place between ombuds person, caseworker and claimant in public encounters (Goodsell 1982), so-called consultation days, held regularly in all Austrian provinces. In these negotiations the vital decision is made whether the AOB is competent for the case and will consider it in more detail or not. We explore how these decisions are socially constructed (Abend 2018) in and through the encounter, how they produce social order (Ahrne & Brunsson 2011) and contribute to the overall organizational strategy (Villar et al. 2018). While competence seems to be a clear-cut legal rule, in fact it needs to be examined on a case-by-case basis; this often leads to a negotiation in which the different actors follow clear (sometimes opposing) strategies and draw on different kinds of resources, including material resources (such as photographs, private notes, official letters). Part of a larger mixed-methods case study, in this paper we focus primarily on our participant observation of consultation days. The analysis shows the contested nature of such decisions, which are at the same time constitutive for the organization.

RC07-83.4

DAKKA, FADIA* (Birmingham City University, United Kingdom)

Hope As a Tactical Possibility: Mobilising Subversive Rhythms and 'Anticipatory Presence' in the Contemporary Academy

Introducing *Rhythmanalysis* as an alternative method and a radical pedagogy for cultural-educational research, this paper revisits the findings of an experimental project conducted in a post-1992 HEI of the West Midlands (2018). Whilst capturing the contradictory rhythms of teaching in learning through a range of different methods, the project emphasised the affective, aesthetic and political dimensions of our everyday practices, highlighting the opportunities and struggles inherent to the production and appropriation of time-space in higher education.

From this point of departure, the paper argues that a lot more can be achieved, methodologically and theoretically, by unveiling and exploring the anticipatory and subversive potential inherent to *rhythm*.

Looking at teaching and learning in contemporary higher education as not only rhythmic activities, but fundamentally and increasingly future-facing and future-oriented, the paper considers the university as a 'microcosm' within which it is possible to ascertain and interrogate the rhythmic nature and political urgency of contestation, hope and anticipation.

It will be argued that now, more than ever, the existential crisis of the university must be turned into an opportunity for imagination: political, cultural and educational shifts are crucial to bring out the anticipatory potential intrinsic to higher education as a rhythmic, inclusive and open-ended system. To this end, the paper will put in fruitful dialogue Lefebvre's notions of 'presence' (1991) and 'theory of moments' (1959) with Ernst Bloch's 'Not-Yet' and 'Unbecome' (1986), to start imagining the education of the future as a suspended, yet disclosive time-space shelter, attuned to forms of 'anticipatory presence' and capable of nurturing and cultivating 'traces of expressionist hope' (Hammond 2017), within or without the university.

RC04-47.3

DALLAGLIO, LUCILA* (IICSAL - FLACSO - CONICET, Argentina)
GAMARRA, JENI (, Argentina)
PRATTI, AGUSTINA (, Argentina)

Comparación De Políticas De Becas y Créditos Educativos De Universidades Públicas y Privadas Para Acceder a La Educación Superior En Argentina, Chile y Uruguay (2015-2018)

Esta ponencia procura describir las diferentes políticas de becas y créditos educativos de la Argentina, de Chile y de Uruguay que se han implementado en los últimos años, tanto a nivel estatal como privado, con el objeto de democratizar el acceso a la educación superior y permitir la inclusión de sectores con escasos recursos económicos. En los últimos años en América Latina prevalece una tendencia a la privatización de la educación superior. En ese sentido, en esta ponencia se busca comparar las políticas adoptadas en los tres países analizando los diferentes criterios de justicia en el otorgamiento de becas y créditos educativos. Se busca visibilizar las lógicas meritocráticas que se entretejen en la obtención y mantenimiento de becas y de créditos educativos. A su vez, se describen los diferentes tipos de becas que se otorgan en universidades privadas de las capitales de los respectivos países. Este trabajo tendrá un abordaje descriptivo- comparativo.

RC28-343.2

DALLE, PABLO* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)
OSO CASAS, LAURA* (Universidade da Coruña, Spain)

Migration and Social Mobility: Climbing the Social Hierarchy in the Transnational Space

Despite the important progress of social mobility studies, thanks to the use of sophisticated statistical analysis techniques (social mobility tables, path and long-linear analysis) (Cuin, 1993), there is scant research about the link of social and spatial mobility. This chapter analyses the relationship between migration and social mobility from two approaches. The first uses quantitative analysis techniques to study the impact of immigration on the class structure of host societies, on inter-generational social mobility rates and the degree of social mobility, which also sheds light on the openness of the class structure. It includes a comparative study of how external immigration impacts on the class structure and social mobility patterns in Argentina and Spain. The second approach uses qualitative research methods to consider the transnational social mobility strategies of the migrant population and their impact on the social mobility trajectories of transnational families. The chapter aims to contribute to the debate on migration and social mobility with a theoretical-methodological proposal that goes beyond previous research, whose scope was limited to inter and intra generational social mobility of the migrants in the host countries. Our work analyses social mobility strategies and trajectories from a transnational perspective, considering not only the impact migration has on the position held by migrant families in the class system, but also on the host countries. Our research includes both quantitative and qualitative techniques, namely the statistical analysis of stratification and social mobility surveys, that will be benchmarked against previous studies conducted in Argentina (Germani, 1963; Dalle, 2016) and Spain (Fachelli and López Roldán, 2017). In turn, the qualitative analysis is based on 40 biographical interviews with migrant families (migrants, their children or grandchildren) of Galician origin who have moved through the Atlantic transnational space (bidirectional migrations between Galicia and Argentina).

RC47-591.2

DAMBROSIO CLEMENTELLI, ALINA* (University of Genua, Italy)

PANIGHEL, MARTA* (University of Genoa, Italy)

The Italian Feminist Movement and the Challenge of Intersectionality

This paper aims to study the application of the concept of intersectionality in the contemporary Italian feminist movement. In the last three years, a new wave of feminist demonstrations has been taking place across the world: from the Argentinian movement Ni Una Menos, to the US #MeToo, from the referendum on abortion in Ireland to the protests of female workers in India. In the contest of southern Europe, even Italian feminism has experienced a new renaissance with the movement, "Non Una Di Meno", marking a radical gap with the historical Italian feminism, which focused for a long time on sexual difference theory and on the neutral "woman" subject. Faced with the neoliberal restructuring of the work and the advancing of right-wing parties at a global level, the combined reading of gender, race and class as interconnected categories - building and enforcing each other - seemed far-sighted and necessary. While social movements have long focused only on the class issue, Western white feminism has been criticized by Black, Chicana, decolonial and postcolonial feminists of focusing only on the gender dimension. Differently, Non Una Di Meno is claiming struggles' intersectionality as one of the fundamental components of its activism and points out the structural dimension of gender-based violence. On those bases, this paper aims to understand, how has the concept of intersectionality entered the vocabulary and imaginary of Italian feminists. In the light of the criticisms of the so-called "white feminism", how does the Italian feminist movement theorize its belonging to a transnational movement without falling into the false myth of "universal sisterhood"? Through the lens of Intersectional Feminism, Postcolonial Critique and Public Sociology, this paper questions the possible theoretical and practical contribution that a non-Eurocentric Sociology can offer to what appears to be one of the strongest contemporary social movements.

TG04-742.1

DAMBROSIO CLEMENTELLI, ALINA* (University of Genua, Italy)

The Unsafe City. the Effects of Safety Technologies through an Intersectional Perspective.

In recent years, new feminist demonstrations have taken place in the streets at a global level and have made the struggle against gender-based violence a central part of the political agenda. Although the most of the violence takes place in the home, episodes such as that of the so-called "Manada" in Spain require us to rethink new strategies to contrast male violence against women. Previous research has shown that urban space is not neutral but marked by hierarchies of power. Specifically, a different perception of security between women and men emerges, which is due to a sexual vulnerability and a different socialization for women. For this purpose, security policies are implemented, such as the installation of video surveillance, street militarization, to prevent the risk of rape and harassment in public space. However, these techniques do not contrast power relations, but rather raise symbolic and material boundaries. Moreover, the passing from a welfare system to a neoliberal system has implied a shift from oppression to victimization framework where security becomes an individual responsibility. In this context, safety apps are developed to suggest women the safest streets to cross. At this regard, safety apps for women could be considered an individualized security dispositive or are a tool for livability of women? The aim of my contribution will be to investigate how urban security technologies influenced the production of urban space, stressing the relationship between urban space and subjects' positions within it. In order to avoid the risk to consider women as h homogeneous group, I will adopt an intersectional perspective, specifically looking into the effects according to class, gender and race.

RC28-337.3

DAMELANG, ANDREAS* (Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nürnberg, Germany)

RUF, KEVIN* (Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Germany)

WUNDER, ANJA* (Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany)

ZIMMERMANN, FLORIAN* (Institute for Employment Research, Germany)

How Institutional and Economic Similarities Structure the Labor Market Success of Immigrants

We investigate how economic and institutional similarities between the country of origin and the host country affect the labor market success of foreign-trained immigrants (FTI) on the German labor market. First, we assume that human capital quality acts as a proxy for the transferability of skills as well as for the quality of the educational system in the country of origin. Second, we test whether the institutional structure of the educational system in the country of origin affects the labor market opportunities of FTIs in Germany arguing that institutional similarities improve the overall job matching process. Consequently, we expect both – human capital quality and institutional similarity – having a positive effect on the labor market opportunities of FTIs.

In order to evaluate our hypotheses, we use pooled data from the German Microcensus from the waves 2012 to 2014. The sample units are foreign-trained immigrants from seven European countries. We use the gross domestic product as proxy for the human capital quality and the share of upper secondary vocational educational that is in a dual system as proxy for the institutional structure of the home country.

Results from a linear probability model and an interval regression show that the institutional structure of the home country affect the employment chances of FTIs in Germany. We find no significant effect of the human capital quality on employment chances when controlling for the institutional structure. Additionally, we find positive and significant effects of both indicators on the wages of FTIs. These findings indicate that the institutional structure of the country of origin affects the labor market success of FTIs. However, human capital quality on seems to affect wages but not the employment chances.

RC02-28.2

DAMION, DANIELA* (UFRGS, Brazil)

Entrepreneurship and Female Empowerment: An Analysis from the Group Empreendedoras Da Restinga

This communication is part of an ongoing dissertation in the Graduate Program in Sociology at UFRGS. From the tension between the concepts of empowerment and entrepreneurship, we seek to discuss how the organization of women entrepreneurs in a collective has produced changes in their personal and professional trajectories. As a theoretical framework we start from the problematization that feminist authors linked to critical theory have made in recent decades about the appropriations of the concept of female empowerment by entrepreneurial discourse - discourse that is the product and producer of a neoliberal social order - and what functions it assumes in a context of increasing flexibilization of work and unemployment. This work are situated in a context of flexibility, unemployment and social reforms that have led more and more men and women to seek entrepreneurship as a solution to unemployment, giving new meanings to the historical concept of "entrepreneur".

In order to analyze such questions, we look at the experience of the collective "Empreendedoras da Restinga" created on the city of Porto Alegre, focusing on the trajectory of some of the women in the group analyze what relationship the empowerment experienced by the group has with the professional activity as an entrepreneur.

The hypothesis that guides this work is that the empowerment felt by women in the studied group, contrary to what the entrepreneurial discourse propagates, is the result of the collective form of organization that they practice as a way of exchanging knowledge to strengthen their small businesses.

The methodology for carrying out this work took place this with an online questionnaire sent to the entire group, from which we obtained 31 responses. From this, we selected 15 women entrepreneurs, using an heterogeneity criterion, to conduct semi-structured interviews. We hope to present the first research results in this communication.

RC48-605.3

DANIEL, ANTJE* (University of Vienna, Austria)
DEUTSCHMANN, ANNA (Universitat Wien, Austria)

A New Wave of Environmental Movements? Fridays for Future and Their Struggle for Climate Justice

The "Fridays for Future" climate movement started with the protest of Greta Thunberg in front of the Swedish parliament and grew to a global movement, which was able to mobilise more than 1.6 million people around the globe in March 2019. Under the banner "Fridays for Future" millions of schoolchildren and students worldwide are mobilising for climate justice. Never before so many young people were on the streets by using school strike as a form of civil disobedience. Public and political attention has been substantial in European countries and Greta Thunberg became the movement's icon. A new generation has became political, representing a historical turn in climate activism. This wave of climate protest mobilisation is unique in its tactics, appeals to pupils and students and refers to a generational conflict. Based on a mixed-method approach, including qualitative and quantitative data from the climate strikes, we would like to discuss our research on the participants, the mobilisation processes and the organisation of "Fridays for Future". With focus on the Austrian context, we would like to explain the relevance, impact and features of this new wave of global environmental activism.

RC47-591.1

DANIEL, ANTJE* (University of Vienna, Austria)

Intersectionality and Protest: The Students' Struggles in South Africa

Why are South African universities sites of struggle? How do we make sense of student protests which emerged in the year 2015? This paper considers the uprising student protests "Fees must Fall" and "Rhodes must Fall" and how they achieved free education at South African universities in the year 2017. Students are protesting nationwide against the economization of education and the discrimination of *black* students under the notion of decoloniality and intersectionality. The notion of decoloniality and intesectionality is related to the historical experiences of racism against *black* people and the particular history of the South African universities. By considering the student protests we are witnessing a shift from the colonial/apartheid "idea of South Africa" to the decolonial "South African idea" within a context where education is only accessible to the middle and upper classes. The student protests became a symbol for a *decolonial* and *intersectional* practice and strategy which claims for free education for everybody.

Based on a qualitative research on the student protests at University of Cape Town the paper analyses the students' movement from an intersectional perspective. I will argue that an intersectional lens in social movement studies is able to dismantle hierarchies in protest actions. By considering social movements through an intersectional lens of *race*, class or gender power dynamics and reinforcing social categories of inequality become visible. Therefore, the paper investigates the movement through an intersectional lens and will show how this approach can help to understand and to identify the challenges that a lack of heterogeneity poses to the accountability and representational functions of social movement politics. Likewise, with regard to students' struggles intersectionality is not only a tool for understanding social movements rather a strategy and claim of the student movement.

RC31-383.1

DARGENT, CLAUDE* (Université Paris 8, France)

Immigration and Islam in French Culture: Specific Moral Attitudes and Their Evolution

The recent emergence of a Muslim minority in France is essentially the result of immigration - mainly from Maghreb, Africa and Turkey (Dargent, 2010). However, this minority already presents very specific cultural attitudes. It is characterized by a weak liberalism of morals according to their family and sexuality values. In this regard, it joins the Catholics of France: these two religious groups are thus opposed to the non-believers, many more liberal in this field.

How have these characters evolved over the past ten years? Do these cultural specificities of French Muslims decrease, joining the national averages, as the current of analysis initiated by R. Dahl postulates? Or on the contrary, do they persist in time?

On the other hand, if they have «right» moral values, the Muslims of France show «left» political attitudes. This contrasts them with Catholics, who came from a previous immigration (of Italian, Polish, Spanish, Portuguese, etc.) or not. How to explain this contradiction? Is the Muslim religion here an artifact, concealing a lower social status linked to recent immigration (Brouard & Tiberj, 2005) which alone can explain their political progressivism? Or does religion still have an effect on their political attitudes, even after taking account of their migratory origin? And why?

This communication will try to answer these various questions using in particular the European Values Survey of 2008 and 2018

BROUARD S TIBERJ V (2005) *Français comme les autres ? : enquête sur les citoyens d'origine maghrébine, africaine et turque*. Paris : Presses de Sciences Po.

DARGENT C (2010) « La population musulmane de France : de l'ombre à la lumière ? », *Revue française de sociologie*, 51 (2), avril-juin, pp. 219-246.

RC22-256.2

DARGENT, CLAUDE* (Université Paris 8, France)

Religion, Spirituality and Cultural Attitudes in France and Europe Today

Religion, spirituality and cultural attitudes in France and Europe today

The 2018 French sample of the European Values Survey reveals a considerable chiasm. On the one hand, indicators of religious affiliation and practice are falling again. On the other hand, beliefs in life after death, paradise, hell and reincarnation increase. And the previous surveys show that these developments are part of an old trend that can be observed at least since 1990. Better: these antagonistic evolutions are not only true but even accentuated in the 18-29 age group. Here we have one index of the transition to a post-secular age marked by the expression of a "spiritual need" which does not find its satisfaction in the ecclesial institutions.

To what extent do these believers without religious affiliation or practice differ from Catholics, Protestants and Muslims? What about the liberalism of morals (family and sexuality)? Ethno-authoritarianism (attitude towards authority and immigration)? Economic liberalism (attitudes towards the market and the welfare state)? Political opinions (left-right position and partisan proximity)? The Values Survey makes it possible to construct scales of attitudes in these different fields. The situation of Europe as a whole will also be considered in counterpoint to the French example.

Claude Dargent, "Religious practice versus subjective religiosity : Catholics and those with "no religion" in the French 2017 presidential election", *Social Compass*, 66(2), spring 2019, pp. 164–181

Claude Dargent, « Recul du catholicisme, croissance des non-affiliés et des minorités religieuses », « Assistance aux offices et prières », « Et Dieu dans tout ça ? », « Quatre croyances religieuses en progression », dans P. Bréchon, F. Gonthier S. Astor dir., *La France des valeurs,* Presses Universitaires de Grenoble, 2019, p. 252-264 et 274-288.

TG03-734.2

DAS, BINOYJYOTI* (SSS/CSSS, JNU New Delhi, India)

Culture and Communication in the Age of New Technology: A Study of Kongthong Village

Proliferation of communication technologies is the driving force of globalisation resulting in the formation of today's global village.This technological boon has made the interaction from different points along a global network .This access to the remotest corner of the world brought tremendous changes to our culture and societies. There is a village oblivious to the world until recently its unique tradition of communicating with each other drew people's attention from all over the world. Thanks to the blessings of new communication technologies. Kongthong is a small village dwelling in the remote Khasi hills of Meghalaya in India. While the words, meanings, languages hold a key concern in today's society, this village follows a remarkable method of communication which makes this unknown village renowned in the world. The members of this village do not use words to communicate with each other; instead, each member has an assigned tune unique to him or her by which they are identified. Because of this tradition Kongthong village is popularly known as "Whistling village" or "Singing village". Inhabited by a few hundred families.Communicating through tunes gives them an edge over words in their hunting activities. Another interesting fact about this tradition is that---behind every single tune there is a woman. During her pregnancy, a woman thinks of a particular tune, mostly inspired by a birdcall, which later becomes the name of the newborn. While the new communication technologies provide us so much of edge but, practicing this primitive mode of communication makes the case of Kongthong village sociologically very significant. This study is an attempt to present the various aspects of this whistling culture and changes

RC24-282.3

DAS, MANOMITA* (Birla Institute of Technology and Sciences, Pilani, Hyderabad Campus, India)

Exploring Disaster Induced Internal Displacement in Indian Sundarbans: A Study of Sagar, Mousuni and Ghoramara Islands

Over the past six decades, the number of people displaced due to disasters and environmental degradation has increased at a rapid rate. Contemporary studies estimate that roughly one person is displaced every second due to disasters. This rate is predicted to shoot upwards overwhelmingly in the near future. The condition is particularly concerning in developing nations, which are hazard

prone and are home to a large number of vulnerable population. However academic research examining disaster induced displacement and the needs of the displaced people is limited, especially in the developing nation context. In this backdrop, the paper studies internal displacement caused by disasters in the Indian Sundarbans and its implications. Specifically, the paper explores the following themes, a) the characteristics and form of disaster induced internal displacement; b) its socio-economic and environmental implications both in short and long terms; and c) the exiting social and institutional approaches to address the needs of the internally displaced and where they are falling short. For the purpose of the study, a qualitative method was utilized and 24 in-depth interviews were conducted with internally displaced people spread across the three islands selected for the study, Sagar, Mousuni and Ghoramara. The major findings of the research indicate that internal displacement in the study area is a continuous process and a major challenge. Such displacement disrupts regular patterns of life of the displaced people, challenges their socioeconomic well-being and often triggers environmental stress and degradation in the areas of relocation, creating newer forms of vulnerabilities and risks. The paper concludes by positioning disaster induced internal displacement as a major impediment towards attaining sustainable development and calls for social justice based approaches to address the needs of the internally displaced people.

TG09-754.1

DAVID, MARIE* (Université de Nantes, France)

Dealing with Student "Failure How Sociology Teachers Adjust Their Pedagogical Practices

Alors que le débat public en France se focalise sur la question de l'échec étudiant, comment les enseignants universitaires perçoivent-ils ces difficultés et comment y réagissent-ils ? La question de l'échec est habituellement examinée en regardant les étudiants, leur travail et leurs parcours. Je propose ici de déplacer le regard vers les enseignants universitaires : comment perçoivent-ils ces difficultés et comment y réagissent-ils ? Il s'agit d'étudier la façon dont les enseignants de licence perçoivent les capacités et les difficultés de leurs étudiants (difficultés de compréhension, absence aux cours, mauvaises notes aux examens) et comment ils y répondent en pratique. J'examine cette question comme un problème de sociologie du travail. Le contexte dans lequel les enseignants travaillent, les étudiants qu'ils ont en cours, les points de vue de leurs collègues forment le cadre de leurs interactions. Le public étudiant leur pose des problèmes de travail, ce qui engendre des discussions et des ajustements de pratiques.

L'exposé s'appuie sur une enquête de terrain réalisée entre 2012 et 2014 dans une université pluridisciplinaire d'une grande ville de l'ouest de la France, qui a consisté à observer le travail des enseignants et des étudiants de groupes de première année de licence de sociologie. Les pratiques quotidiennes de travail des étudiants et de leurs enseignants ainsi que les discussions informelles ont été observées au quotidien. Ce dispositif a été complété par des entretiens enregistrés avec les enseignants et j'ai participé à des réunions pédagogiques.

Je propose donc dans cet exposé d'analyser le débat entre les enseignants sur l'adaptation aux étudiants, dans le contexte renouvelé de l'enseignement universitaire de la sociologie, et montre l'éventail des ajustements opérés par les enseignants.

RC23-270.1

DAVID, MARÍLIA* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), Brazil)

PREMEBIDA, ADRIANO (UFRGS, Brazil)

ALMEIDA, JALCIONE (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

FLEURY, LORENA (UFRGS, Brazil)

Sociology of Science and Technology in Brazil: Current Themes and Theoretical Perspectives

The field of Sociology of Science and Technology in Brazil has grown significantly in the last few years. The aim of this paper is to map and review research in Sociology of Science and Technology in Brazil, between 2010 and 2018, drawing upon a research previously done on Brazilian Anthropology of Science and Technology (ROHDEN; MONTEIRO, 2019). In order to do so, we map and review the following: articles published in scientific journals classified as A1 – the highest in rank by Brazilian research funding agency CAPES (Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior) for the 2013-2016 quadrennial, as well as article collections published in Brazil; annals of scientific events in Sociology and Sociology of Science that took place in the country; and data from the CAPES thesis and dissertation database. Our keywords to trace publications in scientific journals and article collections were "sociology of science", "science", "technoscience", "technology" and "sociotechnical", whereas for annals of scientific events, thesis and dissertations (CAPES database) we used "sociology of science", "sociology of science and technology" and "sociology of science and technique". We seek to an-

alyze the consolidation of Sociology of Science and Technology as a fully formed field in Brazil, pointing out its most current themes and theoretical perspectives and situating such scholarship in the general circuit of Brazilian sociology.

RC24-296.2

DAVIDSON, DEBRA* (University of Alberta, Canada)

BLUE, GWENDOLYN (University of Calgary, Canada)

Examining the Stories Experts Tell about Emerging Technologies: A Study of Researchers Engaged in Genomic Selection in Forestry

Technology innovations, including those touted for their environmental and climate benefits, are characterized by speculation about future benefit and harm. We examine the stories that experts tell about genomic selection in forestry, an emerging novel technology that advocates claim will assist in climate adaptation, in the context of interviews with researchers engaged in the development of this technology. A diverse range of promises, expectations, and concerns were present, particularly pertaining to perspectives on scientific uncertainty and controllability of unintended effects. Several common themes also emerged, however, including support for implementation, and a public deficit model of citizen engagement in decision-making regarding novel technologies.

RC38-482.2

DAVIS, KATHY* (VU University, Netherlands)

Creating Emotional Spaces in Biographical Interviews

Most biographical researchers are familiar with the difficulties of talking about intensely painful or traumatic experiences with their interview partners. Many of us will also recognize the sensation of leaving an interview with a feeling that the most important part of our interview partner's experiences has been left unsaid. In this paper, I will explore ways in which otherwise neglected feelings about intensely emotional biographical experiences involving loss, loneliness and exclusion can be expressed, embodied, and, ultimately, narrated. Drawing examples from biographical interviews with passionate tango dancers, a case will be made for exploring less conventional ways of doing biographical research, ways in which researchers and their interview partners together create spaces for sharing and making sense of emotional experiences which are biographically relevant, but difficult to put into words.

RC04-48.4

DAYAL, SURBHI* (INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT INDORE, India)

Making It Happen: A Study of First Generation Learners of Marginalized Communties

India is a diverse country. It consists of people coming from various cultures. Every culture has their own set of norms and values. Not all the groups understand the need to get educated. There are group which doesn't have any educational background. Government of India is working towards educating people coming from various sections of society. Many policies have been implemented and Right to education was enacted to achieve this goal. However, we are still not able to reach it as it does not understand the cultural references and view-point of people coming from all groups. There is substantial gender and social class differences in enrollment, retention, dropout and educational achievements at all levels of learning. This paper focused on marginalized communities of India, with special reference to sex workers and denotified tribes. Children coming from these communities have to face discrimination made by teachers, peer group and society at large. Paper is based on ethnographic study conducted in rural areas of Rajasthan in India. It explores the complex issues which surround marginalized communities. It shed light on how an education model based on creativity can engage children in schools and develops their interest in education. It discusses how community participation and NGOs can work together to bring social transformation in the society. The research employed reflexive ethnographic methods. Specifically, the method included observation of participation and in-depth interviews. Data is collected from 22 hamlets of marginalized communities.

RC29-361.9

DE ALMEIDA, BRENA* (Puc-Rio, Brazil)

Contrôle Social Répressif Et Mobilisations Dans Les Favelas De La Ville Du Rio De Janeiro

Le travail intègre une partie de la recherche doctorale et se concentre sur les relations entre le contrôle social répressif et les mobilisations développées par les mouvements des mères et des membres des familles des victimes de la violence d'État dans les favelas et les banlieues de la ville du Rio de Janeiro. Il a été

observé comment des cadres spécifiques sont constitués concernant les lieux des «marges» et la dynamique répressive qui ne se limitent pas à l'action des forces de l'ordre, mais incluent également l'action des agents du système de justice criminel. Il analyse aussi la manière dont les mouvements de mères et des familles de victimes de la violence d'État sont organisés, imbriquant des formes de résistance dans un réseau de solidarité et de soutien mutuel qui reflète l'intense caractère symbolique et politique de leurs actions collectives. Ainsi, d'un côté, il retrace les expériences des habitants dans un contexte de la scène urbaine conçu à partir d'une logique militarisée et marquée par des aspects autoritaires touchant notamment une partie de la population perçue en tant que membres des «classes dangereuses», de l'autre côté le travail développé par les acteurs collectifs autour de la revendication publique et de l'élaboration politique du deuil pour la perte d'un membre de la famille. Dans un processus marqué par des conflits au sein de la société, la lutte des mères et des membres des familles des victimes ne se limite pas à la recherche de la justice et à la lutte contre l'impunité des agents d'État par le biais de batailles judiciaires. En ce sens, le réseau de mères se lie à un processus de construction plus large, comprenant un ensemble de répertoires conçus pour la construction de la défense des droits humains et pour opposer les pratiques de contrôle social répressif.

RC47-586.2

DE ALMEIDA, BRENA* (Puc-Rio, Brazil)

Mobilisations Et Contrôle Social Répressif Entre Lieux De Lutte Dans La Ville Du Rio De Janeiro

Le travail intègre une partie de la recherche doctorale et se concentre sur les relations entre le contrôle social répressif et les mobilisations basée sur les manifestations qui se sont propagées dans la ville du Rio de Janeiro en 2013. Il est le résultat d'une expérience empirique dans laquelle il était possible de suivre directement les dynamiques répressives développée lors des manifestations de 2013 et au cours d'un processus pénal accusant 23 manifestants des crimes lors des mobilizations. Il a été observé la dynamique répressive mise en place dans une perspective sociale et spatiale, en tenant compte non seulement l'action des forces de l'ordre, mais aussi les formes de contrôle social exercées par le système de justice criminale. Dans un contexte de profondes transformations de la ville, le cycle de 2013 émerge dans le cadre d'une reconfiguration des actions collectives dans le pays, une période d'insurrection diffuse et hétérogène, avec ses multiples dimensions, demandes et acteurs sociaux. Dans ce scénario de conflit croissant dans l'espace public, les mobilisations et les participants ont été soumis à d'intenses violences policières, surveillance, arrestations arbitraires et atteintes à l'intégrité physique et aux libertés fondamentales, ainsi qu'à des poursuites pénales contre des manifestants visant à criminaliser les mobilisations populaires, les acteurs collectifs et délégitimer les actions collectives. En outre, les dynamiques répressives et le processus de criminalisation sont analysés lors des manifestations des rues et des actions collectives contre les violences policières dans les favelas qui ont pris la scène publique et avaient beaucoup d'expressivité au cours de cette période, conduisant à réfléchir aux relations entre répression et mobilisation dans les espaces des «marges» de la ville. En ce sens, l'analyse identifie le processus, les événements, les acteurs, les dimensions et les effets du contrôle social répressif et de la criminalisation au cours du cycle.

RC30-374.4

DE ALMEIDA SILVA, GUSTAVO* (Dartmouth College, USA)

Domestic Labor, Unionization, and Consolidation of Rights in São Paulo

This study explores the role of unionization in the consolidation of labor rights among domestic workers in the metropolitan area of São Paulo, Brazil. In 2013, Brazil sanctioned the 72nd Constitutional Amendment (CA 72), which aimed at expanding labor rights of domestic workers and mitigating inequalities between these and other workers. This amendment has been considered a historical achievement for the category by politicians, activists, unions, and academics because it filled major gaps left by the Constitution of 1988, which ensured domestic laborers only 9 out of the 34 rights determined to other rural and urban workers. Nonetheless, the legislation catered only to workers who work at the same household for three or more days in a week (mensalistas), excluding workers who work in multiple houses but less than three days in the same residence in a given week (diaristas), who constitute 30% of all people performing paid domestic work in Brazil 2011 according to the International Organization of Labor. In addition to the legally-instituted exclusions, other challenges have hampered the changes the law intended, such as, on one hand, Brazil's economic recession and growing inequality and, on the other, the permanence of abusive work conditions that stem from Brazil's history of slavery and race relations. Yet, little has been theorized about the participation of labor organizations in the outcome of the law. I argue that understanding workers' access to unions and their ability to unionized is central to interpreting the results of the CA 72. Have unionized workers benefited differently from the law than non-unionized workers? Has low unionization among domestic workers limited the reach of the law?

RC14-167.4

DE ANGELO, CATHARINA* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas,)

Korean Softpower through Cultural Centers

Globalization allows not only economic flows to be deterritorialized, but cultural ones as well. A large amount of symbolic goods cross our daily lives, being present in advertisements, international travels, or even a common lunch in a Korean restaurant, for example. The spaces where the flows of globalization, both cultural, political and economic, become more intense are in cities defined as being global. These are also responsible for receiving a large migratory flow, causing daily life in a global city to be permeated by multiculturalism.

Approaching the city of São Paulo, which has received a large amount of migratory flows, including the Korean migration that comes from the 1960s, in this city there is a set of institutions where it is possible to ritualize this identity, being in these spaces where they are spread. cultural and consumer goods, having here authenticity linked to nationality as a differential value. Thus, this communication seeks to deepen the question of how the transnational production of national representations is taking place in the Korean case, and how this deterritorialization is territorialized in Brazil, in a 'global city' such as São Paulo, by closely analyzing the functioning The Korean Cultural Center in Brazil is part of the international network of centers that currently have 32 units around the world. The unit located in São Paulo is the focus of the analysis and it is from this that I seek to explore which discourse offered in Brazil about Korean culture, what are the cultural goods that circulate in this space and how this environment is used to promote the declared softpower in the editorial materials of the South Korean government.

RC41-522.5

DE ARAUJO CUNHA, MARIANA* (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

MONDEN, CHRISTIAAN (Nuffield College and Sociology Department, University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

Only-Child Families in the Context of Fertility Decline: A Global Perspective

This paper describes the changes in the proportion of women with an only-child across 98 countries and across a total of 487 10-year birth cohorts throughout the 20th century. We combine data from different demographic censuses and country-level surveys and examine whether or not these trends can be explained simply as a consequence of fertility decline. The results show that women with an only child have become more prevalent in all regions of the world, despite a few country exceptions. Europe has the highest prevalence, but all regions have showed upward trends since mid-20th century. However, Europe also presents the greatest variation among its countries: despite all countries presenting from low to very low fertility, the proportion of women with only-children varies from 6.4% (Albania) to 39.6% (Russia) in the most recent cohort. We also show that while fertility is strongly correlated to the proportion of women with an only-child in above-replacement fertility contexts (overall correlation coefficient of-0.77, for all cohorts combined), as fertility reaches two children per women or below, this association becomes less strong (coefficient of -0.33 for all cohorts, reaching 0.09 in the 1950-59 cohort). These results, coupled with the evidence and discussion in the literature, lead us to believe that there are other, socioeconomic and cultural factors that become more important in determining the prevalence of only-children in societies with low fertility. There are plenty of studies that focus on understanding how medical, economic and cultural changes have led to the adoption of the two-child norm in most developed nations, however, not much attention has been given to the rise in only-children in these same contexts. This paper was a first step in mapping out this phenomenon.

RC47-591.3

DE AZEVEDO, FATIMA GABRIELA* (Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

PINHEIRO, LAÍZE GABRIELA BENEVIDES (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Maternity, City and Law: The Interaction of Mothers and Constituted Powers in Rio De Janeiro

The present proposal aims to investigate, due to public sociology, the occupation of public space by mothers in Rio de Janeiro, from 2015 to 2019, claiming for rights. Maternity is not a guarantee under Brazilian capitalism – it is a duty or a prohibition. The abortion is legal only when mothers' life is at risk, when pregnancy occurs after a rape or when the fetus is anencephalic. Last capitalist crises, associated with mega events that took place in Brazil, shows its effects in the deeply increase of urban violence numbers, as well as unemployment rates (from June to August 2019, 12.6 million people have no job in the country). In that

context, state attention once the baby is born is decreasing. According to Rio de Janeiro Public Security Institute (PSI), from January 2016 to March 2017, 9 in each 10 victims of police violence were black. Mothers from peripheries that tries to find answers about their kids' deaths receive no answer, what is another human rights violation. Mothers from middle classes, that have material conditions to raise their children without state help, also demand rights (the possibility of a future to all kids) and political participation. When those women appear in public space demanding justice access, memory and human rights, they are all claiming for more than mere life, they are requiring dignified life: public security, health, habitation. The effects of necropolitics are analyzed observing the numbers of Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (BIGS) about life costs and unemployment; the statistics of police violence of PSI and the protests organized by mothers' groups, according to the method of militant research. Legislation, public policy and jurisprudence tend to absorb differently this demand. The hypothesis under investigation is that those social movements change political decisions even in a conservative government.

RC44-551.1

DE BECKER, ALEXANDER* (Ghent University, Belgium)

Legal Roles for Trade Unions in Procedures with Regard to Well Being at Work in Belgium and the Netherlands

Trade unions play a role in the set-up of the regulatory framework in Belgium and the Netherlands. They play a role in the proactive and the repressive elements. In Belgium, trade unions can conclude collective bargaining agreements with regard to the topic with a very large scope (because they also bind non-members). Furthermore, trade unions can represent their members in a court case. Belgium moreover knows a possibility for trade unions to represent their members in litigation. It seems that these proceedings are not sufficient and that a role for trade unions in the formal or informal procedure might help to come to better solutions. The assets of the Belgian procedure might be interesting for the Dutch case as collective bargaining agreements are not binding for non-trade union members and the representation of staff members by trade unions is more limited. However, the informal role of the trade unions in the negotiations on well-being at work is far higher in the Netherlands than in Belgium. The so-called Poldermodel includes that in the Netherlands the whole context is based on bilateral contacts leading to good relations between employers and trade unions. In both countries, the role of trade unions is questioned. In Belgium by the right wing government indicating that the role of trade unions (with high density) should be refrained in their power while in the Netherlands trade unions received criticism because they are acting to political. The proposed solution is to adapt in both countries the regulation in order to make the procedures a continuous interplay between employers and trade unions in both countries.

RC08-99.3

DE BRITO CARUSO, GABRIELA* (IESP-UERJ,)

The Institutionalization of Women's, Gender and Feminist Studies in Brazilian Social Sciences

This work discuss the institutionalization of Women's, Gender and Feminist Studies in Brazilian Social Sciences. It focus on strategies and narratives used to legitimate the field in the restrictive citizenship scenario of the military dictatorship and how this scenario helped to shape the way the field has taken. The development of Women's, Gender and Feminist Studies in Brazil had a different trajectory from it's two major influences, the American and the French experiences. It is a point of agreement among scholars in Brazil that the context of the military dictatorship and the struggle for democracy are defining moments for the Brazilian feminist movement. However, this does not seem to be just a contextual unfolding, an active and conscious refusal of the academic institutional direction outlines the trajectory of this field. One of the markers of the Brazilian case is that academic research on the theme did not lead to a process of diciplinarization, that is, it did not become a discipline with regular courses in the national higher education. The research developed despite the non-implementation of teaching and systematic training of professionals. What I propose is to describe how this trajectory happened; while I expose the main factors that I consider explanatory for this configuration. Institutionalization in the academy focused on the formation of study centers or research institutions, with funding established by international agencies, building networks that manifested institutionally from study centers, scholarships, congresses and academic journals. This has to do with the dictatorship context of restricted citizenship, with the regime's university reform and with the alliances build to resist the military regime. All those factors have set priorities and styles of action that where more or less successful in the construction of a epistemic status for Women's, Gender and Feminist Studies.

RC37-466.5

DE CARVALHO, PAULA COSTA* (Universidade de São Paulo,)

Yo! MTV and Its Importance to the First Generation of Brazilian Rappers

This presentation explores the importance of Yo! MTV Raps, a program that was aired in Brazil from 1990 to 2013. It focuses on the importance of broadcasting the music videos from American rappers (such as Run D.M.C. and Public Enemy) to the first generation of rappers in Sao Paulo.

One of the interesting things about the exportation of Yo! MTV is that the company, in the United States, forced all its subsidiaries to broadcast this show. In Brazil, the program had the biggest audience from all of the MTV's programs in Brazil in the 1990s. But as it was very different from the public targeted by the marketing strategies – middle class, that was ranked classes A and B by the publicity companies – Yo! MTV didn't get any attention from the executives of the company, as one of the VJs that presented the show told me.

Besides from the marketing, the show also were exhibited in slots of time that had little prestige – in the early morning, for example. On the other hand, these music videos were very important as a way to get young black people from Sao Paulo to be interested and understand the imaginary of hip-hop culture in the United States. By analysing the particularities of the importation of Yo! MTV, this work frames differences between Brazil and United States related to race and the symbolic representations of hip-hop music.

RC22-261.5

DE CASTRO, CRISTINA* (Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil)

Islam in Minas Gerais: Adaptations and Choices in a Bastion of Brazilian Traditionalism

This paper aims to sociologically analyse the adaptations and negotiations involved in the expression of Islamic religiosity in Brazilian minority communities—specifically in the barely explored scenario of Minas Gerais. Minas Gerais is considered to be one of the most traditional states of Brazil and a bastion of Catholicism.

Islamic religiosity in Belo Horizonte faces peculiar challenges to which answers are sought not only from leaders but also from common practitioners of the religion. To understand the consequences of the cultural negotiation process in the practise of a religion that is considered by the inhabitants of Minas Gerais to be "foreign" and to what extent this process is guided and intermediated by Muslim leaders (Amir-Moazami & Salvatore, 2003) or defined by "individual" decisions of believers (Césari, 1994), I analyse four important points addressed by Islamic normativity: female Islamic clothing, prayers, halal (permissible) food, and marriage.

The methodology that I employ in this study is based on participant observation and interviews conducted with leaders and other members of the Islamic Centre of Minas Gerais. The community is ethnically diverse, including immigrants from countries such as Pakistan, Morocco, Syria, and Senegal who have come to Brazil to work in multinational corporations, trade, or study. In addition to immigrants, converted Brazilians comprise the local Islamic scene. This research, which has been in progress since August 2018, shows a revived and rigorous practise of religion by members of the community, sometimes exceeding the demands of the sheikh. Intermediary prayers reported by some members, in addition to the five mandatory daily prayers, are an example. I defend that there is an elective affinity between the conservatism of Minas Gerais and traditional Islamic values concerning family and gender, although it is necessary to deal with islamophobia and its consequences in personal and professional life.

RC40-508.1

DE DIOS HERNÁNDEZ, DAGOBERTO* (Universidad Federal de Rio Grande del Sur, Brazil)
MADERA PACHECO, JESUS ANTONIO (Universidad Autonoma de Nayarit, Mexico)

Alimentos En Disputa: Alimentar La Ciudad Desde Un Campo Con Hambre

La Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación (FAO), ha venido manifestándose recientemente sobre los desafíos existentes para alimentar a una población creciente que en las próximas tres décadas aumentará en un 35% llegando a 9.000 millones de habitantes. Sin embargo, el crecimiento poblacional estará concentrado sobretodo en el medio urbano pues según el Departamento de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales de la ONU ha anunciado que el 68% de la población vivirá en zonas urbanas en 2050.

Aunado a ello, desde diversos espacios académicos y de investigación también se han venido discutiendo temáticas agroalimentarias sobre cómo producir ali-

mentos saludables para el campo y la ciudad. A pesar que aproximadamente 25% de los alimentos producidos en el mundo son desperdiciados, para algunos actores político-empresariales es necesario aumentar la producción, y por ende para alimentar a esa población creciente mayormente urbana sería necesario duplicar la producción agrícola. No obstante, actualmente el 11% de la población mundial equivalente a 800 millones de personas viven en una situación de inseguridad alimentaria que les lleva a vivir con hambre.

México no es la excepción, ya que 27 millones de personas (23,3%) viven en pobreza alimentaria y de ellas el 12,5% sufre desnutrición crónica. Además, el 80% de los hogares rurales padecen algún grado de inseguridad alimentaria, tanto que entre los años 2012 y 2016 fallecieron 37,827 personas por desnutrición, aunadas a las 532,147 personas que en 2018 fueron atendidas por problemas de obesidad.

Por lo tanto, ¿Porque las responsabilidades de alimentar lo urbano se colocan sobre lo rural, cuando éste aún tiene hambre? ¿Cuáles estrategias de producción y abastecimiento alimentarias diseñadas para alimentar una población creciente pueden primeramente resolver el hambre y pobreza que padecen sociedades rurales campesinas? ¿Cómo desde México pueden extrapolarse propuestas y soluciones a la temática agroalimentaria?

RC12-148.4

DE FRANÇA, MATEUS* (, Brazil)

Irregularity and Social Norms: The Impact of Land Regularization in Community Life

In Latin America and specifically in Brazil, the quick process of urbanization that took place during the 20th century caused many problems specially in big cities. This is the so-called urban crisis, which comprehend, among many other issues, a housing deficit and the growth, both in number and size, of irregular settlements inhabited by low-income population that can't afford to live in the "regular city". In many countries, land regularization norms and programs were thus created by governments in order to guarantee better life and housing quality to irregular settlement's residents and to solve some of the issues related to these areas. Much has been researched about the impacts of land regularization process in houses and private buildings in general. However, little has been studied about its impacts in public space and services and community buildings. Regarding this issue, this paper intends to answer the following question: "how does the land regularization process impact social norms regarding community life in consolidated irregular settlements?". Answering it allows to perceive tools that can be helpful to analyze the effects of urban transformations provoked by land regularization processes. Thus, an empirical research was done in two irregular settlements located in Porto Alegre, both right next to each other: one still irregular, but demanding its land regularization, and the second already regularized. By direct observation, interviews, documental research and focus groups, both cases were compared, in order to point out how social norms regarding community life can be affected by a state-conducted process.

RC15-190.5

DE FREITAS, CLÁUDIA* (EPIUnit - Instituto de Saúde Pública da Universidade do Porto, Portugal)

SILVA, SUSANA (Institute of Public Health, EPI Unit, University of Porto, Porto, Portugal, Portugal)

AMORIM, MARIANA (EPIUnit - Instituto de Saúde Pública da Universidade do Porto, Portugal)

Public and Patient Involvement in the Digitalization of Healthcare

The personalization of healthcare relies on data-intensive research, which requires access to large sets of digital data. Involving patients and other members of the public in health data collection is key to assembling such large-scale datasets. However, empirical research about lay people's positionings concerning the generation of their own health data is scarce. There is also limited evidence about the role of digital technologies on self-generating data practices connected to personalized care. This presentation focuses on public and patient preferences for involvement in the digitalization of healthcare through health data self-generation and on the use of technology to collect health information. Our findings derive from a multi-methods study drawing on 574 structured questionnaires and 41 semi-structured interviews with rare diseases patients and informal carers in Porto, Portugal. Questionnaire results show that 43% of participants are willing to collect their own health data and almost one-quarter does not want to be involved. Less educated participants, with blue colour occupations, unsatisfied with their own health and with lower social trust are less likely to get involved in health data collection. Reasons underpinning interviewees' unwillingness to engage in self-data generation include increased daily burden, lack of time, perceived incapacity to undertake data registration tasks and concerns with data security. While most participants favour the use of digital technologies to collect health data, reluctance to use them is explained by limited digital literacy, lack of access to digital devices and distrust concerning digital data safety. Public and patient preferences

for involvement in self-generation of digital health data appear to reproduce the socioeconomic, able-bodiness and digital inequalities that constrain the inclusion of disadvantaged groups in health research more generally. A similar pattern of exclusion may come to emerge in data-intensive research, risking to produce gaps in the inclusiveness of and access to personalized care.

RC28-329.1

DE FREITAS, SAVIO (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

CUNHA, SARS* (Pontíficia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais, Brazil)

The Incentive of Research and Teaching Practices and Their Influence on Student Performance in the Evaluation of the Social Sciences Course.

This paper aims to analyze factors that influence the grade of Bachelor Degree students of Social Sciences in Brazil. For this purpose, we use the database of the latest National Student Performance Exam (Enade), the exam does not evaluate student`s performance, but it checks the quality of the courses and the performance of their students in relation to the syllabus and their skills. Results were obtained using multivariate linear regression in which the dependent variable is the weighted average of the general (25%) and specific (75%) knowledge test scores. The statistically relevant independent variables were Income, Mother's schooling, high school, whether the student received some type of academic scholarship during graduation, good experience of undergraduate project for professional formation, use of technology as a teaching strategy, and activity opportunity within and outside the classroom that encourages respect for diversity. It is noted that the increase in income and in the mother's education results in the increase of the student's grade. Receiving an academic scholarship increases the student's grade by 17.6 points. The grade of students who studied in private schools presents 3.8 points increase when compared to those who studied in public schools. If the student considers that his or her undergraduate project has been a positive experience for professional qualification, their grade increases 6.7 points compared to those who disagree with the statement. If students agree that academic activities that encourage respect and diversity have been developed, student performance is increased by 4.5 points. Surprisingly, if technology equipment were used in the classes, the students' grades decreases by 6,4 points. Given the current scenario, in which scholarships are being cut, it is important to research and study to evaluate the importance of this mechanism for the improvement of our higher education.

RC37-464.4

DE GODOI, RODOLFO* (Secretaria de Educação do Distrito Federal, Brazil)

CAMPOS DE ALMEIDA, TANIA MARA (UnB, Brazil)

Gender and Sexual Identity from Ney Matogrosso `s Work of Scenic Performance

This article approaches the art of Ney Matogrosso, thinking about his scenic performativity as symbolic tensors of the esthetic and behavioral heteronormative patterns in brazilian society. This artistic expression is treated in time frame of Military Dictatorship (1964 - 1985), period of notoriety from him with the Secos & Molhados and of great importance to artist`s fans, today in the age of 50 to 66 years. Based on data obtained from semi-structured interviews with eleven people, the artist himself and articles from three newspapers, the article reflects on the specificities of his art, which were significant in order to circumvent and negotiate with authoritarian structures of power averse to their presentation and aesthetic presence. In special, is discussed and analyzed how his body on stage in the shows could become an instrument of symbolic coalition with the hegemonic structures of gender and sexualities, at the same time that it agglutinated admirers of diverse social groups, including men more in tune with stereotypes of masculinity. Thus, it develops an approach to art from the perspective of the Social Sciences, attentive to its ability to disturb and break with traditional sociocultural paradigms, in addition to strengthening human rights and citizenship of LGBTs.

RC07-87.1

DE GRACIA SORIANO, PABLO* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid / Universidad de Alicante,)

Social Acceleration and Ideal Types on the Temporalization of Lifestyles

This communication aims to present results obtained from the author's doctoral thesis project, awarded by the Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities of Spain. The objective presented is intended to describe and analyze the concep-

tual definition of being accelerated by the population under study. For this, two activities have been carried out in Spain during the years 2018 and 2019. On the one hand, a query with 125 students of the Complutense University of Madrid and the Miguel Hernández University. On the other hand, a survey has been carried out on a sample of 599 students of the University of Alicante, proportional by sex and branches of knowledge (confidence level: 95%; error: ± 3.95%). The main results suggest that the people interviewed produce a certain homogeneity in the definition of the ideal "be-accelerated" type while, on the contrary, the ideal "be-non-accelerated" type is nourished by heterogeneous expressions and senses. This data, together with the results of the survey, indicate the existence of contradictions between what the population associates with their person (what they say they are) and what they say they do. These contradictions, in addition, have an inverse character with respect to the ideal "be-accelerated" and "be-non-accelerated" types, concluding that there is a generalized incoherence between the imaginary and collective definition of the being-accelerated, the self-positioning between both types, and the action.

RC26-JS-9.6

DE GRACIA SORIANO, PABLO* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid / Universidad de Alicante,)

ORTEGA FERNÁNDEZ, JAVIER (University of Alicante, Spain)

RUIZ CALLADO, RAÚL (Universidad de Alicante,)

PICIUCCHI, DANNY (Universidad de Alicante, Spain)

Sociología Aplicada Al Diseño y Ejecución De Políticas Públicas De Juventud En Ontinyent (España)

En la presente comunicación se exponen los resultados metodológicos de un proyecto de investigación que nace como respuesta a una demanda del equipo de gobierno local de Ontinyent, municipio ubicado en Comunidad Valenciana (España). El propósito era diseñar un plan estratégico de políticas públicas destinadas a la juventud residente en la ciudad y donde se constituyese una hoja de ruta para mejorar la calidad de vida de dicho colectivo. Siguiendo los postulados de la investigación social aplicada y participada, se estimó oportuna y necesaria la adopción de un enfoque que cediera el protagonismo al principal actor clave para el proyecto: la juventud del municipio. A la hora de definir la metodología, los métodos de investigación, las técnicas para recopilar datos e información, así como cualquier actividad relacionada con el proyecto, se realizó un trabajo reflexivo previo que asentase los principios éticos, académicos y profesionales que dieran soporte a todo el proceso de planificación estratégica. Para ello se hizo acopio de los siguientes cuatro principios epistemológicos, interrelacionados entre sí: el criterio científico, el enfoque participativo, la perspectiva transversal y territorial y, por último, el prisma de género. Mediante estos principios epistémicos, se ha obtenido un diagnóstico de la situación de la juventud del municipio, a través del análisis de fuentes secundarias y el diseño de talleres participativos que han dado lugar a un proceso de deliberación, reflexión y organización del Plan de Juventud de Ontinyent; a través de una radiografía sociológica de esta población. Todo ello ha contribuido a que se refuerce el desarrollo del conocimiento colectivo a través de la interacción entre los promotores de la investigación, los investigadores y la comunidad, con el propósito de emplear los diferentes saberes para la transformación de circunstancias consideradas por la comunidad como problemáticas, en contextos favorables para esta.

RC29-358.8

DE JESUS, MARIA GORETE* (Núcleo de Estudos da Violência da USP - NEVUSP, Brazil)

MEDEIROS, DAMIÃO* (Núcleo de Estudos da Violência da USP - NEVUSP, Brazil)

Control Interno Del Poder Judicial, Legitimidad y Auto Legitimidad.

El control interno del sistema judicial ha sido objeto de investigación en el NEV-USP sobre la legitimidad de las instituciones e es un aspecto clave. El objetivo de esta investigación fue saber en qué medida los dispositivos de control interno afectan la legitimidad de los magistrados. Este aspecto contempla la creencia de los agentes en el derecho a ejercer su autoridad, aspecto que ha sido poco explorado en el poder judicial. Para contribuir a este debate, analizamos cómo las relaciones jerárquicas del poder judicial afectan la percepción de los jueces sobre su propia autoridad y legitimidad. Posteriormente, analizaremos el Departamento de Investigaciones Policiales (DIPO), una agencia de la capital del Estado de Sao Paulo responsable de las audiencias de custodia, establecidos en 2015 para garantizar la pronta presentación del preso ante un juez para analizar la legalidad de la prisión, la adecuación de la continuación de la prisión o la posible concesión de libertad, así como también para evaluar posibles actos de malos tratos. Los jueces de la DIPO son nombrados por el juez corrector de ese departamento, quien también es nombrado por indicación política. El desempeño de la agencia es híbrido (administrativo y jurisdiccional), lo cual permite que los jueces sean nombrados y transferidos en cualquier momento. El poder judicial es un actor decisivo para comprender este encarcelamiento, especialmente para controlar la legalidad de las acciones policiales y ratificar los arrestos realizados. Por lo tanto, el cambio en el perfil de un juez corrector de DIPO puede significar cambios en la orientación de las decisiones de los jueces. Por lo tanto, destacamos las experiencias del trabajo de campo en este organismo en las trayectorias de investigación, ya realizadas y en progreso, especialmente en relación con los obstáculos para la observación de las audiencias de custodia.

RC04-45.6

DE LA FARE, MÓNICA* (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

ROVELLI, LAURA (Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Argentina)

QUIROZ SCHULZ, LESLIE ADRIANA (Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico)

FIORUCCI, PEDRO (CONICET/Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Argentina)

Expansión de los Doctorados en Educación e Inserción de Graduados en Argentina, Brasil y México

El trabajo analiza la configuración actual de los programas doctorales en el área de educación en Argentina, Brasil y México. Se indaga la conformación y expansión de la oferta, su categorización y distribución regional en cada escenario nacional, como también la evolución de becas de formación, movilidad académica internacional y producción de tesis en esa área. Por otra parte, se explora la agenda de temas de tesis y sus contribuciones específicas al campo de la sociología de la educación. Como telón de fondo, se examina la incidencia de las políticas científicas de formación doctoral y su interrelación con los sistemas universitarios nacionales y el campo del posgrado. El marco teórico se beneficia de los estudios sobre educación superior y en particular, los de posgrado. El abordaje metodológico recupera en un primer planteo más panorámico los estudios comparados internacionales y en un segundo momento, hace foco en un estudio de caso múltiple en programas doctorales mejor evaluados en cada uno de los países seleccionados. Los resultados encontrados revelan la trayectoria disímil de las políticas de ciencia y de posgrado en cada país, la formación diferenciada hacia ámbitos académicos y/o profesionales y el desacople entre la expansión de doctorados y la inserción ocupacional de los graduados, problemática identificada a nivel internacional que en el caso de los países latinoamericanos emergentes adopta rasgos específicos.

RC30-365.2

DE LA GARZA TOLEDO, ENRIQUE* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Mexico)

México: Dos Reformas Laborales Comparadas, la Neoliberal y la del Nuevo Gobierno

La polémica acerca de la necesidad de una Reforma Laboral se inició en México desde los años ochenta del siglo XX. El debate estuvo lidereado por la perspectiva flexibilizadora de las relaciones laborales, encabezada por el gran empresariado. En este debate, hubo proyectos completos de cambio integral en la Ley Laboral desde finales de los años noventa e inicios del siglo XXI. Sin embargo, no hasta finales de 2012 se produjo la primera reforma, con un gobierno del Partido Revolucionario Institucional con fuerte contenido flexibilizador. Sin embargo, en pleno gobierno priista, impulsado por la cercanía a la revisión del NAFTA y la firma del Tratado Transpacífico, las fuerzas políticas del partido demócrata y los sindicatos en los Estados Unidos, así como algunos países signantes del transpacífico presionaron para incluir cláusulas en dichos tratados de compromisos del gobierno mexicano para democratizar la vida y la firma de contratos colectivos de trabajo. Lo anterior originó una segunda reforma, aunque centrada en lo sindical a inicios de 2017. El nuevo gobierno tomó posesión el primero de diciembre de 2018 y en el primer semestre de 2019 se aprobó otra reforma laboral que buscó profundizar la democratización de la vida sindical. En esta ponencia se compararán las reformas neoliberales de 2012 y 2017 con la del gobierno actual de 2019. Se discutirá sí la última reforma ha logrado revertir las tendencias flexibilizadoras de la primera o bien ha profundizado la democratización de los sindicatos y cuales son los retos pendientes, así como los primeros efectos de esta última reforma durante 2019 y primer semestre de 2010

RC33-JS-26.4

DE LIMA, MARCELO* (Centro Universitário Uniftec, Brazil)

The Multi-Method Approach in Interpretive Empirical Research As a Way to Ensure Interviewer Safety.

In the empirical research of the doctoral dissertation about the role of the magistrates in the struggles for the occupation of the urban space of Porto Alegre, several obstacles were faced to realize biographical interviews, the main one being the superior position of the magistrates in the social and economic structure of Brazil. This fact prevented the realization of interviews and the deeper understanding of sensitive issues related to the interviewees' biography.

In the biographical interviews with black movement activists and the defenders of Porto Alegre's historical heritage, the relationship between interviewee and interviewer flowed and it was possible to develop questions about controversial topics. However, this scenario changed when respondents were magistrates. In the current political context of polarization, when you are interviewing someone with power, any action, gesture, or speech, misinterpreted by the interviewee can have negative consequences for the interviewer. The problems faced in interviewing the magistrates were diverse, refusal to grant the interview, distrust, nervousness, noncompliance with schedules, cancellations, and veiled threats regarding the analysis of the interview.

To work around this problem, multi-methods were used to locate biographies in the historical context. The benefit of this research strategy has enabled the researcher to delve into delicate topics in the judges' biography without putting himself at risk. Among the methodologies employed are content analysis, analysis of historical documents, analysis of court minutes and judgments, and the use of academic magistrates, sensitive to the demands of scientific research, as informants from the research field. The main benefit of using multiple methods was the interviewer's security in working with topics sensitive to those at the top of the power hierarchy in Brazil.

RC48-606.2

DE LIMA NOBRE, ANA KELY* (Universidade de Brasília, Brazil)

LEAL, SAYONARA DE AMORIM (University of Brasilia, Brazil)

Emotion and Social Mobilization in Favor of the Resettlement of Residents in a District Affected By the Mining Activity in the Brazilian State of Maranhão.

This paper approaches the social mobilization mechanisms activated in the context of public experience of residents in a district of the countryside of the Brazilian state of Maranhão affected by the polution generated by the mining activity around. Those people fight for a resettlement in a location free from the contamination. In what concerns this, we elicit the concept of "environmentalization of the social conflicts" to reflect about the context of conception of a public problem which relies on the double moral register of an both environmental and social unfairness. The problematization comes from the impacts caused by the polution which affects diferente social groups and creates collective actions which use the environmental issues as base to reinforce social claims. We emphasize the "work with emotions" developed by the residents as pathway to the rational management of the anger and to the proposition of effective actions. We question ourselves wheter or not the situations in which the abilities of expression of the social actors damaged by the contamination are favored or constrained during the negotiations among residentes, mining companies and public power. We are based on data collected from qualitative research involvind interviews with residentes of the district Piquiá de Baixo and with leaders of non-profit organizations involved in the organization of the social mobilization in favor of the resettlement of that population. We are also based on participatory observation of meetings during which social actors involved with the formulation of the public problem debate forwardings to its solution. We infer that the critical capacity and justifications of the active actors is demonstrated when they act based on a recognition gramar symbolizing the disrespect experienced and mobilizing public opinion leaders from the public action domain in what concerns the law to the juxtaposition between habitation and health.

RC10-120.3

DE LUCA PICIONE, GIUSEPPE* (University of Naples 'Federico II', Italy)

FORTINI, LUCIA (University of Naples 'Federico II', Italy)

TREZZA, DOMENICO (University of Naples 'Federico II', Italy)

Self-Evaluation Report & Adult Education: A Research Reflexive Process for Making Transformative Communities of Practice

How is it possible to rethink adult education practices with an emancipatory approach aimed at all people (Freire, 1970)? In Italy the transition to lifelong learning and the institutional dimension of the process, brings together INVAL-SI Institute and universities in a community of practice (Wenger, 1997) with the adult education centres, link between education and vocational training (De Luca Picione, Landri and Vatrella, 2017).The implementation of these centres is an opportunity for all the actors involved, called to promote learning and knowledge for a particularly heterogeneous audience which differs by age and geographical origin, considered at risk of social exclusion.

In this regard, we present a new monitoring system, which gives us more articulate readings of reality and reliable evaluations of policies and experiences, and the development of models that are able to understand the school improvement, giving the right consideration to the actors' and learners' voices to exploring relations between education, work experiences and life trajectories. The aim is not only to increase teachers' performance and students' employability, but also to encourage active participation in society and to promote a sense of autonomy. This especially in the sense of placing in a comprehensive action of lifelong learning closer to citizens, organized according to a model that is able to understand the specificity of the 'demand' of each territory and provide an 'offer' aimed to acquire additional skills and real capabilities (Sen, 1997).

The first empirical evidence of our research shows how the different organizational contexts determines in the facts different levels of agency that are transformed into prearranged pathways and divergent strategies of the educational institutions (Pitzalis, 2018). The aim is to contribute to the discussion about the results of the evaluation process in the public sphere, by sharing the elements of the produced analysis with the scientific community.

RC19-229.2

DE LUCA PICIONE, GIUSEPPE (University of Naples 'Federico II', Italy)

FORTINI, LUCIA (University of Naples 'Federico II', Italy)

TREZZA, DOMENICO* (University of Naples 'Federico II', Italy)

Towards Basic Income Experiences in Italy. Exploring the Transition from Reddito Di Inclusione to Reddito Di Cittadinanza: The Case of the Campania Region

The contribute focuses on the relationship about the recent income support policies in Italy, *Reddito di Inclusione* and *Reddito di Cittadinanza*, with a focus on the Campania Region. ReI and RdC are not a basic income traditional form (Van Parijs, 1992, 2018; Saraceno, 2018) but they represent the first attempt in Italy of a universalistic basic support measure, although with important differences. ReI was implemented after several national and local experiments of income supports and it provides a socio-economic support to poor Italian households (Agostini, 2018). In March 2019, it was replaced by Rdc seeming to limit poverty concept only to no-work (Sgritta 2019), so job research become a very important strategy.

This perspective change implicates some effects on the program management (from services integration to services work-centered), implementation (from the personal project to the job and inclusion pact) and goals (from social inclusion to employability). It suggested that there are new access conditions, but also a new governance and beneficiary experiences in terms of social representation, opinion and perception of their life-trajectories.

In order to explore these dimensions, we adopted a mixed research design: the first phase defined the context by secondary data analysis. It is useful to mapping most concentrated areas and understand the participant and the project distribution. In the second phase, we sampled different territorial areas to involve the job centers and to interview participating households. This two research moments mixed a methodological model into quali-quantitative instruments: it is an approach increasingly used in the social research (Amaturo and Punziano 2016).

This work wants to represent an important source of knowledge for studying the implementation and the effect of income support forms. Moreover, it could become a model of support for institutions in the struggle versus poverty.

RC23-271.7

DE MARCO, STEFANO* (Universidad de Salamanca,)

DUMONT, GUILLAUME (EMLYON Business School, France)

HELSPER, ELLEN (London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom)

MARTÍNEZ-CANTOS, JOSÉ-LUIS (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)

Will I Get This Job? Digital Inequality and Online Job Search

Since the early stages of the spread of the internet, academics have been concerned about digital exclusion and its impact on social stratification. Internet users' material and educational resources, as well as their digital proficiency, are of vital importance when it comes to beneficial internet use. The higher the level of resources, the higher the level of digital skills, and the higher the probability that advantageous uses of the internet will be adopted. Digital skills, in turn, make it easier to obtain tangible benefits from the advantageous use of the internet.

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

Thus, advanced uses of the Internet like, for example, online job search, would only be beneficial to those internet users who have higher levels of material resources and, consequently, of digital skills.

In this paper we use Spain as a case study to explore this third type of digital divide, and more specifically the relationship between digital skills and the positive outcomes derived from online job search. Building upon the preliminary analysis of 90 semi-structured interviews with recruiters and job seekers from both high skilled and low skilled labor markets, we show that "digital communication skills" are particularly important across markets characterized by limited job opportunities and have positive implications for finding a job online.

RC32-JS-63.2

DE MATTOS PIMENTA, MELISSA* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)
FACHINETTO, ROCHELE (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Women in Brazilian Police: Violence and Gender Relations within Police Institutions

This research focuses on gender relations within Brazilian Police institutions and the power relations between men and women that emerge in the various forms of violence that policewomen suffer as public security workers. The research was developed by the Violence and Citizenship Research Group at the Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul on the working conditions of Brazilian policewomen. The data originally obtained revealed a myriad of violence situations to which these professionals are exposed to and pointed to the importance of deepening our understanding of gender relations within Police institutions. Although women have been incorporated in Brazilian Police institutions decades ago, few changes in their infrastructure have been made in order to include them in police work. Women need to adapt themselves to the Police and not the opposite, especially when considering conditions and work regimes, individual protection equipment, routines and daily interactions. How power relations between men and women derive into symbolic, psychological and physical forms of violence? The study is based on a gender relation approach, understanding gender as an element that organizes social relations and signifies power relations between men and women (SCOTT, 1995). It aims to explore the very working conditions of these women, as well as aspects related to career ascension and recognition. We understand that these questions can also be understood within the scope of the inequality of gender relations, which are asymmetric inside Police institutions, and because of the hierarchical organization of the Police and the differences in power observed between men and women in our culture.

TG04-749.1

DE MELLO, LUIZ GUILHERME* (Pontifical University Catholic of Parana, Brazil)

Movilidad Humana, Desastres Naturales y Visas: El Caso De Los Haitianos Hacia Brasil

Frente a un contexto de desastres naturales y vulnerabilidad social, donde los riesgos (según el concepto establecido por Ulrich Beck) tienen el poder de globalizar y afectar a todos, en 2010, Haití fue golpeado por un terremoto de magnitud. 7.0 MW, un desastre natural que empeoró la situación socioeconómica ya vulnerable en el país. Paralelamente, en el mismo año, la economía brasileña creció un 7,5%, convirtiendo a Brasil en un país de destino para muchos haitianos interesados en mejorar la calidad de vida. Sin embargo, desde 2010, el gobierno brasileño ha enfrentado un problema legislativo: ¿Qué visa dar a los haitianos? ¿Debería el gobierno brasileño recibirlos como inmigrantes o refugiados (cada uno bajo la protección de diferentes legislaciones)? ¿Es posible admitirlos en el país como inmigrantes ambientales o refugiados del cambio climático? Para responder a estas preguntas, esta investigación se basa en el método deductivo que utiliza datos geográficos para mostrar por qué Haití es propenso a los desastres naturales (como terremotos y huracanes), así como el análisis de datos estadísticos gubernamentales de Brasil para medir el flujo de inmigración hacia Brasil de 2010 a 2019. Los resultados indican que la inmigración haitiana es un fenómeno histórico, pero antes de 2010 los haitianos no consideraron a Brasil como una opción para inmigrar. Con todo, el sólido crecimiento económico, las oportunidades de empleo en la construcción civil motivadas por la Copa Mundial de Fútbol de 2014 y los Juegos Olímpicos de 2016 hicieron de Brasil un destino atractivo para los inmigrantes haitianos. Por ahora, el gobierno brasileño da la bienvenida a los haitianos como inmigrantes, creando una visa específica llamada *visto humanitário* para satisfacer la alta demanda. Por otro lado, el gobierno brasileño no ha cambiado la legislación para acomodar a las personas que se mudan específicamente debido a desastres naturales.

RC39-488.3

DE MELLO, LUIZ GUILHERME* (Pontifical University Catholic of Parana, Brazil)

Rural-Urban Migration, Natural Disasters and Social Vulnerability: The Case of Environmentally Displaced Migrants in the Philippines

In 2013, Typhoon Haiyan struck the Philippines and the Visayas Island was one of the hardest hit by this natural disaster. Being a rural region whose economic pillar was agriculture, this catastrophe resulted in human trafficking and migration flows to regions such as Metro Manila. Thus, this study arises from the need to investigate the intersection of rural-urban migration, natural disasters and social vulnerability. The presentation will focus on Haiyan Typhoon and migration flows to Metro Manila (one of the country's main urban regions). Through an interdisciplinary analysis, this research conducts a quantitative survey to collect data from key institutions (especially the Government of the Philippines, Asian Development Bank and International Organization for Migration) to show how natural disasters affect the Philippines and rural-urban migration flows. The results manifest that after Typhoon Haiyan there were cases of human trafficking (mainly affecting women from Leyte and Samar) and rural-urban migration flows to Manila and Cebu. However, the study also found that livelihoods were diversified (in addition to agriculture, many dwellers from Visayas began to ensure household income through construction and fishing). Finally, Metro Manila is a region that historically receives rural migrants who give up on planting (especially crops) due to environmental as well as economic factors. However, the lack of housing policies makes former rural dwellers to live in slums. Growing urbanization and population density are also factors that make Metro Manila prone to natural disasters. In this context, the study concludes that there should be a joint effort between cities and the Government of the Philippines to find ways to integrate rural migrants into the urban area, but mainly to expand infrastructure and socioeconomic development investments in rural regions, which often face problems which regards to poverty and are more prone to natural disasters.

RC25-316.3

DE MELO RESENDE, VIVIANE* (University of Brasilia, Brazil)
MARTINELLI, YARA (Universidade de Brasília, Brazil)
SARAIVA, ERNANI (Universidade Federal Fluminense, Brazil)

La Universidad Como Objeto Del Ódio Bolsonarista: Análisis Crítico Del Discurso En Facebook

El odio bolsonarista está dirigido a um amplio espectro social. Están bajo ataques mujeres y movimientos feministas, poblaciones racializadas, pueblos indígenas, pueblos tradicionales, grupos LGBTQ+, poblaciones empobrecidas en territorios vulnerados etc. La comunidad académica y las instituciones de educación superior también son objetos del odio, ya que son identificadas como polos de resistencia democrática. La persecución a las universidades sucede en el campo de financiamiento y autonomía, pero también por las disputas discursivas, especialmente en las redes sociales. El presidente se comunica con su electorado por mensajes en Twitter, y la defensa de ideologías conservadoras se dá especialmente en Facebook. En este ejercicio analítico, nos fijamos en el grupo bolsonarista más grande de Facebook, que reúne 317,000 miembros. Analizamos el discurso memético en la página, tomando categorías de estrategia discursiva, intertextualidad, prominencia y tema. Los datos recopilados se analizaron con el apoyo de un software. El discurso de criminalización de la política y de la izquierda, el discurso misógino y el discurso conservador son los principales recursos para la construcción de la universidad como enemiga. La ampliación del alcance semántico del "anticomunismo" se convierte en una fuerza vinculante, que se asocia en cadenas de significado con otros significados, contrários al feminismo y a los derechos de la población LGBTQ+. El análisis de los memes recopilados muestra la descalificación de las instituciones universitarias y sus actores, a través de ironías, asociaciones negativas que incluyen estereotipos, simplificación del debate político, reducido a la polarización izquierda-derecha, con la criminalización de la izquierda y la ficción de la amenaza comunista tomadas como estrategias de construcción del enemigo.

TG03-738.6

DE MIRANDA, CASSIA* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Considerations on the Ecological Modernization Theory in the Light of the Environmental Licensing Arena of Wind Power Projects in Brazil.

The theory taken as the starting point for this analysis is the so-called Ecological Modernization Theory, developed in the ambit of Environmental Sociology. Such theory presents an optimistic view on development, believing that it implies technological innovations, optimization of productivity without increasing

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the use of resources, adequacy in the role of institutions and promotion of ecological rationality. Such "ecological rationality" would lead greater environmental regulation by the government and control of environmentally harmful industrial practices. As a result, different social actors would turn to environmentally responsible practices and policies that would stimulate a relationship that would combine natural sustainability, improved social indices and economic warming.

The ecological modernization theory, despite all the criticism, remains at the center of many debates about the possibility of a positive tradeoff between economic development and environmental sustainability, posing relevant issues, whether seeking to refute or to prove the theory.

It is in this context that this work is inserted, which from the analysis of specificities present in the environmental licensing of wind power projects in Brazil, presented as sustainable and efficient energy generation projects, intends to raise some questions about the ecological modernization theory.

The environmental licensing process is configured as a privileged space for analysis, highlighting the interests and strategies of each social actor involved in development actions (the company, the state, environmental agencies, consultancies, the local population, civil associations etc.). Thus, it allows both the identification of the forms taken by the collective action of confrontation performed by the impacted or potentially impacted groups, as well as the economic and political strategies of corporate power and institutional power. This is a critical moment that enables the observation of discourses and practices regarding the enjoyment and appropriation of environmental resources, which are sometimes contradictory and conflicting, highlighting an intricate game of interests.

RC33-422.1

DE NOVION, JACQUES* (Universidade de Brasília, Brazil)

Hegemonia, Geopolítica y Seguridad En Las Américas: Apuntes Desde Los Estudios Latinoamericanos

La presente propuesta de ponencia busca presentar articulo de mi autoria: *Hegemonía, Geopolítica y Seguridad en las Américas: Apuntes desde los Estudios Latino-americanos.* Publicado en el libro Hacer Ciencias Sociales desde América Latina: Desafíos y Experiencias de Investigación, organizado por Rebecca Igreja, Odile Hoffmann e Simone Rodrigues Pinto. Coleção Estudos Globais. FLACSO-Brasil. 2019.

Este articulo, recién publicado, busca presentar una mirada específica sobre el proceso de construcción de la hegemonía, sus definiciones e intereses geopolíticos, y de las doctrinas y políticas de seguridad implementadas en el continente americano. Para ello, estos apuntes son construidos con base en las propuestas metodológicas de los Estudios Latinoamericanos, la cual ofrece una fundamentación teórica, de ideas y conceptos, utilizada para dialogar sobre una historicidad propia del continente americano, el cual presenta momentos distintos, con periodos específicos, con particularidades espaciales y temporales propias, que interfiere de distintas formas en realidades diversas del continente.

Las ideas centrales del presente articulo dialogan con las preocupaciones centrales propuestas por este Grupo Internacional de Investigación. Primero en la presentación de las cuatro proposiciones metodológicas de los Estudios Latinoamericanos y su contribución de formulación de múltiples perspectivas. En segundo lugar, sea en lo conceptual, sea en lo teórico, sea en la observación de la realidad, los conceptos de *Hegemonía* y *Geopolítica* están relacionados proximamente a los conceptos de *Territorio* y *Espacio*. De la *Lebensraum* y *Heartland*, al mito de la *Desterritorialización* y el *Desarrollo Geográfico Desigual,* se dialoga con esos conceptos en esta ponencia. Y en tercero, la importancia del cambio reciente del concepto de *Seguridad*, que también se relacionan a la multidimensionalidad perceptibles en los conceptos anteriores. Por fim, se pretende presentar nuevos elementos y avances de investigación.

RC44-547.2

DE OLIVEIRA, CLARICE* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul - UFGRS, Brazil)
BOECK SILVA, LAURA (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul - UFRGS, Brazil)

Collective Formations, International Agencies and State Actions on Porto Alegre's Master Plan Revision

Neoliberalism and competition between cities worldwide has change the fashion of urban planning. Practices such as urban entrepreneurialism (Harvey, 1989), urban marketing and managerialism has emerged along the past 30 years. At global cities these practices are well known, but at the peripheral cities of the global south it is still emerging. At most Brazilian peripheral cities, it is no different, such as the case of Porto Alegre. The city is an international symbol of democracy and people's organization over policies of Participatory Budgeting (PB), although for the past decade, the production of space is being led by innovative practices such as creative cities, smart cities and financialization. Therefore, peoples voice, their local needs and desires related to everyday life are not under consideration.

The year of 2020 is the Municipality due to deliver the revision of the city Master Plan that, according to *The City Statute*, it must be developed under people's

participation. Although, the process of revision has nearly begun, so far, an international consultation of UN – Habitat is to be hired by the Municipality with investments from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). The public servants are working under difficult conditions, since the public realm has been stripped out along this past few years. On the other hand, community leaders, institutions and activists are mobilized to have their voices heard, and to struggle for the right to the city trough out this process.

The paper will display whom are these actors (public servants, UN-Habitat, politicians, university, institutions, communities, grassroots movements, and, so on), how they are organized and what represents an international interference at this local process.

WG06-710.3

DE OLIVEIRA SOARES, ROBERTA* (,)

Primary and Secondary Adjustments at the Brazilian Psychosocial Care Centre

The Brazilian Psychiatric Reform advocates non-asylum treatment for individuals diagnosed with severe or persistent mental disorders, mainly through the Psychosocial Care Centres. The research aimed to understand how this institution differs from a total institution and what this change produces and, specifically, demonstrate how the dynamic of primary and secondary adjustments happened at the institution. For that, it was considered the social interactions and the discourses produced at the institution, using the technique of participant observation. The main theoretical dialogue was with the production of Erving Goffman and it was taken as a counterpoint the work of Michel Foucault. It was verified that the participation of the users modifies the way in which the social relations happen at the institution. The social control imposed by the institution generates on the part of the users the necessity of defending themselves of these violations, although they can be considered subtler in comparison with the reality of a psychiatric hospital. I argue that the boundary between primary and secondary adjustments has become more conflicting and that these issues have been reformulated due to the participation of the users at the institution, which leads the institution to constantly make agreements with the patients to maintain control of the institution.

RC55-JS-65.2

DE PAIVA RIO CAMARGO, ALEXANDRE* (IUPERJ-UCAM, Brazil)

Paths of Racial Categories in Brazilian National Censuses

This presentation addresses the significances of racial classification in Brazilian national censuses. As some scholars have put forward, census taking in Latin America has been oriented towards two political projects: a descriptive one that helped to define the cultural boundaries of the imagined community, and a prescriptive one that regards racial miscegenation as a positive singularity within the international system of states (Loveman, 2014). In the United States, the census has played a major role both as a laboratory for racial theory and as an objective device for attaching legal implications to ethno-racial divides (Anderson, 1988, Schor, 2003). In Brazil, on the other hand, racial classification has not been attached to the production of legal restraints against the black population. Race remains the basic grid for social distinction, however it has never constituted a clear line that is isolable by blood and progeny. Instead, race is combined with other visual signs of social standing, such as family networks, wealth and cultural capital. In this scenario, we compare the different ways by which racial classification is encoded and presented in the national censuses. Most of the literature on the subject focuses on the excluding construction of a symbolic space for national identity made of a homogeneous and progressively whitened population (Nobles, 2000). We also shed light on the debate, favouring two variables as a grid analysis: 1) the formation of a statistical field and its active role in defining categories and in interpreting and classifying data; 2) the slow transition from a segmented and slave society to a class-based, industrial, and urban society that has given way to a growing association between race, labour and mobility since the 1950 census, when statistical tools began shifting towards internal migrations and occupational structure.

RC29-361.5

DE PAULA, LIANA* (Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Brazil)

Youth Justice and the Tensions between Social and Civil Rights: Comparing the Cases of Brazil and England and Wales

This paper presents a comparative study of the youth justice systems in Brazil and in England and Wales, focusing on the tensions these systems can produce on the access of young offenders to their civil and social rights. In these countries, the development of youth justice system occurred throughout the 20th century, together with the development of a concept of youth as a specific period of life

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that needed special protection. On the one hand, the separation and specialization of youth justice meant the focus on the promotion of social rights for young offenders. On the other hand, they have created a tension between social rights and the civil rights commonly associated to the criminal justice system. This paper seeks to comprehend these tensions by using a comparative approach, and it also tries to understand how the recent approximation between the youth justice systems and the criminal justice system can produce new tensions, related to the restriction of social rights that can occur without the counterpart of the strengthen of civil rights for young offenders.

RC34-427.3

DE PAULA, LIANA* (Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Brazil)

Youth Justice, Rehabilitation and Tutelage: The Emergence of Youth Justice in Brazil

Youth justice was established in Brazil in the beginning of the 20th century to separate young offenders from adults and prevent adult criminality by means of a specific intervention on young people. Similar to what occurred in other countries of the European and American continents, the creation of youth justice in Brazil was a result of the double emergence and convergence of a new conception of youth and a new conception of poverty, related to the social question. That is to say that many empirical cases of youth justice share on their ideological basis the idea of rehabilitation of young offenders as a way to promote social inclusion for poor young persons and prevent them from becoming criminals. Also, in the first half of the 20th century, the idea of rehabilitation meant mostly the formation (or training) and (moral) conformation of the children of the poorest urban working-class families. This led to the creation of institutions and practices such as the Borstal training, in the United Kingdom, and the Disciplinary Institute, in the city of Sao Paulo, Brazil. However, despite the similarities, the Brazilian case has some important particularities when compared to the British case. In this paper, I aim to analyse the similarities and, mostly, the particularities of the Brazilian youth justice, focusing on two concepts of intervention on young offenders, tutelage and welfare. I will discuss that the prevalence of tutelage in the Brazilian case is a result not only of our civil law tradition, but also of our colonial position, which set a specific outcome for the social question and, therefore, for dealing with young offenders.

RC24-290.2

DE QUEIROZ STEIN, GUILHERME* (University of Münster, Germany)

Does Democracy Matter? Exploring the Influence of the Political Regime in Energy Transitions.

In the last decade, the decrease in investment costs associated with renewable energy sectors indicates that, in addition to economic and technological factors, others variables will be needed to explain energy transitions. In the international literature, there is a growing interest in the conflictive aspects underlying energy policies, becoming central the role of political institutions in processing the conflict.

Actually, we can observe a faster advance in energy transitions in democratic nations, like Spain, Germany, Japan, Brazil and India, just to name a few more successful cases. However, it is in China, a recognized authoritarian country, where we can find the largest volumes of installed capacity in areas such as solar energy, as well significant technological advances and the structuring of productive chains. This research investigates the role of political regime in promoting energy transitions. Is there any reason to believe that democratic regimes have advantages in accelerating their transitions? Or authoritarian states, with concentrated power, will be the central actors in this process, aiming energetic security and the resolution of environmental problems?

To answer these questions we constructed a database, collecting data to 150 countries, from International Energy Agency, International Renewable Energy Agency, World Bank Database, Institutional Profile Database and The Economist Democracy Index. We applied econometrics method aiming to explain why some countries developed more capacity in generating electricity from solar PV sources. The initial tests point out that, when controlling economic factors like *per capta* income and investment levels, the level of democracy has statistically significance in explaining the development of solar PV sector.

RC32-397.7

DE RESENDE, LETÍCIA* (Fundação João Pinheiro, Brazil)
GODINHO DE SOUZA, LETICIA (Fundacao Joao Pinheiro, Brazil)

Feminist Movements Networks in Minas Gerais, State and Democracy

Feminist theoreticians that criticize generalized perspectives from the global North pointed to the need to construct a new feminist practice and to transform the academic production of the field. Dealing with the trajectory of feminism from a generalized discourse is a way that does not contemplate the different contexts of women's lives and, therefore, undermines the ability to analyse and synthesize past political transformations and future possibilities. In this sense, Mohanty (1984; 2003) points to the need for materialist analyses by feminism, which should consider both the micropolitics of context and the macropolitics of transnational economic and political structures. At this point, one must consider the specificities that come from the intersection of race, class, gender, sexuality and generation prejudices on women's lives, and seek the "shared differences" for the construction of a transnational and anti-capitalist feminist solidarity. Given that Latin American feminisms have their own historical vicissitudes and idiosyncrasies, Matos (2010) argues about a "fourth wave" of ongoing feminism in the region, which would correspond to Mohanty's considerations. Understanding that both the construction of bonds between different movements and the capillary action at different territorial scales become central in this new moment, stronger social networks should be seen. This being said, this paper aims to answer if the way in which the feminist movements acting in the State of Minas Gerais have sought to organize their practice meets the ideas around this new moment of feminism. Also, this paper proposes to comprehend how the Minas Gerais State section for women's policy has influenced the networks in which are inserted the feminist movements. For this objectives, interviews with actresses linked to movements and actresses linked to state bureaucracy were made. In addition, it discusses these themes in the light of theories that relate associativism to the deepening of democracy.

RC08-96.2

DE SA COTRIM, ALINE* (FGV, Brazil)

Social Sciences and Migration Studies in Argentina and Brazil: A Comparison

This project aims to compare how the Social Sciences in Brazil and Argentina dealt with the migratory issue, amidst a moment of institutionalization of the field (post World War II). To this end, it proposes an analysis of the publications on various social researchers, in order to observe the concepts and research methods used, and the study agendas, with emphasis on themes that are silenced and / or ignored. For that, I focus mainly on the fieldwork and studies of the sociologist Gino Germani, in the Argentine case, and the anthropologist Emilio Willems, in the Brazilian case, both immigrants in their countries of residence. Argentina had a massive immigration process from the mid-nineteenth century that profoundly changed its economic, social and cultural structure. A similar but milder process also occurred in Brazil. Comparing migration studies in these countries shows us the different goals and concerns of governments and intellectuals in encouraging immigration, as well as the impact on recipient societies. This research also helps in understanding the process of institutionalization and legitimation of Social Sciences as generating fields of scientific knowledge in both countries. At a time when undergraduate and postgraduate courses were being created, the research carried out by their professors and students was greatly influenced by the international academic world, with the concern that field research would be fundamental to the generation of public knowledge. Analyzing migratory studies in this context helps us better understand the development of the field of Social Sciences because of the involvement of leading researchers and institutions in these researches.

RC22-253.3

DE SILVA, DELKADURA ARACHCHIGE* (University of Colombo, Sri Lanka)
GALHENA, SANJEEWA (University of Colombo, Sri Lanka)

Buddhist Religiosity in Urban Sri Lanka: Role of a Charismatic Monk at the Newly Established Temple

Sadaham Ashramaya temple is a place of making news from time to time about Orthodox Buddhism and the new religiosity of Sri Lankan urban Buddhists. Rev. SiriDhamma who is the chief abbot of the temple is a controversial character in the Sri Lankan religious arena who at one time questions the orthodoxy, and the religiosity is now claimed to be an enlighten one preaching Buddhism in his own style and interpretation.

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

Sadaham Ashramaya has been attracting thousands of devotees from different backgrounds for the past few years particularly very popular place of urban middle class. SiriDhamma claims, worshiping deities cannot be permitted in Buddhism. But, what contradicts his preaching is the fact that the temple is full of statues of deities adopted from Hindu pantheon. He has been promoting the cult of next Buddha, Maithri Bosath and has explicated that no deity is above him in heavenly realms. He promotes the cult through Television channels to attract more devotees from newly emerging urban middle class even from Sri Lankan diaspora and earned a reputation as one of the controversial preachers in the popular Television Channels in Sri Lanka. It was a pretty money generating business for SiriDhamma and the Sadaham Ashramaya. It seems SiriDhamma decided himself to stop deceiving devotees in the name of cult of next Buddha worshiping and proclaimed himself that a new understanding arisen within him and pronounce himself as an 'enlighten one' with a new name of 'Samantha Bhadra'

This paper is based on Sadaham Ashramaya which explore its true existence in the religious and religiosity in Sri Lankan context while a considerable attention is focused on the role of its founder monk, Rev. SiriDhamma and religiosity of its devotees.

RC46-571.2

DE SOUZA, FLAVIA* (Universidade Estadual de Santa Cruz, Brazil)

"A Holiday in Soweto": Community Empowerment at KYP as an invitation to Clinical Sociology

This abstract comes from a personal experience of the applicant occurred on June 16, 2019 at the headquarters of the social project called Kliptown Youth Program (KYP), located in the Kliptown area, Soweto, Johannesburg, South Africa (https: //www.kliptownyouthprogram.org.za/). Youth Day is celebrated on June 16 in the country, in the memory of the massacre caused by the police/government on June 16, 1976 against young black protesters in Soweto. In the context of apartheid these protesters were fighting against the imposition of the Afrikaans language on the South African schools. On June 16, 2019, KYP hosted a vibrant community party with singing, dancing and parade-centric activities at its own headquarters for the big Mr and Miss KYP 2019 contest. Joining this festive day at KYP with over five hundred people mostly from Kliptown , as an Afro-Brazilian woman and sociologist, enabled me to: 1. celebrate a transnational black identity grounded in the meeting between Mother Africa and African Diaspora; 2. begin to look at KYP's potent community policy mobilization of young adults through Clinical Sociology, as it is an area of study that integrates human coexistence, practical political engagement and scientific know-how, simultaneously, challenging the classic separation between " research subject "on the one hand and" research object "on the other. At the IV ISA Forum 2020 we aim to discuss how the development of Clinical Sociology as a multidisciplinary humanistic field of science and action (Fritz, JM - several publications) is helping us to build a project focused on: 1. understanding the history of community empowerment of KYP; 2. the elaboration of partnerships among universities and institutions in South Africa and Brazil to improve the living conditions of the community served by KYP.

RC43-532.3

DE SOUZA, FLAVIO* (Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil)
CAVALCANTI, ANA* (Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil)

The Slumification of Favelas in ZEIS Areas in Recife, Brazil.

Slums were stereotypes that misrepresented the reality of being poor living in disadvantaged neighbourhoods and mostly in intolerable living conditions in the past, but that still persist today. In general terms, *favelas* are mostly known in Brazil to relate to housing for the urban poor and will be used in this work as a synonym to the term slum. An essential policy instrument concerning the different degrees of legitimacy that *favelas* are afforded in the eyes of local authorities in Recife is the ZEIS declaration. It is a part of a programme in which the municipality of Recife aims at urbanizing invaded land (through the implementation of slum-upgrading programmes and regularizing land tenure) in an attempt to integrate such settlements within the urban area. In total, 66 areas were declared ZEIS. The last one, Coqueiral, was declared a ZEIS in 1998, but there are only five where the process of urban and land regularization has been concluded, or is in its final stages: Coronel Fabriciano, João de Barros, Greve Geral, Vila Vintém and Vila União. The other ZEIS face the delay in of the legal process and the interference of political interests. It was observed that years after the intense intervention policies of the State of direct provision of housing and infrastructure to support the consolidation of settlement areas, there is a deterioration process of the physical conditions of the ZEIS areas that varies in many degrees, also that there has occurred new demands related to inheritance and succession over time. This paper concludes that *favelas* may have being upgraded and may have being le-

gally integrated in the city, but social integration has being largely unsuccessful. In addition, physical integration has being neglected over time and need to be revisited by authorities, academics and communities.

RC02-25.2

DE SOUZA SARTORE, MARINA* (Federal University of Sergipe, Brazil)
PEREIRA, SIMONE (Federal University of Sergipe, Brazil)
RODRIGUES, CAE (Federal University of Sergipe, Brazil)

Aracaju Beach Bars As Contested Markets: Conflicts and Overlaps between Market and Nature

The premise for this paper is that the almost 50 beach bars built on the beaches along the Expansion Urban Zone of the city of Aracaju, in the Northeast of Brazil, constitute a form of commerce on the beach that has become a contested market. This has become more evident since 2014, after a lawsuit was fled by the Brazilian Federal Public Ministry to demolish all the beach bars in Aracaju's Expansion Urban Zone, based on environmental and operational claims. In this paper, we used the data from the ongoing, more than 3,000 page lawsuit process, as well as from in-depth interviews with beach bar owners, to frame the beach bars of Aracaju as a contested market, characterized by having disputed moral issues, and involving vulnerable populations and devices. The research shows how (1) the contestation can be mainly framed between two opposed ideas: restricted and paid access to the beach, connected with the idea of sustainability; versus unrestricted and free access to the beach, connected to the idea of wilderness and conservation; (2) The modus operandi to change and to reconcile these opposite views is presented in the form of "new" revitalization projects, conceptualized as "new" designs having consequences both on the identity of beach bar owners and on the very concept of beach bars.

RC46-571.3

DE YZAGUIRRE, FERNANDO* (Universidad del Atlántico, Colombia)
IBAÑEZ, KAROL DAYANA (Universidad del Atlántico, Colombia)
RUÍZ, LINA FERNANDA (Universidad del Atlántico, Colombia)

Barriers and Facilitators: A Research - Intervention Project to Prevent the Dropout of University from a Clinical Sociology Perspective

When carrying out research and interventions from the point of view of clinical sociology, we face a diversity of obstacles and delays, related to the perceived boundaries in the field of social action, knowledge, and professional scope. Among these boundaries I would like to point out three in particular we have experienced when implementing a recent clinical sociology research-intervention. The objective of this research-intervention was to prevent (further) dropout of university. Such boundaries mark how social reality, and its knowledge, are approached from the differente disciplines; they also mark the capacity and the entitlement of the diverse professionals to take action in society. In sum, we are talking about professional legitimacy.

These barriers, along with others that are conventionally found when carrying out interventions, can become a real problem to investigate independently: they pose a risk for the implementation of the intended interventional design, and jeopardise achieving success in its realization.

There are also facilitating elements and circumstances that help the intervention progress. In this case, it benefited from the type of complex organization that a University is, one of whose main goals is the generation of new knowledge, while one of the most important challenges for its good development is to fight against the (current) dropout.

In this paper, we shall reflect on the impact of the barrier factors, as well as those facilitating. We will also see how we managed to overcome some barriers and how we took advantage of the facilitating aspects. All this arises from the need to carry out an analysis on our own work and of a process as complicated as starting off, and completing, research – intervention projects.

RC46-567.3

DE YZAGUIRRE, FERNANDO* (Universidad del Atlántico, Colombia)

AVENDAÑO, ROBERTO (,)

RUÍZ, LINA FERNANDA (Universidad del Atlántico, Colombia)

The Introduction of Clinical Sociology in Colombia and Spain: A Positive Academic Experience, Not without Difficulties.

The clinical sociology perspective is being introduced in the academic field of many countries. This perspective is very developed in countries like France, the USA or Canada, while not yet present in others.

Fernando de Yzaguirre was invited to talk at a conference on clinical sociology held in El Escorial (Spain) in 2007. Since then, He had witnessed, experienced, and participated in the introduction of this perspective in Spain and Colombia, as much academically as professionally. This was a shared process with his students, now graduates, who created a research seedbed in clinical sociology called SOCLIP.

This experience, unfolding in two radically different countries, has taken us to appreciate certain common elements, while also important and surprising differences, when facing the problems and dynamics that developing the specific brand of sociology with which we are most identified.

The universities featuring our analysis are the Complutense University in Madrid (Spain) and the University of the Atlantic in Barranquilla (Colombia). Such academic and disciplinary systems impact dynamically on the process. Another influence owes to sociology's history originating in a context driven towards identifying it as a science, on the same terms as the natural sciences, which was the concern of the Vienna Circle and its "hard" science approach.

This means that the introduction of such a comprehensive, qualitative and applied sociology as clinical sociology is, with its emphasis not only on theorising but also professional practice, is bound to encounter great challenges when seeking a place for itself within the university realm.

In this paper, we aim at deepening our understanding of some of the realities we face when teaching sociology from the angle of clinical sociology, in countries where the approach is not yet consolidated.

RC04-JS-33.3

DEAGE, MARGOT* (PhD candidate, France)

Sexual Reputations in the Connected Middle Schools: Pupils Shaming Peers' Bodies Off and Online.

The reputation is the synthesis of the judgments shared on someone. Everyone has a reputation that could be either good or bad (Chauvin, 2013). This social image spread through gossips and rumors that are particularly intense during teenage years, while constructing social norms (Fine, 1986).

For my Ph.D thesis on (cyber)bullying, I have been investigating for three years in four Parisian secondary schools greeting pupils from different social backgrounds. I have observed pupils' behaviors in the whole schoolyard, among themselves and with their supervisors. I have made more than a hundred on interviews with them about friendship and reputation offline and online, rumors, how did they feel about that and what they were thinking about adult's reactions. I have followed them online on Instagram and on Snapchat. I shared a Google Form on the four school websites to which around 15% of the pupils have voluntary answered.

Most of the time, when I asked them if they have heard of someone's reputation, they were thinking about a bad reputation. Each school had its scapegoat who always was a girl, second or third generation of migrant from Northern Africa, accused of having had sex. They all had difficulties of integration with their schoolmates. Although they had no real evidence of it, pupils were thinking the bad reputation was true. They knew it because some friends they trust told them, and, above all, because her appearance off and online showed a certain number of clues of her easy virtue. I will show how the body of these girls become a proof of they low respectability (Skeggs, 1997) comparing shaming speeches in the schoolyard and on social media. I will explain how the educational institution unintendedly reinforce these negative reputations.

RC04-JS-33.3

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RC34-430.1

DEAGE, MARGOT* (PhD candidate, France)

The Snapchat Effect: From Deeper Copresences to Higher Reputational Risks Among Pupils

For my Ph.D thesis on (cyber)bullying, I have been investigating for three years in four Parisian secondary schools greeting pupils from different social backgrounds. I have observed pupils' behaviors in the whole schoolyard, among themselves and with their supervisors. I have made more than a hundred on interviews with them about friendship and reputation offline and online, rumors, how did they feel about that and what they were thinking about adult's reactions. I have followed them online on Instagram and on Snapchat. I shared a Google Form on the four school websites to which around 15% of the pupils have voluntary answered.

In the schoolyard, pupils are subjected to several prohibitions such as showing themselves with a teenager of the opposite sex or with younger one. If they do, they risk to be targeted by peers' mockeries, insults, rumors, even physical attacks. Outside the school, they are constraints by parental control. Hence, they use social media to create mixed and intergenerational connections, away from prying eyes. The social media they use the most is Snapchat because of its ephemeral and capture control features. On one hand, they feel like they could share anything without fearing streaks as if it were a face to face interaction; on the other hand, they have many tries before sending a text, a recorded voice or a video. Thus, they can share deeper and reflexive intimacies with anyone. However, Snapchat is not completely free of peer control: teenagers share their password to maintain their snap streaks, they look at the snaps collectively, they use fake identities to obtain information, they have strategies to watch and save contents anonymously, *etc.* I will show how online confidences can become a threat for young people's reputation.

TG04-741.2

DEBERGH, MARLYSE* (, Switzerland)

"Have You Taken an Important Risk?" - a Sociological Reflexion on the Classification of Sexual Health'risks.

"Have you taken an important risk?" - A sociological reflexion on the classification of sexual health' risks

This communication aims at presenting and discussing the classification of risks through the case of an ethnographic research on sexual health. Furthermore, I intend to bring an epistemological reflexion on feminist intersectional approaches in the analysis of risks.

Methodologically, I make use of a comparative ethnographic setting. I conducted a fieldwork in two sexual health institutions in the Western part of Switzerland: 1) a family planning clinic and 2) a health community centre for men who have sex with men (MSM). In 2018, I conducted observations during six months in the two institutions and in-depth interviews with sexual health professionals (physicians, nurses, sexual health counsellors) and patients (N=30).

In my ethnographic fieldwork, I notice that local politics of sexual health reveal a process of risks' classification between "high" risks and "lower" risk. Furthermore, I argue that this classification is based on different criterias related to sex/gender, race, class, age, and sexual orientation.

As part of the theoretical grounding, this communication make use of the feminist concept of intersectionality that was first developed by Kimberlé Crenshaw (1991) through her work on racist and sexist violences displayed against women of colour. In her research, she demonstrated that those persons presented intersectional identities within discourses because they were marginalized as both women *and* of color (Crenshaw, 1991: 1244).

By making use of an intersectional perspective, I argue that risks' classifications can be analysed in terms of a greater medicalization and control of certain social groups, especially of young women, women who gave birth and of gay men.

Reference: Crenshaw, Kimberlé (1991). Mapping the Margins: Intersectionality, Identity Politics, and Violence against Women of Color. *Standford Law Review*, Vol 43(6), pp. 1241-1299.

RC32-397.8

DECOL, JOCIELI* (-, Brazil)

The Centrality of Feminist Epistemologies to Rethink Knowledge in the 21st Century

The right to know and produce scientific knowledge have been denied to women throughout history . Modern science, as the form of knowledge with greater social prestige and cognitive authority, has contributed to numerous scientific advances, but also to the perpetuation of oppressions such as sexism. The construction of this science, which is intended to be neutral, is the result of years of exclusion and subjugation of women (SCHIEBINGER, 2001). Its androcentric character and its veiled machismo impose barriers to women in the process of building scientific knowledge. This structure is questioned by feminist movements in their theoretical formulations and practical actions. Feminist Epistemologies, more specifically, analyze the influences of gender on how we interpret knowledge, on research activities and on the subject-object relationship. Therefore, identifies how dominant conceptions and practices of justification, attribution, and acquirement of knowledge have placed women and other historically marginalized groups at a disadvantage situation, seeking alternatives to overcome it (ANDERSON, 2017). Since the 1980s, Feminist Epistemologies have been proposing modifications in the way we build and evaluate scientific knowledge, highlighting the influence of gender biases in these processes (KETZER, 2017). Considering Epistemology as the area that defines what counts as valid knowledge and the steps to achieve it, Feminist Epistemologies are perceived in this study as a central instrument to rethink knowledge in the 21st century, as they bring important questions and new alternatives to the way we produce science.

RC34-430.3

DEDECEK GERTZ, HELENA* (Universität Hamburg, Germany)

Mapping the Online Discourse about Future Perspectives Among Young Brazilian Migrants

Brazilian migration is categorized as economic driven. However recent studies suggest that this approach might be too narrow, as it tends to leave aside aspects of individual's aspirations (e.g. Fürstenau, 2019). Studies conducted among young Brazilian women from underprivileged backgrounds who migrated to Germany point out to the centrality of education both as a strategy and a goal of migration. While financial hardship is still a reason to leave towards Europe, interviewees claim that their chances of accessing education in Germany, "gathering general knowledge" (*Bildung*, in German) and "being offered better perspectives" are key reasons to stay in the country. This backdrop raises the question of how these migrants construct their perception of future perspectives in deep mediatized times (Couldry & Hepp, 2017), when information about both countries is vastly available.

In a first round, in order to assess that question with the least interference possible, perceptions shared on messages posted on *Facebook* groups in which specific topics of migration to Germany are discussed by young Brazilian women were randomly collected. The randomness also allows to measure the relevance of the topic in such online forums. This *corpus* is then quantitatively analysed with the software *AntConc* using a *corpus* linguistics approach. The conclusions from this quantitative analysis serve as a starting point to the development of a second round, based on qualitative interviews. Such mixed methods' complementarity allows to map how media use among young Brazilian migrants might be shaping their assessment of future perspectives both in Brazil and in Germany in an age of internet ubiquity.

References:

Couldry, N. & Hepp, A. (2017). *The mediated construction of reality*, Cambridge: Polity

Fürstenau, S. (2019). Educational aspirations of underprivileged female migrants. An ethnographic case study of a transnational network of care workers between Brazil and Germany, *Zeitschrift für Erziehungswissenschaft*, Sonderheft 34

RC32-400.3

DEITCH, CYNTHIA* (George Washington University, USA)

Sexual Harassment of Men By Other Men: Legal Versus Social Justice Constructions

This research is on men who are sexually harassed by other men in U.S. workplaces, and who have filed lawsuits. The data are documents related to 90+ lawsuits. The analysis focuses on the performative hetero-masculinity that the court cases reveal, and, especially, how institutional actors such as judges, attorneys, the EEOC (anti-discrimination federal agency), and employers, construct sexualities and masculinity. I argue that social justice movements have resulted in legal changes that make it more possible for men targeted by harassment from other men to come forward and make claims, but at the same time legal discourse and processes tend to reinforce narrow legal constructions of masculinity and sexuality.

Most of the cases involve working class or lower income jobs. Some illuminate intersections with race, ethnicity, nationality, or disability based harassment. In almost all cases, the harasser identified as heterosexual and the harassment involved homophobic and/or homoerotic behavior and language. This was true whether the target of harassment identified as lgbtq, was perceived as potentially not heterosexual or not sufficiently heterosexual, or was identified as unambiguously heterosexual. In many of the cases, the harassment included sexualized physical contact. In most cases, the employer did not deny that the alleged behavior occurred, but rather, denied that it fit current legal definitions of sexual harassment. Response by courts has been inconsistent.

Recent theoretical work by Jane Ward (*Not Gay* 2015) and Linda Alcoff (*Rape and Resistance* 2019) as well as the broader literature on hegemonic masculinity (e.g. Connell) inform my analysis. This paper addresses the session themes by analyzing: how sexual harassment becomes embedded in systems of workplace inequality and job insecurity; and how legal redress processes paradoxically promote both hegemonic and counter-hegemonic discourses of sexuality and masculinity.

RC22-257.2

DELGADO-MOLINA, CECILIA* (UNAM, Mexico)

Pandemic Restrictions to Worship: Reactions, Discourses and Tensions in Spain

Health responses to the COVID pandemic affected the exercise of public worship for all religious groups in the world. Although, in general terms, religious communities have complied with the regulations and accepted the scientific arguments that support them, this has not been without tension. This paper presents the reactions of religious communities and worship ministers to these restrictions in Spain, reviewing with special interest the tensions and changes around the validation or questioning of scientific / health arguments based on the monitoring of press releases in national and local media in Spain, as well as digital media identified with religious organizations between March and December 2020.

The findings show the difference between the expressions derived in official and national communications, in contrast to the most internal media and at the local level. In addition, the transformation of the speeches is observed when comparing different moments: the beginning of the pandemic, with the increase in cases and restrictions, those associated with important religious holidays in some religious communities (Holy Week, Ramadan, Pesach) and the new restrictions derived from the second wave towards the end of the year. Given the conjunctural nature, the analysis presents an exploratory approach based on the methodology of structural content analysis whose objective is to analyze the meaning assigned to the health / scientific arguments in relation to religious worship in the context of the pandemic.

RC25-JS-21.4

DELMAS, CORINNE* (University of Nantes - CENS, France)

Entre Authentification Et Pédagogie: Le Langage, Part Centrale Du Travail Notarial

La question du langage est au coeur de l'activité notariale. Sur la base de données quantitatives et qualitatives, en particulier issues d'observations de manifestations diverses et d'une trentaine de séquences de travail, et d'entretiens avec une centaine de professionnels (notaires et salariés du notariat), la communication éclairera cette importance accordée au langage, en lien avec le modèle professionnel dominant, dont le rôle de "pédagogue" du droit que mettent en avant ces praticiens se présentant comme des juristes de proximité. Elle ciblera les tensions perceptibles, en situation, notamment dans le cadre d'interactions avec la clientèle, entre le souci affiché de clarté et les particularités d'un langage juridique pouvant être appréhendé comme hermétique voire archaïque. Evoquer la question du langage implique ainsi revenir sur les ambiguïtés d'une relation de service juridique, entre proximité et distance. La communication soulignera les rapports contrastés au langage, selon les professionnels, les situations, les offices, les types de dossiers et de clientèles; il s'agira de souligner la dimension à la fois normalisée et contrastée des langages - dont le supposé "langage du droit" - mobilisé, leur dimension collective également, liée notamment à la dimension collective du travail réalisé en office et au rôle joué par les éditeurs de "formules" et logiciels. Cette tension entre normalisation et diversification des langages, au coeur de la communication, doit être appréhendée en lien avec les dynamiques actuelles de la profession et du travail notarial, marqués aujourd'hui par l'essor du numérique et de certaines formes d'externalisation de l'activité.

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

RC39-495.3

DEMA MORENO, SANDRA* (University of Oviedo, Spain)

ALONSO MORO, MARIA TERESA (Universidad de Oviedo, Spain)

FONTANIL GÓMEZ, YOLANDA (Universidad de Oviedo, Spain)

GONZÁLEZ ARIAS, ROSARIO (University de Oviedo, Spain)

Vulnerabilidad y Resiliencia. Las Relaciones De Género Antes, Durante y Después Del Terremoto De Lorca (España)

La presente comunicación analiza desde la perspectiva de género cuáles son las vivencias, el impacto y la asunción de roles por parte de mujeres y hombres afectados por una catástrofe de origen natural, estudiando para ello las experiencias y percepciones de las personas damnificadas por el terremoto ocurrido en 2011 en la localidad de Lorca (Murcia-España). Los testimonios derivan de dos grupos focales realizados en el seno del Proyecto de I+D+i GENDER (Género, Desastres y Riesgos)[1], uno de ellos compuesto por mujeres y otro por varones que tuvieron que recibir ayuda institucional por haber perdido su vivienda tras el seísmo y carecer de alternativa habitacional propia.

A través de sus narraciones, hemos podido averiguar cuáles son las vivencias de las personas afectadas por la catástrofe y en qué medida el género condiciona tales experiencias. Hemos analizado la situación de vulnerabilidad de mujeres y hombres antes, durante y tras el terremoto, centrándonos en las pérdidas materiales, así como en los problemas de salud (física y emocional) identificados por las personas informantes, entre otros factores. Hemos prestado atención asimismo a las transformaciones que se generan en el orden social tras un desastre de origen natural, como es el deterioro o el fortalecimiento de los lazos comunitarios. Nos hemos fijado también en la respuesta institucional y en las críticas de la población a la forma de gestión del riesgo puesta en práctica. Y, por último, hemos analizado las estrategias adoptadas por las personas afectadas a la hora de afrontar el posdesastre, identificando la forma en la que operan los roles de género en todo el proceso.

RC38-483.5

DEMARTINI, ZEILA* (Centro de Estudos Rurais e Urbanos, Brazil)

Brazilians in Angola after 1975: Activities in Social Intervention

This paper analyses oral reports obtained through *life histories* in a study carried out about displacements occurred between São Paulo (Brazil) and Angola after its independence in 1975. As at that time many Brazilians went to Africa, we focused this study on respondents who had gone to Angola after 1975, people with different backgrounds and careers: militants, specialized professionals, as well as catholic and protestant missionaries. The stories of their trajectories showed us that all had a "predisposition" to meet new challenges, as they wanted to participate in situations where they could contribute to overcoming difficulties faced by other companies. At that time in Brazil the government was a strong dictatorship that imposed drastic sanctions on social movements. So it seems that this must have influenced the desire to leave the country. They saw in Angola the chance of any social intervention. To discuss their motivations for the trip and the process involved, as well as the activities they developed in Africa and the representations of the difficult post-independence period, we selected the narratives of three persons: one catholic missionary, one protestant missionary and other one specialized in training and human resources. The interviewees describe the difficult situations they experienced in Angola when they arrived, which was in the middle of a violent war between opposed political groups. Some of the narratives are very eloquent, and the interviewees were thrilled to remind them. The work as professional and as missionaries managed to achieve in stocks and bonds more durable and allows them to expand the exchange of work and study between Brazil and Angola to the present day. After more than thirty years of independence, the missionaries continue to work in Angola as social reformers and entrepreneurs.

RC31-391.4

DEMARTINI, ZEILA* (Centro de Estudos Rurais e Urbanos, Brazil)

BANO, ISSAKA MAÏNASSARA (Unicamp, Brazil)

Narratives of the Youth about Their Experiences in Africa and in São

Paulo - 21st Century

This paper addresses the narratives of african immigrants in São Paulo about their experiences as children and young people living in Africa and their life projects. The oral reports of the interviewees refers both to starting and adoption contexts. The paper approaches the new migratory waves from African countries to the São Paulo context, an "alternative immigration", as opposed to the usual routes to Europe. These people came from contexts of European colonization in the twentieth century. wich suffered very distinct colonization processes exercised by Portugal and France that had left marks on the institutions and the populations under their control. In the cases of Portuguese colonization the immigrants came from Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde and Guinea Bissau; in cases of French colonization: Niger, Cameroon, Chad, Togo, Ivory Coast, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Benin and Egypt. The situations experienced were very diverse, the socialization processes of children and youth involved different ethnic-religious identities, economic situation of the families and family structures. We can stablish a disctinction between those who came from the French colonized countries and those who came from the Portuguese ones: those who were children and young people in the first group seems to have had access to formal levels of education in a less discriminatory way, even when their families were less resourceful. Normally, French speakers (with one exception), came with a background that seems to have allowed them to be quickly inserted into the city context and was also more useful in the achieving of their goals. Under Portuguese colonization, few natives were able to pursue their studies to the highest levels. Through the analysis of the experiences of children and youth, it was possible to observe some dimensions of the migratory processes that are not always considered when the focus is on adult experiences.

RC48-JS-2.2

DEMARTINI BRITO, JULIANA* (University of Cambridge,)

Imagining the Future with the Tropicalists

To this day, Tropicália is a widely contested movement. Amongst many complexities at stake in the movement was its success to reinforce to a younger generation that cultural production must be imbued with political contestation, during a moment marked by hardline repression, torture and exile. The group mixed bossa nova, samba, rock and roll, presented themselves in parodic tropical settings, at times cross-dressing and wearing androgynous outfits, drawing from earlier Brazilian modernist philosophical influences of anthropophagy (Brazil's devouring of cultures in order to produce something new) and contemporary international influences. I therefore analyze in this text the vast material and legacy of practices by selected Tropicalist artists to question the movement's engagement with transnationalism, modernization and its alternative modes of enacting the past to produce new visions of the future. Through a queer utopian theoretical framework, I locate in the movement new ways of understanding processes of modernization and the future at times of political repression, a topic increasingly relevant to the current phobic landscape of Brazilian society. I argue that some of the work produced by Tropicália artists indicate a mode of living through and resisting to authoritarian ruling that extends beyond a narrative suffering, one which is located in the overlapping of identities and the parodical allegorization of Brazilian history. In sewing unharmonious elements together, creating a circulation and literal consumption of the past through their use of anthropophagic ideology, dissolving traditional imagery back into mobile practices to call for the crafting of a new future, these artists' works embodied of a number of anachronisms that provided a different reading of political contestation and identity for the epoch.

RC05-JS-3.2

DEMIR, IPEK* (University of Leeds, United Kingdom)

Transnational Indigeneity: Reconnecting Routes and Roots of Indigenous Lifeworlds

My paper will attempt to conceptualise indigeneity by unpacking the relationship between transnationalism and indigeneity and thus expanding our understanding of indigenous peoples' contemporary realities and lifeworlds. In particular I will expand upon what I call 'transnational indigeneity'. Transnational indigeneity is at first sight an oxymoron. Transnationalism is associated with up-rootedness, crossing boundaries, flows, routes and hybridity. Indigeneity, on the other hand, is typically associated with rootedness, authenticity and connection

with a particular land, strong identity, cultural and linguistic bonds. The works of Appiah (1997), Forte (2010), Clifford (2013), Sampson and Gigoux (2015), Malreddy (2015), Walter & Suina (2018) have questioned narrow understandings of indigeneity. I aim to take the field further by defending transnational indigeneity conceptually and also by providing a case study of how Kurds are an interesting example of how indigenous groups gain influence and entrench their *roots* via transnational *routes* (a la Clifford) in contemporary times. The paper will expand our understanding of indigenous lifeworlds through a focus on the Middle East, an area not typically examined in indigeneity studies.

RC28-327.2

DEMIREVA, NELI* (University of Essex, United Kingdom)

Ethnicity, Stereotypes and Segregation in the British Neighbourhood

Preference for living in largely intra-ethnic communities can reflect upon behavioural patterns of reaction to the exogenous shock of migration or upon manifested tensions between ethnic groups, including a majority and well-established minorities. Why does segregation persevere – a fact that seems incongruous with the rates of growing diversity in modern day Western societies? Can segregation strangely enough be the consequence of spreading diversity; that is to say, the reaction of ethnic groups trying to maintain *social distance* in the most obvious way in which distance can be maintained by moving out or relocating? This is the question that the present paper will try to address using data from the Managing Cultural Diversity Study 2010. Through series of multilevel models that account for the neighbourhood contexts in which the respondents currently reside, we explore the motivation behind dynamic forms of segregation such as White flight and initial forms of tension: discomfort with otgroupers. Unlike previous research which has focused on white respondents only (Farley et al. 1994), we consider the experience of minority respondents and the influence of religious affiliation as well. The paper shows that white respondents report growing discomfort with outgroupers and desire to leave a diverse scenario if currently they live in primarily homogeneous intra-ethnic neighbourhoods in which they experience little diversity. In contrast, minority respondents show greater tolerance in general; and strong preference for living with co-ethnics increases with the strength of their religious conviction and high exposure to diversity and deprivation.

TG04-742.5

DEMIREVA, NELI* (University of Essex, United Kingdom)

Understanding the Ecology of Disadvantage: Betting Agents, Crime and the British Neighbourhood

Neighbourhoods change dramatically in times of crisis with disadvantage often becoming more pronounced and debilitating. Particularly, neighbourhoods with high levels of socio-economic deprivation are blighted by higher levels of crime and general anti-social behaviour. Important 'social buffers' such as voluntary and cultural groups disappear replaced by opportunistic organizations such as betting agents, money lenders and pawn shops. Among the determinants of a neighbourhood social vulnerability, the rise of gambling agents as an important macroeconomic factor that is related to crime and deprivation and can be potentially causally linked to the latter needs further scientific enquiry. In this study, we focus on the 2016 Ordnance Survey Point of Interest Data together with postcode liked data on crime behaviour and examine the question of whether an exponential growth in betting agents is related to risk-orientated behaviour and violent and property crime, above and beyond the contiguity of other detrimental factors such as unemployment rate in the local area and welfare dependence. We also explore possible contagion mechanisms; that is to say, we comment on whether the detrimental patterns observed in one neighbourhood can spread to other neighbourhood as well, and create conditions of sustained disadvantage.

RC48-601.3

DEMIRHISAR, DENIZ GÜNCE* (Institut Français d'Etudes Anatoliennes, Turkey)

Gezi Park Protest Camp : Expansion of Imaginable Futures in a Liminal Space

At particular moments of mobilizations and at certain places where collective action goes beyond the political habitus of the social actors, the horizons of imaginable futures expand. Protest camps are good examples of transformative experiences. Indeed my research on Gezi Movement in Turkey in 2013, sheds light on the conditions that realize such a shift of political imaginary and agency. First, I will describe the conditions under which collective representations about future tended to be utopian despite brutal repression. I will argue that one can observe the public performance of utopia under particular circumstances that I call "conditions of liminality" e.g. coexistence of differences in a restricted space-time interval ; shared protest emotions such as indignation, enthusiasm, hope ; shared vulnerability

against the same opponent ; non-violent resistance ; turning daily life activities into prefigurative practices (ritualization, mise-en-scène of egalitarian social bonds) ; heterogeneity of protesters in terms of class, age, gender and political opinions... Second, I will insist upon the boundary work in order to question the possibility to sustain over time the transgression of symbolic boundaries. What happens when protesters go back to social boundaries after the protest camp ? A protest camp's time is a time outside the social time. In our case study, after Gezi movement, the horizon of imaginable futures continued to expand with the creation of counter-institutions until the intense repression wave and criminalization of dissent. Finally, I will argue that the question of imaginable futures requires twofold analysis : 1) a close ethnographic gaze to the interactions and emotions during protests 2) the political processes and factors external to the movement. Finally, I will defend that "utopian practices" are still a relevant concept for us to understand collective action, even though prefigurative politics and imaginable futures replaced the discredited term utopia.

RC32-410.3

DEMOS, VICKY* (University of Minnesota, Morris, USA)
SEGAL, MARCIA* (Indiana University Southeast, USA)
KELLY, KRISTY* (Columbia University | Drexel University, USA)

Advances in Gender Research (Volumes 27 and 28)

In Gender and Practice: Insights from the Field (Vol. 27), twelve chapters contribute to the creation of an accessible body of knowledge that looks to provide gender practitioners with examples of what works, and what doesn't, in the attainment of gender equality. This volume demonstrates the depth and breadth of gender and practice. Looking across countries including Cambodia, India, Kazakhstan, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam, and the United States, the chapters explore global perspectives and global ramifications. Contributors examine issues and activities related to infusing gender in education, training and practice, and many chapters specifically address one or more of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Including chapters on medical treatment, climate change, non-profit and community organizing, and agriculture, this volume is useful to all those looking to explore current gender research.

In Gender and Practice: *Knowledge, Policy, Organizations (Vol. 28)*, expert contributors demonstrate the depth and breadth of gender and practice. Including examples from Brazil, Cameroon, Ecuador, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, the USA, and Vietnam, as well as chapters that take a global perspective, the research here looks at issues and activities relating to infusing gender in knowledge management, training, and practice. Including subjects such as education, agricultural production, and tourism, this volume offers a variety of perspectives that will appeal to any researcher in gender.

RC12-150.7

DENARI GOMES DE MATTOS, KARINA* (Fundação Getulio Vargas, FGV, Brazil, Brazil)
SAPUCAIA MACHADO, MÔNICA (Instituto Brasileiro de Ensino, Desenvolvimento e Pesquisa, IDP, Brazil, Brazil)

Disasters and Women's Rights: Prioritizing and Expanding Women Voice in Disasters' Management in Brazil

Based on Brazilian constitutional provision on disaster and women's rights, the article demonstrates the importance of creating policies that promote women's prioritization in the guidelines of the National Policy for Civil Protection and Defense (PNPDEC). To comply with constitutional obligations, the Brazilian government needs to prioritize women regarding prevention and mitigation phases and invest in representative mechanisms for their participation in disaster management and decision-making.

Data shows that women suffer more severe effects from disasters, making them a vulnerable group. The COVID-19 pandemic sparse data registers increased mortality, morbidity, sexual violence, and overload violence against women. Statistics also reveal that economic impacts tend to be more critical and more prolonged for women. According to General Recommendation No. 37 of the CEDAW Committee (Committee for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women), countries have obligations under the Convention to promote equal opportunities for women to mitigate and adapt their life after a disaster.

The article concluded that women's rights should guide all stages of the disaster cycle. Brazilian federal government as local and state authorities must legislate and exert concrete, targeted and measurable actions to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and ensure consideration of women's reality in times of need. The paper also addresses Brazilian legislation design to respond to disaster and how it misses procedure to create policies and take action on women's issues.

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

RC47-JS-85.3

DENICOURT-FAUVEL, CAMILLE* (, Canada)

Criminalization of Land Defenders in Guatemala: Linking Genocidal Violence to Contemporary Neoliberal Oppression

Violence is intrinsically linked to Guatemalan politics. Since early colonization, State violence has always been a tool used by the most powerful to rule over the country and ensure the perpetuation of power hierarchies (Touraine, 1988). Hence, Indigenous people have resisted state oppression for centuries. More recently, during the 36-year Guatemalan armed conflict (1960-1996), the violence deployed by the military was so intense and racialized that it was recognized as a genocide (CEH, 1999). Throughout the conflict, massacres have led to the displacement of many people trying to flee State violence. Ultimately, the military destroyed 626 Indigenous villages, forcing many communities to leave their lands behind in order to survive (CEH, 1999). As a result, through State violence, the elite in support of the military government gained control of an important amount of lands. Since the armed conflict was brought to an end, the neoliberal inequalities have not ceased to grow. Private companies have taken control of the massacre locations and turned the land into large-scale resource exploration and extraction projects. In response, the Indigenous communities have organized in order to resist this contemporary form of oppression. However, the movement leaders have been criminalized, many of them standing accused of different crimes, such as death threats, coercion or kidnapping. For the ISA call for abstracts, we offer to shed some light on the links between genocidal violence and the current criminalization of Indigenous leaders trying to fight for justice and to regain control of their lands.

RC52-635.4

DENT, MIKE* (Staffordshire University, United Kingdom)

Professions and Co-Production: The Organisational Politics of User Involvement

One of the key characteristics of the professions has been their claim to autonomy and self-governance; they have been free to manage themselves collectively and individually within their work practice. This autonomy, however, has been systematically eroded in the wake of New Public Management (NPM) especially for the public sector professions. The focus shifted from implicit trust to distrust and the managerial emphasis was increasingly on performativity and accountability, in part, to inform consumer *choice*. In more recent years this approach has begun to give way to a subtler method of professional discipline, one of governance – particularly New Public Governance (NPG). Here the emphasis is more on self-regulation but one ostensibly validated by public and user involvement, or in the current parlance co-production and similar synonyms.

In this paper, I will review current literature on the degree that NPG is driven or 'shaped' by 'co-production', and whether this reflects a *deliberative* or a *manipulative* process for the clients/users or, alternatively, simply a rebadging of the *consumerism*. In particular, I question whether it is the patients/clients who are the key players working with the professionals in delivery high quality services – or whether they are simply 'pawns' within organisational politics?

This paper will principally be concerned with the medical profession within the UK, but will include some comparative material within the European context. It will examine how far co-production has become the arena within which the professions redefine their clients so as to reconfigure their own status and autonomy within this post-NPM era.

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RC19-229.10

DERIUGIN, PAVEL* (Saint Petersburg State University, Russia)
SHI, I (Saint-Petersburg State University, China)
LEBEDINTSEVA, LIUBOV (Saint Petersburg State University, Russia)

Values As the Social Fabric of the Modern Social Welfare System in China

The rural social welfare system in China is an important component of the overall social security system. The social fabric, in the words of K.Polanyi, of the social services system of any modern society, as well as the basis of its socio-cultural space are the values of people. Since the beginning of economic reforms, the values of the traditional family in China have faced a number of problems associated with older relatives who have reached retirement age. Demographic and social changes have begun to affect both the ability and willingness of families to care for the elderly. The Chinese government, aware of the importance

of the family for the well-being of its citizens, has adopted a number of laws and regulations prescribing family responsibilities. On the other hand, in China as a society with a traditional way of life has always been strong family-related support, children always take care of their older relatives. Thus, the main purpose of the report is to analyze the value attitudes of the population in China, in their comparative perspective between urban and rural areas. The network approach is used as the main research method. The results of the study are summarized and presented both from the content and from the methodological aspects of the implementation of such diagnostics. The network analysis of values allows to compare values not only within one society, but also, for example, between the Russian and Chinese respondents; identify those characteristics that will allow to predict the unity and conflicts of values, including in the development of measures of social support for the elderly living in rural areas.

RC32-399.3

DESAI, MANISHA* (University of Connecticut, USA)

Baatein Aman Ki (Conversations of Peace): A Feminist Response to Hindu Nationalist Politics in India

Like feminists everywhere, feminists in India have also had to confront the right ward shift in politics. In India, the right ward shift is also marked by Hindu nationalism. I begin with a brief history of Hindu nationalism along with a history of feminist responses to this nationalism, which have included a range of strategies from protest to petitions. In the face of increasing violence and threats to democracy itself, feminists along with other radical movements have initiated a new politics of love in opposition to the politics of hate that underlies the right wing politics. Baatein Aman Ki, is one such campaign that took place in India from Sept to October 2018. Organized as five yatras or pilgrimages that began from five different directions in the country and converged in the national capital, it brought together activists of diverse caste, religion, and region who travelled across the country to engage in conversations of peace with local communities. These conversations focused on local efforts to build a just, peaceful and non-violent society in the context of increasing assault on women's constitutional rights and shared stories of similar struggles along their journeys. I show that its collaborative and radical praxis based not on opposition but an articulation of an alternative episteme offers insights for feminist solidarities across borders.

RC02-28.1

DESCONSI, CRISTIANO* (Federal University Santa Catarina, Brazil)

Emprunter Le Nom, Accès Au Crédit Et La Production Des Obligations Sociaux Dans Les Communautés Rurales Au Brésil

Cet article vise à réfléchir sur le acte de prêter le nom en tant que dispositif utilisé par les entrepreneurs ruraux pour accéder à des crédits afin de créer, maintenir ou développer leurs petites entreprises. En mobilisant des données ethnographiques de recherches menées dans des communautés rurales du nord-est, du nord et du centre-ouest du Brésil entre 2009 et 2017, on veut examiner le «nom» comme l'un des «objets» donnés, échangés, empruntés ou appropriés dans des interactions entre les individus en tant que produit et producteur d'obligations sociales. Les donnés montrent, à la lumière de l'anthropologie et de la sociologie économiques, des cas d'agriculteurs ou d'entrepreneurs ruraux qui ont prêté (ou emprunté) leur nom dans le but d'obtenir des financements, d'enregistrer des opérations commerciales, de posséder des biens ou même d'effectuer des registres civils, fiscaux ou comptables pour développer leurs activités économiques. Ces opérations deviennent plus complexes car elles tentent de maintenir des relations personnelles, mais de construire des scénarios de relations interpersonnelles, déclenchées ou intervenant dans des circonstances spécifiques, notamment lorsqu'il s'agit de relations avec des agents de l'État, des notaires, des ONG, des entreprises ou des sociétés. prêteurs divers.

RC32-408.3

DEY SARKAR, ADITI* (Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, India)

Welfare to Workfare Economy: A Study of Self Help Groups in Kerala, India

Microfinance is a burgeoning area across the globe creating complex relations between Global North and South, not least in terms of financial relations but also impacting the micro realities of women in the form of 'unintended consequences.' The State Poverty Eradication Mission of Kerala, established in 1997, comprises of a federation of Self Help Groups (SHGs) of women. The cornerstone of the movement was the microfinance activities conducted by members of the SHGs. In recent times, the Kerala model of microfinance has been hailed as an exemplary one by the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) in India. This resulted in the creation of new job opportunities for rural women who were identified as

skilled workers due to their years of experience in SHGs. Opportunity to move to rural villages in other parts of India, for establishing SHGs under the aegis of NRLM and earning high income (in comparison to their earlier income through microenterprises) to do so, resulted in a flow of outward bound movement of SHG women from Kerala. In this backdrop, questions on the intensity of labor work done by the women and the impact on gender equations in the household due to the (controlled) migration of SHG women emerge. Through this paper, I would explore and discuss the engagement of the State in the daily lived realities of the SHG women to understand the power structures that it generates within the family and the rural community. Thus, using relevant case studies, I will be exploring the complex web of relationship that the SHG women share with the State (as citizens) and the market (as consumers and entrepreneurs) and its impact on the family as the project is helmed by the State but has its roots in the neo-liberal political economy of development.

RC39-489.2

DEYOUNG, SARAH* (University of Delaware, USA)

Infant Feeding in Emergencies: A New Theoretical Model for Humanitarian Aid & Research Convergence

Humanitarian organizations and public health experts indicate that breastfeeding promotion is optimal for maternal and infant health, and that breastfeeding can reduce long-term health disparities. During and after disasters, breastfeeding and can provide vital protection from infection and sustained nutrition for infants. Despite the known value of breastfeeding and safe infant feeding in crises, after disasters groups organize to send donations to communities impacted by disasters—and among these donated supplies are breastmilk substitutes (BMS) (infant formula). While uncontrolled donations of BMS can lead to malnutrition, illness, and death, confusion and misinformation persists surrounding the issue of infant feeding in emergencies. Moreover, the cultural and geographic context of infant feeding in emergencies can exacerbate confusion, myths, or rumors about infant feeding in emergencies. For example, viewing "breastmilk as spoiled", "cursed" or "bad" after a disaster can inhibit caregivers from continuing to breastfeed. Additionally, in high income contexts, ideas or norms regarding formula feeding as an individual choice can complicate the consistency in messaging for health promotion. Protocols for sheltering that fail to consider the needs of families with infants is linked to breastfeeding cessation after disaster evacuations. Using aggregate data and findings from three separate disasters—the Fort McMurray Wildfire (Canada), the Gorkha Earthquake (Nepal), and Hurricane Florence (United States), I present a theoretical framework for research for expanding research on infant feeding in emergencies. This framework includes the individual, community, and broader social factors that influence decisions, resources, and policies regarding infant feeding in emergencies. Finally, this framework offers a potential path for other complex problems in which developing solutions requires an intersection of humanitarian agencies and research initiatives.

RC34-430.5

DHRUVA, SHAILAJA* (S.L.U Arts and Commerce College for Women.Ahmedabad, India)

Benefits and Risks of Social Media (A Case Study of Girl Students of SLU College)

Social media is the relationship among networks of people. It has grown tremendously, ultimately becoming an important part of young lives. In India and particularly in lower–middle strata, the culture of use of social media for women is still not accepted.

This study perceived benefits and risks of social media among girls of S.L.U. College in Ahmadabad. From about 1500 Students of Arts and Commerce faculties of the college, those three hundred students were selected who used social media. Questionnaire is used for data collection. The main objectives of the study are to know the socio- economic profile of the respondents, to know how much time and money they spend for social media and what are personal and social benefits and risks of social media in their lives.

The study explores various concepts and sociological theories i.e. education, social media, caste, etc. stratification and change theories etc. The study focuses that these girls have recently got the smart phones and social media. They used Whats-App, YouTube and Facebook only. They had family control on the use of social media. They used social media for entertainment and communication with friends rather than academic purpose. Most of them know that it is useful for saving cost and time and easy to send fast messages. But on the other side, they feel some risks, particularly family and peer influence on their behavior and social relations, personal risk to disclose information and reputation. These girls are not social media addicts and not so much aware regarding social benefits and risks of social media because they have not so much exposure. This college provides them free internet in college campus for the academic purpose and tries to introduce more and more digital media literacy.

The paper concludes with some important remarks and suggestions.

RC29-361.10

DI MARCO, MARTÍN* (CONICET/IIGG, Argentina)
SCHWARZE, HENRIK (Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, Germany)

In the Eye of the Beholder: A Narrative Study of Homicide Perpetrators

Academic literature on homicide has a long tradition of focusing on socio-demographic and criminological data of both perpetrators and victims. Critical hermeneutic studies have stressed the need to link homicide trends with in-depth knowledge of perpetrators and their social contexts. However, little attention has been paid to emic interpretations of homicide itself. In the context of a research project on life stories of young men who have committed intentional homicide in marginalised neighbourhoods in the outskirts of Buenos Aires City (Argentina), the objective of this paper is to analyse how homicide perpetrators give meaning to the homicide(s) and provide narrative explanations. A hermeneutic biographical approach was employed, conducting open-ended interviews which were carried out in prisons, juvenile centres and residential houses. For this paper, 15 cases were reconstructed and analysed using an inter-testimonial approach. Special attention was given to the identification of indexes and turning-points in life stories, and to "lay theories" of violence. Firstly, comprehensive analysis of their narratives shows that, while homicide itself appeared as an index in life stories, it does not always represent a major turning-point. This is comprehensible due to prior experiences with violent deaths, daily contact with firearms and the fact that physical violence was seen as a legitimate means to deal with conflict and negotiations. Secondly, three main explanations of their homicides could be typified according to where they narratively positioned the locus of responsibility and intelligibility: *contextual explanations* (the action is linked to macro-economic processes and related situations), *network explanations* (the locus is positioned on the relationships, usually peers which are referred as "bad company") and *individual explanations* (interviewees explain homicide as a consequence of individual aspects, whether moral, psychological or other sort).

RC38-484.5

DI MARCO, MARTÍN* (CONICET/IIGG, Argentina)

Locked up in the Slums: Violence, Biography and Neighbourhood in Buenos Aires

In Latin America, qualitative research on violence has traditionally been focused on marginalised and criminalised populations. Within Social Sciences, studies on gang violence, criminality and police abuse have shown a thorough understanding of how violence is produced and reproduced in the context of secluded neighbourhoods, shantytowns and informal settlements. Nonetheless, the urban settings themselves have been predominantly considered as mere scenarios where crime and violence occur. In the field of homicides, the links between urban life, marginalisation and violence has been equally neglected as a key component in the configuration of this phenomenon. From a biographical perspective, the main objective of this paper is to enquire how neighbourhood dynamics and biographies of homicide perpetrators intertwine in shantytowns and poor neighbourhoods in the outskirts of Buenos Aires Capital City, Argentina. A narrative study was developed, focused on the life stories of young male perpetrators of intentional homicide. Open-ended interviews were carried out and participant observations were conducted in the neighbourhoods (parks, schools, hospitals, homes, etc.). In this paper, three main dimensions are analysed: a. how neighbourhoods are described and signified, b. how neighbourhood dynamics (residential changes, located practices, gang activities, etc.) are narrated as interwoven aspects in their life stories, c. how the infrastructural setting is experienced by these men. Two main aspects can be highlighted from the narratives. Firstly, the actual physical and infrastructural configuration of shantytowns and poor neighbourhoods has an impact on the accessibility of public and private institutions, and this is experienced as a major conditioning factor in their lives. Secondly, feeling locked up in the neighbourhood and its physical arrangement ("*encerrado en el tatetí de la villa*") was a common experience in the interviewees and this was narratively used to give meaning to their life trajectories.

RC47-580.4

DI NUNZIO, DANIELE* (Fondazione Di Vittorio, Italy)

Labor Movements in the Flexible and Digital Economy: Workers' Subjectivity and Adaptive Networks of Trade Union Action

Digitalization is a long-term phenomenon strictly associated with the emergence of the network economy and of the flexible paradigms of production that have characterized the transformation of work at global level in the last fifty years, with an overcoming of the fordist model. Digitalization increases flexibility at any level of the work organizations, considering the internal and external relations as well as the working conditions with paradigmatic impacts for the subjective affir-

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

mation and for trade union actions. Atomization, precariousness, fragmentation, subordination and control are opposed to the workers' opportunities for self-realization, knowledge sharing, participation, cooperation, with not univocal paths of subjectivation and de-subjectivation. Trade unions are facing many renewal processes to cope with these transformations, considering the organizational logics of action, contents of bargaining and cultural orientations. In particular, individualism and cohesion of the collective actions are two complementary processes, under tension, in a high fragmented and diversified world of work. They led the trade unions to operate by increasingly adaptive organizations based on personal involvement. The paper presents the results of a long-term research (in Italy and at European level) on trade union actions and subjective affirmation in relation to technological and organizational innovation processes led by digitalization and flexibility. Research methodology adopted a qualitative approach with in-depth interviews, case studies, focus groups and workshops, considering high and low skilled workers.

RC44-551.3

DI NUNZIO, DANIELE* (Fondazione Di Vittorio, Italy)

Workers' Participation and Trade Union Actions for OSH Prevention in the Digital and Network Economy: The Case of Italy between Institutionalization and Innovation

Digitalization, flexibility and network organization are relevant factors in the definition of the contemporary working process with an impact on the working conditions, on trade union actions as well as on the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) prevention systems. Workers' participation and workers' representatives play a relevant role for the institutionalization of an efficient and modern culture of OSH and they are forced to face a changing world of work characterized by high risks of atomization, exclusion, fragmentation as well as emerging risks led by new technologies and activities. However, on the other side, there are new opportunities for protections, involvement and cooperation. This paper presents a research on the role of workers' participation and trade union actions for OSH prevention in Italy, with a European perspective, considering both the long-term evolution of the flexible organization models as the new digital paradigms of the platform and GIG economy. Analysis presents: a) new risks, limits and opportunities for the workers' OSH protection in the present age; b) organizational logics of action, contents of bargaining and cultural orientations of the contemporary prevention systems promoted by workers and trade unions. In particular, analysis is focused on the role of OSH representative at company, productive site and territorial level (three figures established by the Italian Law and enforced by the social partners' agreements) and their relations with all the actors of the prevention systems. The multiple relations between formal and informal paths creates prevention systems, participative procedures and trade union organizations oriented towards a continuous change and an extension of their actions. Research try to underline also the limits of trade unions and preventive agents to change their organizations in front of the present challenges. Research methodology adopted a qualitative approach with in-depth interviews, case studies, focus groups and workshops.

RC32-JS-63.4

DI PAOLA, VANESSA (Aix-Marseille Univ, France)
DUPRAY, ARNAUD (Cereq, France)
MOULLET, STEPHANIE* (Aix-Marseille Univ, France)

Women's Disadvantage in Holding Leadership Positions and Gender Segregation:

A Comparison of France, United Kingdom, Sweden and Switzerland

Occupational gender segregation is generally considered as a generic indicator of women's economic disadvantage. Hence, the European Commission urges member countries to reduce gendered occupational segregation in order to dampen gender inequalities in the labour market (European Pact for Gender Equality 2011-2020). While the horizontal gender segregation seems interrelated with the vertical one, few studies have yet explored this link. In an attempt to fill the gap, we will study the likelihood of holding managerial or professional occupations with supervisory duties regarding the occupational sex composition.

Considering 26 European countries, Dämmrich and Blossfeld (2017) show that women face lower disadvantages when working in male-dominated occupations, this disadvantage varying from one country to another, suggesting that national contexts play an important role (Yaish and Stier, 2009; Smyth and Steinmetz, 2008). Here we will focus on 4 countries emblematic of different societal contexts: Sweden belonging to the substantive egalitarian regime (Chang, 2000), United-Kingdom associated with the liberal welfare regime (Esping Andersen, 1990), Switzerland where the male breadwinner model resists and France representing a hybrid regime. We intend to measure the country relative performances in terms of gender equality for holding leadership positions.

Using an econometric analysis, based on the EU-LFS 2015, our contribution then addresses three issues: First, how does women's disadvantage in holding leadership positions differ from country to country? Second, how does women's disadvantage vary when working in male, female or mixed dominated occupations in the different countries? Third, how does women's disadvantage vary from country to country, given that the occupation is male, female or mixed dominated?

Our study will therefore help to highlight whether and how horizontal occupational segregation is potentially detrimental to women's leadership positions, referring to four different societal contexts.

RC30-364.3

DI PAOLA, VANESSA (Aix-Marseille Univ, France)
DUPRAY, ARNAUD* (Cereq, France)
EPIPHANE, DOMINIQUE (Cereq, France)
JONSSON-LECLERC, ALEXANDRA (CNRS LEST, France)
MOULLET, STEPHANIE (Aix-Marseille Univ, France)

Work-Life Balance in Labour Intensive Occupations:

The Case of Women Managers in the Corporate and Investment Banking Industry - France, Sweden, Switzerland and United-Kingdom Compared

Work intensification is likely to hinder the work-life balance and exacerbate the risk of work-family conflict, particularly for women. Many contextual dimensions have been put forward as factors influencing the work-life balance-relationship: the type of Welfare-State and the gender division of social roles (Lewis 1992; Esping-Andersen, 2009), social provision and family policies (Korpi & al., 2013), the degree of national gender equality (Lyness, Kropf, 2005),organizational norms (Guillaume, Pochic, 2009) as well as the gender division of housework and care within couples (Dupray, Epiphane 2018).

Here, we will consider these levels of influence for women holding managerial occupations within the sector of corporate and investment banking in Sweden, Switzerland, United-Kingdom and France.

We propose to show how different institutional settings act as more or less supportive environments for the balance between time demanding supervisory positions and family life.

Applying a mix-method framework, our research is based partly on EU-LFS 2015 statistics and partly on interviews with about 60 employees of a French multinational company with offices in each country.

Focusing on the bank and insurance industry, the quantitative analysis will provide gendered statistics for each country on earnings and access to supervisory positions, set in relation to the fact of having children in different age-nospans. The probability of becoming executive with managerial responsibilities will then be estimated for women and men, testing the actual impact of being a parent in each case. .The qualitative analysis will refine the statistical findings, providing insights on the range of career consequences of having children in management positions. The narratives of employees also permit to identify different sets of resources mobilized by managers, reflecting national institutional and organisational settings.

Our contribution thus highlights the interplay between individual determinants and institutional contexts, attempting to identify family friendly provisions at the national, organizational and individual levels.

RC04-40.5

DI PIERO, EMILIA* (CONICET- UNLP, Argentina)

Escuela Secundaria, Universidad y Desigualdad En Argentina: Aspiraciones De Estudiantes Sobre El Nivel Superior

Este estudio analiza las dinámicas de las desigualdades sociales y educativas en lo que respecta a la articulación entre las escuelas secundarias y las universidades mediante una investigación comparativa en distintos establecimientos secundarios de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina. Se indaga sobre las aspiraciones de estudiantes del último año de la escuela **secundaria** respecto de la continuación de estudios.

Siguiendo la tendencia de los países del Cono Sur y de México, al sancionar en 2006 una nueva Ley Nacional de Educación, Argentina estableció la obligatoriedad del nivel secundario. En el país, la escolarización se amplía al tiempo que se diferencia la oferta interpelando a los estudiantes según el sector social de origen. En ese sentido, se conforman comunidades que se diferencian en cuanto a la propuesta pedagógica, la modalidad, los modos de regular el comportamiento o la existencia de espacios de participación.

Partiendo de dicho escenario de fragmentación educativa se abordan las transiciones intervinel en los casos de cinco establecimientos educativos específicos. La pregunta que guió la investigación fue: ¿cómo se configuran las expectativas de los estudiantes respecto de la continuidad de estudios universitarios?

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

El enfoque metodológico se centra en un **estudio de caso múltiple** (Stake, 1995) e implica el uso de herramientas de la metodología cualitativa a través de la triangulación de técnicas: 50 entrevistas a alumnos en el último año del nivel secundario y análisis de fuentes documentales.

Se concluye que las aspiraciones estudiantiles con respecto a la continuidad de los estudios se configuran de modo desigual dependiendo de las trayectorias educativas familiares de los estudiantes y de las políticas institucionales impulsadas desde las escuelas secundarias y desde las universidades.

RC43-533.1

DI VIRGILIO, MARIA MERCEDES* (CONICET/ UBA, Argentina)
BRIKMAN, DENISE* (CONICET/ UBA, Argentina)

Luces y Sombras De Los Procesos De Reurbanización De Villas En La Ciudad De Buenos Aires. Entre La Emergencia Habitacional y La Transformación De Los Barrios Populares

Recientemente, el Gobierno de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires encaró un proceso de reurbanización de villas. El programa prevé la integración social y urbanística de los barrios a la ciudad un plan de "reurbanización" combinando, según se lee en el proyecto, un eje habitacional, uno de empleabilidad, educación y factores culturales y otro de conectividad y transporte. En la actualidad, está presente en siete asentamientos porteños: Barrio 20, Rodrigo Bueno, Playón de Chacarita, Lamadrid, Camino de Sirga, Carrillo y el Barrio 1-11-14 y la villa 31 y 31 bis que, dada su magnitud, tiene una unidad ejecutora propia. Se trata de un conjunto de barrios muy heterogéneos: algunos son viejas villas de la CABA, conformadas entre las décadas de 1930 y 1940 (entre ellas Villa 31, Villa 20, etc.), mientras otros son asentamientos de reciente organización (Rodrigo Buenos, Playón de Chacharita). Unos son de gran escala y otros mucho más pequeños. Asimismo, varios de estos barrios están ubicados en áreas fuertemente tensionadas por procesos de gentrificación. En este marco, el trabajo realiza un balance de los avances del programa en los barrios de la CABA, pasando revista a las tensiones que enfrenta según las características y dinámicas poblacionales de los barrios. Asimismo explora, particularmente, las tensiones de las cuales son objeto los barrios cuya reurbanización se produce en un contexto más amplio de gentrificación.

RC07-86.5

DIAS, ARILEY* (, Brazil)

The Struggle for Environmentally-Friendly Urbanization and Class Relationship in Vargem Grande

Vargem Grande is a neighborhood located in the western region of Rio de Janeiro. This area remains a rural aesthetics and most of the houses are auto-constructed. A group of middle-class people, many of them moved there between 1990 and 2000, criticizes attempts to change environmental laws that prohibit the construction of tall buildings due to the fragile local ecosystem. Based on a pragmatic approach and in-depth interviews with middle-class inhabitants planners, this paper aims to analyze the urbanization Project defended by these actors and the devices mobilized by them to prove the negative effects of the radical change of the local ecosystem and their position as spokespersons for this cause. Vargem Grande has one of the lowest Social Development Index in Rio de Janeiro's city. Despite a large number of poor people, they do not actively participate in the ecosystem defense movements in the region. The middle-class planners claim to defend the interests of the "native population" formed by peasants, many of them are descendants of slavery. However, they criticize the creation of favelas by new migrants. The displacement of these people is a result of improved road links between Vargem Grande and other parts of the city. The credibility of middle-class residents as leaders relates to transforming the environmental debate as non-political in the sense of a non-conflict issue. This mechanism promotes the idea of sustainable urbanization that hides the high level of existing inequalities.

RC29-353.4

DIAS, CAMILA* (Federal University of ABC - UFABC, Brazil)
RIBEIRO, NATÁLIA (Universidade Federal do ABC, Brazil)

Brazilian Criminal Networks: A Comparative Analysis of the Role of Prison in the Documents of Three Parliamentary Committees of Inquiry (CPIs)

This article analyzes the changes criminal dynamics have undergone in the last two decades in Brazil, drawing on the findings of three Congressional Investigative Committees (CPI, in Portuguese) on topics related to the matter: Drug Trafficking (1999-2000), Weapons Trafficking (2005-2006), and Prison System (2007-2008). We argue that the evolution of the 3 CPI's coincides with the dynamics of how prisons became criminal hubs in Brazil. The emergence and expansion of prison-based criminal groups - which have transcended prison walls and have taken the center stage in the public security debate - are noticeable in the evolu-

tion of the debate through the three CPIs: the core of the inquiries shifts from the illicit drug markets to prison dynamics, putting the criminal networks formed in prison on the spotlight.

RC47-587.3

DIAS, TAYRINE* (UOC, Spain)

Feminist Strikes in Spain: Alliances and Ongoing Disputes for Social Change

In March 8, 2018, at least 400,000 people took to the streets in more than a hundred cities across Spain, and around 5 million people went on partial or 24-hour strikes. For March 8, 2019, feminist activists called again for a strike in Latin America and Spain, also in Germany, Portugal, Belgium and France among others. Over the last years women's and feminists groups called for strikes to denounce multiple oppressions, such as violence against women, to fight for reproductive rights, but also to challenge the political and economic status quo. For instance, in 2018 the Catalonian feminist strike committee stated: 'without us there is no production or reproduction'. They stand against not only patriarchy and machismo, but racism, capitalism, heteronormativity and the institutions that reproduce such logics. Their demands include alternative and egalitarian modes of production and use of resources, non-violent approaches to migration and State frontiers, and a radical change of justice and educational systems. The strikes in Spain were divided into four fronts: labor, student, care and consumption strike. Women's and feminist groups engaged in contentious discursive practices to dispute and (re)define what striking is, why they stop and what for, joining forces but also struggling over multiple political projects as they build a coalitional and oppositional field for social change. This paper will analyze how the 2018 and 2019 feminist strikes unfolded in Spain and Barcelona, where mobilization was diverse and multitudinous. What contentious discursive practices did activists enact as they prepared the strikes? Which contradictions, dilemmas or conflicts emerged from disputes among different feminist practices and political projects? Which are the achievements and limits of the alliances among diversity in this field? To answer these questions I will conduct discourse analysis of participant observation notes, interviews and social media data from Twitter, Telegram and Facebook.

RC51-619.1

DIAZ, CAPITOLINA* (University of Valencia, Spain)
DIAZ, PABLO (Technologist, Spain)

Word Embeddings and Neural Networks. Tools to Show Hidden Bias in Big Data

Human actions become big data, and big data becomes reality. Big data analysis usually takes big data as reality or a good representation of it. We argue that big data can be bias. In particular, gender bias. In order to analyse big data from a sociocybernetic and gender perspective we use word embeddings technique.

Word embeddings are mathematical representations of text generated by a neural network iterating through a corpus of data. The resulting vectors can be operated upon in order to extract semantic relationships between words, according to how those relationships were recorded and implied in the original data.

We use the neural network to explore the possibility of directly using these embeddings as a potential social analysis tool to assist in the detection of three different kinds of gender biases present in the data.

We are interested in testing the procedure with data in Spanish language, since, on the best of our knowledge, it has not been tested in another language but English. As a proof of concept, the neural net was fed with half of the 2006 Spanish Wikipedia, a corpus of data available in markup language. This technique is able to expose, among others, the implicit gender biases of the Wikipedia hidden under the legible text, thanks to the results of operating the word embeddings. The analysis does not only produce the most obvious gender biases, but subtler and more nuanced ones, harder to pick up in traditional text scrutiny. This is where the potential of neural network analysis shines the brightest.

We describe the techniques and the specialized knowledge needed to be able to discern the biases. Then, we asses where is it possible to divide the analysis work into microtasks and externalized it.

RC31-379.2

DIAZ, PAOLA* (Centre for Social Conflict and Cohesion Studies, Chile)

Dehumanization and Commodification of Forced Migrants at the Borders (Mexico-United States)

I will present the first results of sociological research based on an ethnographic study carried out in 2019, in the Sonora desert in Mexico, on violence, especially death and disappearance of Central American and Mexican migrants. I will focus on the transformation of the person into an "illegal" and the "illegal" into a commodity; the point at which political and economic-financial regimes converge. As

they say in Sonora, "here when they see a migrant they see a *$ sign* ". This means that migrants are not only economically exploited (mainly in the farmlands), but that the more they are dehumanized, the more they increase in mercantile value: their labor force, but also their bodies and very existence, become commodities. The migration regime and militarization of borders contribute to the illegalization of (poor) migrants. Such illegalization takes place in post-extractive and drug-trafficking economies, where the illegalized migrant becomes a highly lucrative commodity. The migrant's body itself becomes the site of an eco-bio-power. His/her body condenses an extensive global chain of economic, ecological and social extractions (Gago & Mezzadra, 2017), and a predation productive system (Naepels, 2018) inserted in a neoliberal governance of capitalist societies.

RC40-JS-49.2

DIAZ-MENDEZ, CECILIA* (University of Oviedo, Spain)
LOZANO-CABEDO, CARMEN (Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia,)
PÉREZ GAÑÁN, ROCÍO (Universidad de Oviedo,)
RAMOS-TRUCHERO, GUADALUPE (University of Valladolid, Spain)

Caracterizando La Desconfianza Con La Alimentación En España

Las deficiencias del sistema alimentario global han generado un amplio malestar con la alimentación en la sociedad española, al igual que en la europea. Se han visto respuestas de descontento hacia el sistema convencional de alimentos entre los productores agroalimentarios, que buscan una agricultura más sostenible. La participación política a través del consumo alimentario va en aumento. Se ha confirmado una creciente desconfianza de los consumidores hacia las instituciones encargadas de proteger al consumidor. La demanda de alimentos con características propias (la mirada hacia lo local, lo ecológico, los realfoders, los veganos, el comercio justo, el vegetarianismo o el sanismo) están mostrando cambios en el consumo que sugieren una reflexión de la ciudadanía sobre lo que se come y cómo se produce. En esta presentación repasamos los estudios que muestran estos comportamientos para determinar si estamos ante una respuesta critica con los alimentos o si se trata de una desconfianza hacia el sistema alimentario que los sustenta.

RC40-507.6

DIAZ-MENDEZ, CECILIA* (University of Oviedo, Spain)
LOZANO-CABEDO, CARMEN (Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia,)
PÉREZ GAÑÁN, ROCÍO (Universidad de Oviedo,)
RAMOS-TRUCHERO, GUADALUPE (University of Valladolid, Spain)

Gobernanza Alimentaria Para Una Dieta Saludable y Sostenible

Instituciones gubernamentales nacionales e internacionales, la ciencia y la ciudadanía más comprometida han puesto de relieve las contradicciones del actual sistema alimentario: no ha conseguido resolver los problemas de malnutrición (obesidad y desnutrición), ejerce un impacto elevado sobre el medio ambiente, genera unos riesgos que se repiten reiteradamente y que ponen en peligro la seguridad de los ciudadanos, presenta un elevado grado de opacidad y se organiza en torno a un marco de gobernanza complejo que hace difícil llegar a acuerdos para lograr una alimentación adecuada. La constatación de estos impactos, la difícil gobernanza y la atención a nuevas demandas sociales ha propiciado que la transición hacia Sistemas Alimentarios Sostenibles, Saludables e Inclusivos se haya convertido en el objeto de estudio de muchos investigadores y el horizonte de buena parte de los organismos internacionales que ven en ello una vía para para alcanzar los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible. En esta presentación se repasan las propuestas institucionales realizadas en torno a la intersección medio ambiente, salud y alimentación para concluir que estamos ante una definición de sistema alimentario parcial, que no visibiliza adecuadamente las interrelaciones y las sinergias generadas entre el medio ambiente, la alimentación, la actividad agraria, la salud y la sociedad. La utilización del concepto "sistema alimentario sostenible, saludable e inclusivo" (que podríamos denominar SASSI), requiere, no solo de la introducción de un cambio conceptual sobre el sistema alimentario, sino también de un enfoque holístico sobre el mismo que ya han comenzado a desarrollar algunos investigadores.

RC04-59.1

DIEDER, JANAINA* (Feevale University, Brazil)
SANFELICE, GUSTAVO (University Feevale, Brazil)

The School Routine: The Citizenship in the Formation of High School Students

This study aimed at analyzing the unfolding of citizenship in the school routine in the development of high school students of a public and a private school in a city located in Vale dos Sinos/RS, understanding the citizenship as a daily practice. It is a qualitative descriptive and interpretive study, having as selection criterion the schools with the largest number of students registered in high school in 2018, in the above-mentioned city. The immersion in the empirical field was performed through observations, which occurred from March to June of 2018 and interviews with the directive team and teachers (6 interviewees), using the tool snowball. In relation to the school routine, we realized that the public school follows the pattern of school created by the society, characterized by a rooted school culture, through its functioning and conduct rules which are well defined and strict, directed more to the duty than to the interaction, marked by behavioral conduct obligation and by duty of social behavior framework, limiting the full citizenship. On the other hand, the private school changed this culture when it modified its organization by using active and collaborative methodologies, with flexibility, dialogue, construction, questionings and autonomy of students so they can express themselves inside school, widening their protagonism and the possibility of social development, having voice and space in the decision-making processes.

RC28-337.1

DIETRICH, HANS* (Institute for Employment Research, Germany)

From Aspirations to Attainment - Class Background, Mental Health and the Labor Market Integration of Young Syrian Refugees in Germany

Young people from Syrian are a mayor group of refugees, who arrived in Germany in 2015. A remarkable share of these young Syrian refugees left their home country before completion of general education or vocational training. Thus, most of the young Syrian refuges were less prepared for the German labor market. Even if the young refugees reported high aspiration regarding educational and labor market attainment when arriving in German, additionally education, training and language proficiency is required to enter the German labor market. Already in 2018, a majority of young Syrian could document high levels of German language proficiency and started to take up regular employment.

We address the effect of social origin on individuals' labor market attainment in Germany. From a theoretical perspective, labor market attainment is affected both by direct and indirect effects (educational attainment) of social origin. Migration related factors such as mode of migration, duration of migration, temporary residence in a third country, or exposure to violence might work as possible moderator. Additionally, we consider health conditions (especially mental health and Post-Traumatic Stress) as moderator for labor market access.

Data are supplied by a prospective panel design of the WELLCOME study, which follows the life course of young Syrian refugees. In 2016, we interviewed a representative sample of young Syrian refugees out of the age group of 18-24. Data from 2.732 interviews are available from the first wave. Around 70% of the initial respondents also participated at wave two and three.

First results confirm both class related labor market aspirations and attainment. Further on the experience of migration counts. Financial obligations motivate respondents to accept easy accessible and low paid jobs, whilst respondents with mental health diagnosis or Post Traumatic Stress symptoms tend to delay labor market integration and favor educational options.

RC15-JS-8.3

DIETRICH, HANS* (Institute for Employment Research, Germany)

The Gender Wage Gap in the Nursing Occupations- a Cohort Study

The gender wage gap in nursing occupations is well documented (Munch/Dietrich 2019). Less addressed is the question, which mechanisms contribute to the occurrence and persistence of the gender wage gap. This paper follows graduates from nursing training in Germany, who finished their education in 2006. Data form the Integrated Employment Biographies allow us to follow up the employment history of these graduates till end of 2015. In this period the gender wage gap increased from an initial wage gap of 2% immediately after graduation to 12% in 2015. We employ register data from the social security system, which cover the whole employment career and deliver daily precise information on income.

We test two mechanism. A first one is the mechanism of selection of nurses into different institutions (type of hospital, region, occupational specialty). A second mechanism refers to mobility of nurses within the nursing occupation.

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

A third one addresses exit options (e.g. to health management), which improves bargaining power of nurses. These mechanisms shape the gender specific distribution of wages. The paper presents empirical evidence and discusses possible theoretical explanations.

RC14-JS-52.7

DIEZ GARCIA, RUBEN* (Complutense University of Madrid, Spain)

The (new) Intelectual Technology and Its Impacts

In his "The Coming of Post-industrial Society" Daniel Bell emphasized the centrality that certain principles acquire in the conformation and development dynamics of the techno-economic order in advanced industrial societies. In the structure of these societies, i) the regulatory mode is to economize ("efficiency, lower costs, greater benefits, maximization, optimization", 1977: 24), ii) the use of technologies is instrumental, and iii) functional rationality It is its axial principle. Understanding functional rationality as i) an economic principle of "organization of production by the ordering of things, including men among things" (op. cit .: 48) and ii) a growing bureaucratization process that entails a greater functional and role specialization (op. cit .: 97).

Technology as an application of scientific knowledge - as applied science - gave rise to a 'new intellectual technology' (Bell, 1976) in post-industrial societies consisting of the 'substitution of intuitive judgments by mathematical algorithms and decision procedures on which these same algorithms are based '. A set of procedures that allows things to be done more rationally and based on a series of previously established standards (Laraña, 1988). This approach is not exempt, however, from being criticized and nuanced if we stick to the most recent theoretical revisions about the unintended consequences and effects of modernity and technological development.

The '(new) intellectual technology' referred by Bell has had a major impact on the economy, our lives and the political democratic sphere since the last third of the last century, given the complexity and uncertainty regarding the future that characterizes contemporary societies (Giddens, 1991; Beck, Giddens and Lash, 1997; Beck, 1992, 2002; Sennet, 2000; Bauman, 2006, 2008). I will deal with some of these impacts in this communication.

RC06-81.2

DIGOIX, MARIE* (French Institute for Demographic Studies, France)

Wedding Ceremonies after Leaving the State Church in Iceland

In 1996, Iceland created a civil union law (*staðfest samvist*) for same sex- couples presented as an equivalent to marriage but deprived of major rights concerning filiation and access to church wedding. In 2010, a gender-neutral marriage law was adopted. The gap between the two laws shows a long fight for equal rights and access to wedding ceremonies by the State Church. Iceland is a highly secularised country but still has a State Church. People who chose to marry, marry in church. That's why claims for equal rights included from the beginning access to church wedding and not a mere civil union. However, different Churches started very soon to perform wedding ceremonies for same-sex couples. In reaction, the State Church adopted a blessing ceremony but for same-sex couples only. Since 1996, people started to leave the State Church whom they belong by birth.

The communication explores the meaning of equal rights (civil union vs marriage) from a symbolic point of view. The research is drawing from semi-directive interviews conducted in 2005, 2009 and 2015. For most of the respondents, the Church ceremony had no religious meaning per se but a symbolic and practical one, it was attached to the church as a "beautiful place" for a special day or the "beautiful singing" by the Church choir during the ceremony. It also meant they would marry like any other members of the family or relatives. In the 2015 interviews, people started to talk about how they organise this special day in different ways after leaving the State Church and how they wish or invent all sort of ceremonies, attached to religious or secular beliefs. It ranges from heathen ceremonies to secular vows.

RC09-115.2

DILARE, PRAKASH* (Gautam Buddha University, India)
MANUSHI, KU (Indian Institute of Mass Communication, India)

Media Technology & Mgnrega: The Way to Mobilize Rural Indian Folk

Mobilization and awareness are among the key components for successful implementation of any welfare intervention especially in rural areas, where literacy and exposure to media is often less as compared to the urban areas. Well laid guidelines should always be backed up by continuous mobilization and creating awareness among the local masses. Thus, creating awareness among the rural masses about any of the development programmes has been a major concern among the policy makers in developing countries (Upasak Das, Ashish Singh, Nitya Mahnto, 2012). MGNREGA is a potential tool of empowerment of the rural households in general and the labourers in particular.

Mass Media Technology play a catalytic role in changing the mindset/ behavior of the people , thus, this paper discuss about the role of media played in awareness generation to mobilize the folk to accept the MGNREGA. The present paper is based on the empirical study which was designed to be descriptive, to demonstrate the impact of MGNREGA in reducing poverty in rural areas in Harda district of Madhya Pradesh. To income generation, MGNREGA have the potential to contribute in many ways to improve living conditions of rural people.

RC09-110.1

DILL, BRIAN* (University of Illinois, USA)

Transitioning from Extractive to Sustainable Growth: The Reinvention of Single-Resource Communities.

More than five decades have passed since President Lyndon Johnson ``called for a national war on poverty" from a porch in Martin County, Kentucky. Located deep in the heart of Appalachia, this coal mining region was emblematic of the pockets of poverty and powerlessness that constituted much of rural America; the President's call to arms drew national attention to the great number of peripheral places with enduring economic, social, and political disadvantages.

While poverty has remained a persistent feature of America's rural communities - nearly 1 in 6 rural residents live below the poverty line today - the challenges have been particularly dire in single-resource towns since the 1980s; i.e., those places with economies oriented around the extraction and export of a raw commodity. As a consequence of automation, globalization, and environmental regulation, coal towns in Appalachia and lumber towns in the Pacific Northwest have, for example, witnessed rising unemployment, declining wages, lagging investments in infrastructure, and a leaking of human capital. Remarkably, some of these communities have transitioned to a new set of arrangements that underpin economic and social well-being. Looking at post-extractive communities in the United States, this paper explores the following broad research questions: Why are some single-resource communities able to re-new themselves, while others remain locked in decline? How do these communities shift from extractive to attractive growth?

RC19-239.3

DING, XIUZHEN* (AnHui Normal University, China)
XU, JIA* (University of Hamburg, Germany)

On What Level Do Ming-Qing Social Policies and Social Rules Contribute to Theoretical Poverty Risk for Women in China

----a Hypothetical Evaluation Research Towards Income Benefits of Ming-Qing Chinese Women

This article explores how do social policies and social rules towards income benefits different in their impact on preventing theoretical poverty risk for women in Chinese Ming-Qing dynasty. In the theoretical debate over women's living situation in Ming-Qing China, they are often considered as appendant attached to the family. Women's living condition was directly connected with financial situation of original family before marriage or with husbands' household financial situation after marriage in which the society only approvals "male-dominated" living pattern. We argue that social policy and social rules towards different income benefits help to change women's living condition in Ming-Qing China, which represent substantially impact on theoretical poverty risk.

In order to evaluate this theoretical assumption, this article investigates generosity of different income benefits from two perspectives, one is defined as "outside marriage benefits" which include owning assets from original family, dowry, assistance benefit from public property in the Clan and government assistance and "job income". Another defined as "inside marriage benefit" which include widow's inheritance benefit and family support. This article introduces a multi-dimensional approach to measuring generosity of different income benefit of women in Ming-Qing China. It also explores how far these social policies and social rules leave gaps or help to avoid poverty risks of women.

The empirical study is based on historical data and institutional regulations. The finding supports the argument that different social policy and social rules towards different income sources differ in framing theoretical poverty risks of women in Ming-Qing China. The inner relationship between different income benefits has impact on women's living conditions.

The paper makes its innovation by combining sociological measurement with originally historical records and materials. It helps to clarify how the theoretical poverty risk for Ming-Qing women can be understood and inner relationship between income benefits poverty risks.

RC06-77.1

DIOGO, ELISETE* (CRC-W Católica Research Centre for Psychological, Familiy and Social Wellbeing (Catholic University of Portugal), Portugal)

BRANCO, FRANCISCO (CRC-W Católica Research Centre for Psychological, Familiy and Social Wellbeing, Portugal)

Living As a Foster Family: A Challenges and Rewards System

Gradually the concept of family has been less and less characterized simply by the 'blood ties'. The term family comprises the group in which there are relationships based on trust, mutual support, and a common destiny. In this mixedness, a foster family establishes itself as a family, like any other family. Studies on foster care and foster family life, as well as children placed in family-based care, remain in the shade of the Portuguese child protection system. In 2017, it comprised only 3% of children in out-of-home care.

Giving voice to the foster families, this qualitative research intends to contribute to the foster families' life experiences and sense of family understanding. The empirical data were gathered throw semi-structured interviews with professionals from two support teams (a public organization and an NGO), and narratives interviews with ten foster families. An in-depth analysis was conducted inspired by Grounded Theory and Charmaz's work, supported by MaxQDA 12 software.

The findings of this study show that life as a foster family can be felt as a challenges and rewards system. There is satisfaction with the development of the foster child and with the recognition from the family network and the society. The foster child is treated as if it were a real member of the family. The main challenge appears to be the child behaviour management. Reviewing the foster experience, it has a positive final answer.

The implications for practice emphasize the importance of the extension of foster care in Portugal, and that the quality of services and professional performance are a key element for placement success.

RC07-JS-66.1

DIONISIO, JOSEPHINE* (University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines)

Engaged Ecological Citizenship

The concept of 'citizenship' has become more complex and contested due to the worsening environmental crisis that blur traditional boundaries of the nation-state. The changed context of mainstream institutional politics has forced a redefinition of 'social citizenship' to include ecological claims and a rethinking of the role of environmental movements in forging a new social imaginary for engaged citizenship.

This presentation examines the discursive opportunities created by two environmental coalitions in the Philippines, the Green Thumb Coalition (GTC) and the Philippine Movement for Climate Justice (PMCJ), which have become spaces for the performance of active ecological citizenship. The GTC positioned itself as a green electorate during the highly contested national elections in 2016 and 2019 while the PMCJ built a constituency for climate justice through nationwide protests against coal. These two cases reveal how local indignations become frames for contentious politics on broader environmental issues at the national and transnational levels. It discusses how collaborative action across several movement entrepreneurs of different ideologies eventually generated mechanisms for claim-taking during elections and against corporate interests. It is argued that political action becomes a performance of ecological citizenship that goes beyond the narrow confines of liberal democratic practices, and creates a space for the articulation of a new social imaginary that is based on ecological rights and responsibilities.

RC16-201.7

DIPATI, YANS* (PUC-RIO, Brazil)

Law and Democracy: In Search of Legitimacy in Light of the Politics of Recognition

In archaic societies, social cohesion was guaranteed by tradition, mainly related to a metaphysical or religious worldview. In modern society, to the contrary, with the onslaught of rationalization and its concomitant secularization where tradition gradually loses its grip on society, law comes to replace the role formerly played by tradition. Law thus plays a decisive role in the maintenance of social cohesion. However, law is recognized not only for its usefulness, but above all for its legitimacy. Now, in so far as the ground for legal legitimacy is no longer anchored in any metaphysical or religious belief due to the impact of secularization process, it needs a new anchoring. The new foundation for the legitimacy of legal system is in the democratic process itself. It is the citizens' own democratic will formation that lays the ground for legal legitimacy. There is thus a kind of reciprocity between law and democracy. In as much as the legitimacy of the legal system is to be grounded on the democratic process which leads to the elaboration of a legal system, democracy itself is accepted as legitimate to the extent that it is guided by the principle of the rule of law, arrived at democratically. Law and democracy, therefore, presupposes each other. This paper aims at fleshing out the intricate relation between the legitimacy of law and democracy by way of Habermas' theory of deliberative democracy, as well as attempting to show how the current wave of identity-related demands for recognition can find an appropriate channel of articulation within a democratic regime conceptualized as such. The quality of democracy is, in this sense, to be judged according to the regime's aptitude in attending to the different voices coming from a plural civil society.

RC39-488.2

DITTMER, CORDULA* (Disaster Research Unit (DRU), Freie Universitat Berlin, Germany)

LORENZ, DANIEL F. (Disaster Research Unit (DRU), Freie Universitat Berlin, Germany)

Disaster Management, Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid the Context of Displacement in Europe

The influx of hundreds of thousands of refugees and migrants into Europe overwhelmed the capacities of responsible services in several European countries, resulting in multiple humanitarian and political crises. In many European countries domestic disaster management organizations carried out their largest operations ever by providing food, shelter and logistics. The EU Civil Protection mechanism (UCPM) was activated in many countries along the Balkan route. With the Emergency Support Instrument (ESI) a novel European instrument to deliver international humanitarian aid within the EU came into play as a complement to existing EU instruments. Thus, the overall political and humanitarian crisis became a trigger point for a still ongoing process of restructuring the European humanitarian aid and civil protection landscape. The paper is looking at different processes, actors, challenges and instruments that emerged during the refugee and migrant crisis in 2015/16 on the European level as well as national levels. It is asked which lessons have been learned and how the interplay of disaster management and civil protection on the different organizational levels might evolve in the future. The paper is based on an extensive document analysis, more than 50 qualitative interviews with actors of disaster management and civil protection organization in Europe.

RC11-134.1

DIXON, A.L. SINIKKA* (Burman University, Canada)

Life-Cycle Theory of Aging

The metaphor of hand-weaving is a starting point for a life-cycle theory of aging.

We all are weavers. The warp is our lifenospan. The "aging process" starts at birth, ends at death. Aging is not simply chronological; we are what we do in time and space.

As individuals, we vary. We inherit different types of looms that limit the scope of patterns. Regardless, we can weave beautiful fabric by the choice of colours and textures of yarns. Similarly, we are all born with certain limitations, even handicaps, and yet we can have a meaningful life course.

We don't choose the social location we are born into. Our life course is made up of engagements in the age-related "life cycles" of family, education, work and leisure. Chances for geographic and social mobility are restricted by age-related norms and laws and the functional ties we enter, voluntarily or involuntarily.

Therefore, the theoretical frame of reference needs to include those we are functionally and/or emotionally connected with, whether the unit of analysis is an individual, family, or society. Throughout life our "life cycle" engagements are constrained by our functional ties. E.g. family members impinge on each other's freedoms of choice.

Few of us today spend our entire life in the same location.

Specification of "life-cycle" engagements as well as the opportunity structures within which they take place makes a cross-cultural theory of aging possible. The family, education, work and leisure perform a universally important function despite some cultural differences.

The earlier we realise that what we did in the past, impacts on what we can do today, and what we do in time and space today impacts the future, the more meaningful will a societal plan for aging be.

TG04-744.1

DIXON, JEREMY* (University of Bath, United Kingdom)

How Social Workers Engage with Carers during Adult Safeguarding Work: The Use of 'Formal' and 'Informal' Risk Management Strategies.

Risk has been viewed as a key organising principle within social work practice, which may be used to ration resources, prioritise service provision or prevent

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

harm. These principles operate within legal and policy boundaries but rely on interpretation by workers, who must decide how to apply them. This paper draws on interviews with 31 social workers in England to consider how they assessed and managed risk to adults. The paper identifies how social workers engaged with family carers and paid carers during adult safeguarding work, where concern had been expressed that an adult was at risk of harm.

Drawing on work by Horlick-Jones, I identify forms of 'practical reasoning' employed by social workers when conducting risk work; specifically 'formal' and 'informal' methods of risk management. Several strategies were used when engaging with carers, often simultaneously. Workers highlighted their formal powers to safeguard adults to encourage carers to engage with the safeguarding process. In addition, workers informed carers of law and policy in order to persuade them to become compliant with these. Several informal strategies were also used. Workers provided emotional support to carers in order to prevent risk. They also sought to build shared understanding of carers' moral duties through individual or group interactions. Social workers' use of these strategies was influenced by their view of the adequacy of welfare policies within a climate of austerity. The study identifies the need to examine how workers' perspectives on social justice affects risk-work.

RC49-612.1

DIXON, JEREMY* (University of Bath, United Kingdom)
BROWN, CERI (University of Bath, United Kingdom)

'Push on through': Children's Perceptions of Mental Health Education, Risk and Resilience in

Schools.

It is well established that living in poverty increases one's risk of developing a mental health problem. The World Health organisation has argued that governments should adopt programmes which protect children from such risks, increasing their chances of experiencing positive mental health. Schools have become a key site of such interventions, with new programmes aimed at promoting 're-silience', through which children may maintain or regain mental health during adversity. This paper adopts a governmentality approach to consider the logic and techniques of such programmes with a specific focus on England. An innovative visual methodology was used to focus on child perceptions of mental health interventions in school. Students' photo representations of mental health were collected and were used to stimulate focus group discussions with 65 young people aged 12-14 across seven schools. Children in focus groups gave preference to their own descriptors of mental health problems over diagnostic labels. 'Resilience' was seen to be the key organising concept for mental health interventions in schools. The concept was viewed as narrowly focussed on attitude to and performance in school-work, with individuals being encouraged to 'push-on-through' difficulties to achieve success. Children were critical of this approach suggesting several alternatives. These included increased access to independent mental health professionals, safe spaces within schools and mental health education that addressed the social and affective dimensions of mental health difficulties.

RC05-62.1

DOANE, ASHLEY* (, USA)
O'BRIEN, EILEEN (Saint Leo University, USA)

The "New" Right-Wing Nationalism, the Same Old Racist Logic

A recent global trend is the rise of right-wing, populist nationalist movements. This includes the Trump presidency, Brexit, and right-wing governments/movements in Europe, Latin America, and elsewhere. This phenomenon represents both a reaction to the post-Cold War neoliberal world order and a continuation of the centuries-old project of racial/ethnic nationalism. It is also an increasing source of national/international conflict and an obstacle to social justice.

We undertake a two-pronged approach to the analysis of right-wing nationalist movements. First, we develop a theory of nationalism as grounded in European epistemology and racialized colonial projects. Building upon this base, we theorize nationality as a socially constructed and contested group identity that is connected both to the nation-state and the interstate system. National identities involve processes of inclusion/exclusion (who is American, Brazilian, etc.?) and the assertion of material interests of the dominant racial/ethnic group within the nation. Historically, nationalist identities and political programs are activated and resurface when dominant group interests are threatened by internal/external challenges. Nationalism is continually evolving, but certain dynamics persist over time.

Second, we provide an empirical comparative analysis of contemporary public nationalist discourses as reflected in the media, seeking to identify common and context-specific processes. Analytical categories include responses to globalization, location of the nation in the international system, identification of racialized others, and construction of internal/external enemies. Guiding questions for our

analysis revolve around the reproduction of racialized nationalisms and the ideo-logical/discursive strategies that shape contemporary politics, particularly strategies that deny the racist components of racialized nationalism.

Finally, we consider right-wing nationalism on a global scale. Do right-wing movements adopt discursive/political strategies from other groups? What shared interests exist among right-wing groups? What is the scope of interaction between nationalist movements in various nation-states? Our goal is to broaden understanding of reactionary nationalisms beyond individual nation-states.

RC15-188.4

DOBLYTE, SIGITA* (University of Oviedo,)

'the Almighty Pill and the Blessed Healthcare Provider': Medicalisation of Mental Distress in Spain

The evidence of epidemiological studies signals substantial treatment gap and delay in common mental disorders. Other scholars, however, argue that such research is based solely on de-contextualised symptoms and, therefore, overestimates unmet needs for mental healthcare, which may encourage medicalisation of mental distress that is a response to stressful but normal life situations. While accepting suffering caused by intense distress or certain benefits of its treatments, they discuss the threats and losses of such medicalisation. Yet, the analysis of factors and actors driving this process is generally focused on the healthcare field (the medical profession, in particular) or other related fields (the pharmaceutical industry, the media or governments, among others). In this paper, I in turn examine how and which processes in a society as a whole might drive to unpleasant emotions of everyday life being managed through medical and, particularly, pharmaceutical solutions, rather than employing other resources.

Using reflexive thematic analysis and drawing on Elias's process sociology, I present the analysis of 21 in-depth interviews with healthcare providers and users of services who are or have been treated for depression or anxiety disorders in Spain. It is concluded that the trends of scientisation and individualisation, coupled with demands for emotional self-control, might result in growing medicalisation of emotions. Professional help seeking represents rationalisation whereas suffering unpleasant (yet normal) emotions is viewed as irrational. The paper contributes to the literature addressing medicalisation of mental distress and suggests that it can be understood as an unintended consequence of civilising processes with a shift in certain tension balances serving as one of the possible explanations.

RC33-JS-11.4

DOLINAR, MAJA* (University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Social Sciences,)

Emotional Experiencing and Analyzing the Field through Drawings

Emotions are believed to be linked to irrationality in scientific research, therefore it is no surprise that researchers tend to underreport emotions in their experiences of the field. While carrying out fieldwork on the influences of popular television content on everyday lives of Moroccan women, auto-ethnography through art proved to be a good catalyst to express personal emotions in dealing with everyday life events, such as conjugal disputes, births, deaths, religious celebrations, marriages and gender violence. Ellis (2007) writes that the close and emotional study of others requires, "that the researcher turns the same scrutiny on herself as on others". Drawing proved to be an excellent tool for dealing with ethical issues and positive or negative emotions arising from my experiences. The main argument that I will follow in my paper is that there are benefits when a researcher becomes emotionally and personally involved in the research issues and the people under study, especially when turning the gaze on himself/herself, not only for ethical and moral reasons but also to use additional productive and unexploited sources of insight that can complement more traditional methods of anthropological research. Ellis and Bochner (1996) call this "evocative autoethnography" and "emotional sociology" (1997) to pinpoint that personal emotion, and the connotations they can trigger can be allowed to appear as relevant observations. In the paper, I wish to show how art, particularly drawings, can be used as a fieldwork diary to function as a personal catalyst for experiencing the field and serve as an unexploited source of analysis.

TG09-755.5

DOLINAR, MAJA* (University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Social Sciences,)

Ensuring Transparency and Reproducibility of Sociological Research: Usability of Open Source Tools for Teaching and Research

An ecosystem of free open source tools for improving the rigour and reproducibility of research is thriving. Teachers of sociology at research institutions must stay informed about the availability of tools, their use and ideally, their possi-

bilities of incorporating them in developing quality curriculum to train students about research transparency and reproducibility. Open science refers to the free availability of data, software and methods developed by researchers to share knowledge and tools, whereas computational reproducibility refers to the ability of researchers to duplicate the results of previous studies (by using the same data, software and methods). By applying the principles of openness and reproducibility, the researchers can assess the accuracy of findings, build on the work of other researchers with confidence and efficiency (i.e. without "reinventing the wheel") (Rule et al., 2018) and collaborate to improve and expand the research workflows to accelerate discoveries. Ideally, teachers of sociology can also onboard researchers to support the adoption of these tools. However, developing quality curriculum to train students or researchers on new tools requires expertise in the tool itself, which leaves many teachers without training on tools that may benefit their research. This paper aims to present four free open source tools for teachers of sociology and researchers in general, that is Binder for sharing the computational environment, code and research notebooks, Renku for documenting and sharing the analysis pipelines, the Open Science Framework for creating a centralized, structured workspace for the research materials and KnitR for knitting the R code with the analysis narrative in one executable research notebook, capturing the dependencies to help sociology educators choose the right tool for their needs.

RC37-467.1

DOMAŃSKI, HENRYK* (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)

ZAWADZKA, KINGA* (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)

PRZYBYSZ, DARIUSZ (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)

WYRZYKOWSKA, KATARZYNA (Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)

Social Mobility and Stratification of Cultural Tastes: New Dimensions in Poland

A large part of current research in cultural sociology highlights "new" aspects of cultural inequalities. The sociological discussion suggests that lifestyle practices were once structured by a highbrow-lowbrow distinction, whereas today cultural omnivorism, broad engagement, or cosmopolitanism should be prevalent. Based on nationally representative survey from Poland on musical tastes, this paper first argues that the highbrow/lowbrow divide remains highly pertinent in contemporary Poland. Second, by applying diagonal reference models to our data, we show that both parents' and respondent's social class position affect so-called omnivorousness and cosmopolitanism in musical genres, with the weight of the former being much less in magnitude as the latter. This is in odds with the view that reproduction of the class distinctions is largely determined by primary socialization and family background. We also show that there is no difference in the relative weights of origin and destination between the upwardly mobile and the downwardly mobile. Finally, upwardly mobile individuals are less omnivorous and cosmopolitan than those who are intergenerationally stable in higher educational levels. These results challenge various views which attribute the emergence of the new cultural patterns in contemporary society to social mobility. Finally we identify an "inactive", an "intense highbrow" consumption pattern.

RC10-121.7

DOMEN, TAKAHIRO* (Hitotsubashi University, Japan)

Why Do Municipal Governments Restrict Ball Games in the Park?

The park is a typical public facility which is opened to all at any time. Moreover, it should be hoped that everyone can freely use in the park. Nevertheless, we frequently see many prohibition sign and icon there. Previous researches have mainly focused on only freedom which is restricted by the national government in order to ensure human rights. In contrast, there is freedom restricted by municipal governments. Moreover, it is regarded that the freedom restricted by municipal government is based on not only human rights but also other reason. However, there is very little research on the reason which municipal governments restrict our freedom. Therefore, we focus on ball games in the municipal park regarded as a typical case that our freedom is restricted by municipal governments and investigate the reason why ball games in the municipal park are prohibited in Japanese context. In this study, questionnaires were sent to all municipal government office from August to October 2018 in Japan, the number of valid responses was 1,063, and the ratio of valid responses was 58.4%. Moreover, 843 data without missing values was used by the logistic regression. The results suggest that the more officials of municipal governments do not expect that users of ball games have good manners, the officials evaluate their ability to coordinate users, and the officials recognise that mayors have negative attitude toward ball games, the more ball games in municipal park are prohibited by municipal governments. Based on the above, in order to permit users to play ball games in municipal parks

in Japanese context, we can find the following reason: 1) officials' expectations for users which have good manners as community governance, 2) officials' evaluation of little their abilities to coordinate users, and 3) officials' recognition of mayors' positive attitude toward ball games.

RC16-195.1

DOMINGUES, JOSE MAURICIO* (IESP-UERJ, Brazil)

Political Sociology, Political Modernity and, Once Again, the Relation between Capitalism and Democracy

The relation between capitalism and democracy has always been a contested one. While in liberalism the compatibility, and at times even the mutual necessity between the two was presupposed, Marxist denied that there is a positive link between them, at times stating their incompatibility. More recently, with the increase of power of global capital an especially its financial branch, the relation has been brought to the fore once again, after the euphoria following the demise of 'real socialism'. This paper will revisit this discussion and, through a discussion of political regimes, will delineate the connections and contradictions between capitalism and (liberal democracy) as well as departures from the relationship, especially in terms of what may be defined today as liberal advanced oligarchy.

RC28-332.2

DOMINGUEZ, MARIO* (Dpt. Sociologia. Universitat de Barcelona, Spain)

La Debilidad De Las Aproximaciones Microsociales En El Análisis Comparativo De Las Desigualdades Sociales. Factores Explicativos De Los Tiempos De Trabajo y Las Brechas De Género Entre España, Argentina, Chile y Uruguay

Esta comunicación, mediante un análisis comparativo en Argentina, Chile, Uruguay y España, países que comparten elementos de desarrollo, pero que también presentan diferencias en sus arreglos de bienestar, valores de género y niveles de desigualdad, pretende estudiar el tiempo total de trabajo (remunerado y no remunerado), dedicado a satisfacer las necesidades de cuidados, identificando los principales factores que, tanto a nivel individual como contextual, pueden estar relacionados a la distribución dentro de los hogares del trabajo no remunerado.

El trabajo empírico se desarrolla a partir de las encuestas de usos del tiempo (España, INE 2010; Argentina, INDEC 2013; Chile, INE 2015; Uruguay, INE 2015). El análisis incidirá en el reparto del trabajo doméstico y de cuidados entre los dos miembros principales de las parejas de doble ingreso.

Los resultados muestran que, aunque en los tres países se mantienen pautas similares, emergen importantes variaciones en los factores explicativos de la distribución de los trabajos, mostrando como las nuevas condiciones sociales han modificado las estrategias de las mujeres para dar respuestas a las necesidades de cuidados. Además, el bajo poder explicativo de los factores microsociales, muestra la relevancia de la construcción de género, las normas y valores culturales. Tanto el mantenimiento de los roles tradicionales de género como la implementación de políticas públicas son elementos fundamentales en explicar como el trabajo de cuidados se distribuye entre mujeres y hombres en los países analizados.

RC55-JS-80.1

DOMINGUEZ, MARIO* (Dpt. Sociologia. Universitat de Barcelona, Spain)

Linking the MICRO and MACRO Indicators of Social Inequalities in Comparative Analysis Among Countries: Provision of Care and Gender Inequality

The transformations in contemporary western societies since the impact of the economic crisis have led to changes in the model of social organization and, specifically, in the forms of provision of care. The weakening of the welfare state, with structural adjustment policies that affect the supply of public services, and the inaccessibility of families to the services offered by the market, has increased family unpaid care work.

The results of recent research show the explanatory weakness of the variables related to microsocial approaches and confirm the need to incorporate the perspective of gender roles and macrosocial factors (structural, institutional and cultural) in the analysis of gender gaps in care work.

How the institutional and cultural factors may influence unpaid work in different directions: how affectthe meaning and magnitude of the effects of individual characteristics in the sexual division of labour; and the incidence of change social policies that affect the structure of employment and provision of public social assistance services.

The objective of the communication is to present the operationalization of a system of social indicators used in the analysis of the impact of these forms of social organization of care and well-being, which increase gender inequalities. The

proposal of social indicators can be used in comparative analyses between different countries taking into account the social dynamics, specificity and comparability of sociohistorical and cultural contexts.

At an empirical level, time use surveys are used comparatively in countries in Europe (Spain) and Latin America (Argentina, Chile and Uruguay).

RC56-679.1

DONA REVECO, CRISTIAN* (University of Nebraska at Omaha, USA)

"Y Lo Tremendo Es Llegar a Chile e Ir a Un Cementerio y Ver En Una Lápida El Nombre De Tu Mamá". Memoria y Visitas Temporales De Exiliados a Chile.

"Y lo tremendo es llegar a Chile e ir a un cementerio y ver en una lápida el nombre de tu mamá". Visitas temporales de exiliados a Chile.

Abstract

Centro esta presentación en un aspecto menos estudiado del proceso del exilio chileno: los recuerdos y reflexiones de las visitas temporales de estos exiliados a Chile en los últimos años de la dictadura y los primeros de la transición a la democracia. El estudio de las vidas de los exiliados chilenos desde la perspectiva de las ciencias sociales ha ido en crecimiento en la última década, aunque comienza ya a fines de la dictadura, con numerosas y relevantes publicaciones. A diferencia de muchos de estos estudios que centran en retornos definitivos o en aspectos políticos del exilio, acá analizo los aspectos cotidianos del regreso temporal a Chile. Me interesa particularmente las construcciones del reencuentro con el país no desde una perspectiva política, sino desde experiencias diarias y de lo que significó el exilio en la pérdida de participación en estas actividades cotidianas. Comienzo presentando los conceptos centrales de "vuelta al hogar" de estos exiliados desde una perspectiva basada en los conceptos de "peregrinaje secular" de Baldassar y de nostalgia de Haage. Luego me centro en la descripción que hacen los exiliados de los cambios cotidianos que ven en Chile con relación al impacto de las políticas impuestas por la dictadura a partir del concepto "paradojas de la modernización" propuesto por el Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo de 1998 y el argumento de Garretón sobre el "tupido velo". Concluyo reflexionando sobre la necesidad de estudiar el exilio como un proceso permanente de quienes decidieron quedarse fuera de Chile o simplemente no pudieron volver al país.

Presentation can be in English if needed.

RC29-354.1

DONATO, STELLAMARINA* (LUMSA University of Rome, Italy)

Mapping Public Policies on Gender-Based Violence Against Women within Diverse Theoretical Approaches. the Cases of Italy and Spain.

Laws and polices aiming at preventing and fighting violence against women (VAW) have populated the daily debate of nation-states. Whether dealing with new elections, as the recent conundrum in Spain, or to economic expenditures, violence is ubiquitous in framing state's political life, citizens' expectations and, broadly, societies in modern times.

Diverse theoretical approaches on gender-based violence fill the narrative of specific actors and help towards the social construction of reality on specific matters.

By exploring diverse theories on gender-based violence, this paper aims to shed light on the development of the terms, laws and policies adopted by Italy and Spain from 1993 to 2015. Starting with the consequences and the resonance of the UN/GA resolution 48/104 of 1993, categorizing VAW in international law (Walby et al., 2017), the study ends with the evolution of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on the issue of women, violence, gender and equality. The paper centers on national sources of law and the respective implementations in the national public policy systems on gender-based violence against women (GB-VAW) in the two Mediterranean countries. Bearing in mind the socio-historical paths of the two nation-states, the final goal of the paper is to investigate why Italy and Spain, two countries with similar contexts, histories and models of public policies in the European area, have developed different public policies and lexical adaptations on GBVAW.

The paper employs a mixed-method approach with a prevalence for qualitative methodology. The final objective is to identify the main theoretical models, critically observing the socio-cultural factors that have given rise to variegated, dissimilar processes of tackling gender-based violence in the two European countries. In conclusion, to evaluate nation states' public policies on the phenomenon, and to compare them, the study uses the index on government response to VAW, created by Weldon and Htun (2013).

RC28-334.4

DONOSO-BRAVO, JAVIER* (Universidad Viña del Mar, Chile)

Movilidad Social Desde Las Clases Populares

La estratificación y la movilidad social son indicadores que nos permiten conocer cómo y bajo qué criterios se distribuyen las oportunidades, bienes y recursos entre los miembros de una determinada sociedad. En las últimas décadas, la sociedad chilena ha experimentado importantes cambios que han supuesto una mejora en las condiciones de vida de los chilenos, aunque en el marco de una persistente desigualdad social. En este contexto, nos interesaba indagar las características actuales de la estructura social chilena actual y, más específicamente, el nivel de movilidad social experimentada por las clases populares. A partir del uso de datos derivados de la encuesta longitudinal desarrollada por el Centro de Estudios de la Cohesión y Conflicto Social (COES) encontramos que las clases populares han experimentado una movilidad educacional ascendente que, en el mejor de los casos, se ha traducido en movilidad de corto alcance.

RC47-576.1

DORAN, MARIE-CHRISTINE* (University of Ottawa, Canada)

PEÑAFIEL, RICARDO (Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada)

New Modes of Youth Political Action and Democracy in the Americas: Chile, México, Colombia, Québec

In the space of barely one year, the Americas underwent no less than four major popular protest movements spearheaded by students. Beginning in June 2011 in Chile with a series of strikes and occupations of universities and secondary schools that generated the largest social protest movement since the 1973 coup, Colombia followed in October with a national university strike and succeeded in derailing a neoliberal plan to reform the education system. In Quebec, the movement followed practically the same course as in its "southern twin" Chile: faced with government intransigence in refusing to recognise student organisations and the legitimacy of the street as a mode of popular participation, the conflict expanded beyond its educational framework to encompass a broad spectrum of the public in transgressive protest movements Finally, to round off that year of student-catalyzed popular revolt the *Yo soy 132* movement erupted in Mexico in May 2012, and denounced the "mass manipulation" of the collusion between politicians and giant media corporations, demanding "free, reasoned and informed" vote. Since then, and for almost a decade, students and youth organizations in these 4 countries have been protagonists of innovative mobilisations for justice, democracy, and more recently against climate, with a cycle of unprecedented high school strikes against climate change that lead to the most massive mobilisation of Quebec's history on September 27 2019. Despite strong criminalisation of their civic action, students nevertheless succeeded in enduringly marking public space and in lending a transnational and transgenerational dimension to new forms of political action and media strategies. Our comparative analysis of these cases aims to show that, despite criminalization, these mobilisations gave birth to a new form of political subjectivation based on a shared fundamental wrong in which important segments of populations identified themselves to the social imaginaries proposed by youth and students.

RC24-283.4

DOS ANJOS, EUDES* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

GONÇALVES, JOSÉ (, Portugal)

Mapping the Dimensions of the Governance of Natural Resources Using a Text-Mining Approach

The way the governance of natural resources – actions to improve the sustainable management of resources, mitigate social and environmental impacts and improve relations with the community – is exercised has implications for sustainability. This research develops a thematic map of this area using a systematic literature review that covers Sociology, Economics, Administration, and Political Science.

The corpus in the systematic literature review is based on the publications indexed on the Web of Science (WoS). Using the keywords Natural Resource* and ((Governance and Corporat *) or CSR it was possible to extract 308 articles. A careful analysis of their titles, keywords and abstracts (e.g., not written in English; CSR with a different meaning than the one used here) led to the final corpus of 162 articles used as input to text mining and topic algorithms.

The results show that this research area is quite heterogeneous, with 9 themes identified: (1) Socially responsible practices; (2) Conflicts between communities and companies/State; (3) Extractive sector, its practices and consequences; (4) Sustainable development actions; (5) Forest management and biodiversity; (6)

Transparency, public participation and consumption; (7) Rights of traditional communities, socioeconomic impacts; (8) Public governance of resources; and (9) Sustainable strategies to improve corporate performance.

Therefore, the article maps the research carried out in the area of natural resource governance, showing that the topics are diverse, but organized around a set of main axes with different weights according to the main research area (e.g., Sociology, Economics). This conclusion allows identifying paths for future research, borderline areas to be explored or synergies between different topics. The conceptual framework of the area allows the future positioning of research in this field, as it reveals the benefits of green practices and the main challenges faced by the State, companies and communities to manage and preserve natural resources.

RC14-170.4

DOS SANTOS, BRUNO MARCO CUER* (Federal University of São Paulo, Brazil)

Notes on Social Representations of Online Intellectuals and Its Methodological Challenges

This abstract aims at discussing methodological difficulties when investigating homologies between intellectual and media fields by its potential 'capital conversion'. Thus, the term "online intellectuals" refers specifically to "media intellectuals" on digital platforms – Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and others – considering the sociology of culture by the social representation of being "media intellectual".

Digital platforms as a field highlights two different methodological aspects: firstly, the selections of relevant time frame to be analyzed. Secondly, relating different specialized and no-specialized vehicles of publications, such as newspapers, magazines, books and digital platforms taken from the limits of a social and relational context which it has been produced.

At same time, digital platforms implies an uninterrupted data production via self-publications and public reactions. For example: an article published by a no-specialized magazine (media pole) may impact on the specialized academic atmosphere (intellectual pole), creating a circle of debates between those zones. In other words: reinforcing intellectual representations of agents who are closer to media in the social space.

Taking these representations objectively requires a crossing of data in order to measure volumes of specific capitals by the social structure which produces social trajectory – thought here in Bourdieu's terms – while controlling the exogenous factors that may justify the position of those agents within the field.

Finally, the methodological tools need to frame structural analysis within the limits of a reflexive sociology, which allows investigating correspondences between intellectual and media on digital platforms.

RC22-JS-34.2

DOS SANTOS, RENAN WILLIAM* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

Catholic Environmental Movements and Its Opponents in Brazil

This paper aims to investigate the mobilization of the Catholic Church in Brazil around the environmental issues and the organized counter-offensive (also coming from the Catholic milieu) that this engagement has been raising in the current national scenario, marked by the conservative rise.

Three main axes ground this analysis: 1) The official Catholic milieu in Brazil; 2) The unofficial catholic actors sympathetic to the environmental agenda; and 3) The catholic countermovements that aim to break the "green wave". The first one is represented by the activism of Brazilian priests and bishops who, based mainly on the guidelines of *Laudato Si*, the Pope Francis' encyclical, seek to theologically encourage the eco-activism. The second one acts outside the institutional influence sphere of the Catholic Church in Brazil and is represented here by the activism of Leonardo Boff. Finally, the third one has as its exponent in the national scenario the famous Plínio de Oliveira Institute (IPCO), a kind of think tank of Brazilian Catholic conservatism.

It is the aim of this discussion: a) to examine the symbolic resources mobilized in each religious circle to motivate environmental awareness; b) to analyze whether the focus is on the theological repertoire or on secular categories; c) to identify the connections between religious identity and environmentalism; d) to recognize the meaning given to the concept "ecologically correct" in each case; e) to explore what conception of "nature" is at stake when it is said that it must be protected; f) to identify the structures and networks mobilized both by ecotheological initiatives and by the countermovements which intend to bar the advance of the green agenda in the religious milieu.

RC22-JS-62.2

DOS SANTOS, RENAN WILLIAM* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

The Articulation between Liberation Christianity and Environmentalism in Leonardo Boff and His Current Religious Opponents in Brazil

Leonardo Boff was one of the founders of liberation theology. His leading role in the Basic ecclesial communities in Brazil and his exhortations that confronted not only social injustice but also the hierarchy of the Catholic church itself, have elevated him to the position of political and religious icon.

His departure from the Catholic clergy in 1992, on the eve of ECO-92, happened at the same time as the ecological agenda was being incorporated into his theological repertoire. Since then, the liberation Christianity which he has been advocated has also increasingly become a Christian environmentalism of liberation.

However, with the current conservative turn of the Brazilian government, groups and movements averse to ecological agendas have gained prominence. Among them is the controversial IPCO - Plinio Correia de Oliveira Institute, an even more conservative dissent from the well-known integralist movement TFP - Tradition, Family and Property.

In its activism, IPCO claims that environmentalism is a Trojan horse hiding communist agents and supporters of liberation theology who want to subvert both political and religious order in Brazil and in the world. Due to his prominence in these themes, Leonardo Boff was chosen by IPCO as one of the main agents to be fought.

The aim of this paper is to analyze the functioning of these anti-environmental and anti-liberation theology networks based on IPCO. Its various publications, public demonstrations, marches, YouTube channels and petitions are the subject of this analysis. Through this data, the main concepts and the connections that IPCO's members draw between different instances of the political and religious arena will be mapped.

RC48-JS-42.2

DOUHAN, HAYAT* (GIGA, Germany)

Framing Mohsen Fikri's Death:

A Comparative Analysis of Mainstream & Alternative Media

On the 28th October 2016, Al Hoceima has witnessed a horrific incident as a fish-seller was crushed to death by a garbage compactor while trying to retrieve his confiscated merchandise. Given the incident and the specificities of the region, this incident has sparked a set of protests in the Rif region, which became known as the "Hirak". This latter has attracted the attention of different media outlets at the national and international level. This thesis tends to look at the dialectics of Moroccan online mainstream and alternative media representations of Mohsen Fikri's death and, therefore, the Hirak. It examines how each media formation, mainstream and alternative, have framed the target incident. Drawing on the comparison between the two media representations, the paper also evaluates the nature of the relationship between online mainstream and alternative media in terms of their framings of the incident. Based on a comparative framing analysis, it is surprisingly found that online mainstream and alternative media converged in using a set of similar frames namely, state visibility, call for accountability and attribution of responsibility. However, they diverged in using various framing strategies and, therefore, providing different representations of the target incident. Mainstream media have used the episodic framing of Mohsen Fikri to de-dramatize the incident, mitigate the public outrage and disclaim the responsibility of the state apparatuses. By contrast, citizen journalists made the best use of thematic framing to contextualize the incident within the 'troubled' history between the region and the central state with the aim of mobilizing people and making the state accountable for the incident.

RC39-499.4

DOWBOR, MONIKA* (Universidad de Vale do Rio dos Sinos, Brazil)

RESENDE, ROBERTA (Unisinos, Brazil)

RUSCHEINSKY, ALOISIO (Ruscheinsky, Brazil)

MACHADO, FREDERICO VIANA (Universidade do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

TREIS, MANOELLA (Unisinos, Brazil)

DRESCH, RODRIGO (UNIVERSIDADE DO VALE DO RIO DOS SINOS - UNISINOS, Brazil)

AMARAL, IGOR (Unisinos, Brazil)

The Institutional (Dis)Arrangement in the Case of Rio Doce Technological Disaster

The out-of-court agreement between the Brazilian State and the companies responsible for the burst of the Fundão mineral tailings dam in the city of Mariana in November 2015, which caused one of the world's largest technological disasters, resulted in an innovative governance arrangement in charge of action s to compensate violated rights and rebuild communities and environment along . A body composed of public entities (Interfederative Committee - CIF) was created to deliberate and monitor the 42 socioeconomic and socio-environmental programs. Their implementation would be carried out by the Renova Foundation, a private organization created especially for this purpose by the companies responsible for the disaster . Despite the strong Brazilian tradition of community participation, the initial arrangement did not involve affected and their organizations. This paper aims to describe, on the one hand, what were the results of this arrangement in terms of programs implementation, and on the other illuminate the mechanisms that facilitate and hinder the products and services delivery to the affected population. From the theoretical-analytical point of view, it seeks to contribute to the debate on governance patterns with attention to interactions with those that are not institutionalized in the institutional arrangements. The study is based on the analysis of Renova's reports, documents' analysis and interviews with the actors involved in CIF, Renova Foundation and civil society actors. The results suggest that compensation measures have not been implemented, as most of Renova's actions focused on the phase which the public policy literature calls policy formulation, locked by institutional and legal mechanisms of the arrangement.

RC47-585.3

DOWBOR, MONIKA* (Universidad de Vale do Rio dos Sinos, Brazil)

FERRARINI, ADRIANE (UNISINOS, Brazil)

OLIVEIRA, GUSTAVO (Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos, Brazil)

¿Qué Hacen Los Movimientos Sociales Cuando Dejan La Escena? Una Contribución Analítica Sobre Latencia y Trabajo Desde El Sur e La Economía Solidaria

Por un lado, las teorías delos movimientos sociales tienen su núcleo gravitacional en el Norte geopolítico y sociológico y, por otro, el Sur es el lugar de la producción de conocimiento sobre la Economía Solidaria (ES). Las teorías de los movimientos sociales centradas en las interacciones de los actores con el Estado, y más específicamente la del Proceso Político, crearon enfoques poderosos para analizar el carácter de confrontación y extrainstitucional; y más recientemente incorporaron acciones cooperativas a través de diversas formas de institucionalización. La robustez teórico-analítica de la fase visible de los movimientos no estuvo acompañada por el desarrollo concomitante de la fase de sus latencias. La pregunta "¿qué hacen los movimientos cuando dejan la escena?" quedó a la deriva en las dimensiones teórico-analítica y empírica. Planteamos que la acción política de varios actores y la construcción teóricade la ES pueden fertilizar el análisis de los movimientos y, en particular, resignificar la fase de latencia de dos maneras. Primero, puede enseñar el potencial políticamente transformador de esta fase de supuesta invisibilidad y, en este sentido, percibirlo como una política cotidiana a partir del trabajo asociado, la solidaridad comunitaria y la integración con la esfera doméstica. En segundo lugar, la fertilización de la ES puede hacerse desde la perspectiva del Sur. Desde la deconstrucción de monoculturas de producción, conocimiento y escala, la sociología de las emergencias permite comprender la ES en su riqueza y diversidad, en la que la solidaridad social no es inferior a la delEstado, lo local no es inferior a lo global, el conocimiento práctico no es inferior al científico. Para demostrar tal fertilización, se revisará la literatura latinoamericana sobre ES, trayendo así categorías, conceptos, mecanismos y procesos para comprender qué hacen los movimientos cuando no se movilizan directamente en interacciones con el Estado.

RC28-336.2

DRAEGER, JASCHA* (GESIS, Germany)

RODRÍGUEZ SÁNCHEZ, ALEJANDRA (Berlin Graduate School of Social Sciences, Germany)

The Role of Missing or Wrong Knowledge for Social Stratification at the Transition to Secondary School in Germany

In this paper, we assess 1) whether knowledge about the transition rules to secondary school tracks in Germany is socially stratified and 2) whether this stratification of knowledge contributes to social stratification in the transition rates. The rules for the transition vary by federal state. Among other things, the track recommendation is binding in some federal states, while only an orientation for parents in others. Moreover, the requirements to get a recommendation for the academic track vary.

We argue that lacking knowledge or wrong beliefs about these rules may result in a primary or secondary effect of social origin, depending on the institutional context. In federal states where recommendations are binding, mistaken information may result in primary effects of social origin because parents may put too little effort or may be discouraged by erroneously over-estimating requirements. In states where recommendations are non-binding, mistaken information may result in secondary effects of social origin because parents may interpret the difference between the performance of their child and their expected requirements as an indicator of their child's probability to succeed.

We make use of the German National Educational Panel Study to test these hypotheses. Parents with low education are more likely to have mistaken information on whether recommendations are binding and over-estimate requirements. We find that children of parents who have mistaken information about the rules for transition are less likely to get a recommendation for the academic track and are less likely to attend the academic track after elementary school in all federal states. Children of parents who over-estimate requirements are less likely to attend a more ambitious track than recommended in federal states where recommendations are non-binding. Yet, while differences in knowledge contribute to social stratification in the transition to secondary school, they play only a minor role.

RC28-326.1

DRAEGER, JASCHA* (GESIS, Germany)

The Role of Parental Wealth in Adolescents' Educational Pathways in Germany

In this paper, I trace educational pathways and school-to-work transitions of German adolescents from their teenage years to their early twenties and evaluate how these pathways are stratified by their parents' wealth. Social stratification by parental wealth may occur at several stages in adolescents' educational pathways, even though almost all educational pathways are free of tuition fees in Germany.

The attendance of the different secondary school tracks (first stage) may be stratified because parental wealth may foster educational achievement through additional investments and parents may anticipate later costs of education. For adolescents pathways through secondary school and their highest secondary school graduation (second stage) and their transitions after graduation from secondary school (third stage), parental wealth may become even more important because alternatives outside of the educational system become feasible. The *purchasing function* of wealth may relieve adolescents from the burden to earn their living instead of continuing education. The *insurance function* of wealth may allow them to make riskier decisions.

I use data of the German National Educational Panel Study and apply sequence analysis to adolescents' educational pathways to test these hypotheses. I find stratification by parents' wealth at all three stages:

Adolescents with wealthy parents are more likely to attend the highest secondary school track.

They are more likely to get a higher secondary school qualification and are less likely to get a lower qualification than their initial school track would result in.

The few remaining adolescents with wealthy parents and a low secondary school qualification are more likely to start vocational training and finish it successfully than their less wealthy peers. Adolescents with wealthy parents and a high secondary school qualification are more likely to enter university than their less wealthy peers with the same qualification.

RC35-446.1

DREHER, JOCHEN* (University of Konstanz, Germany)

Towards a Phenomenology of Power

Against frequent criticisms towards the phenomenological paradigm in the social sciences with respect to an alleged "oblivion of power" (Zygmund Bauman, Jürgen Habermas, Pierre Bourdieu), this paper presents reflections on a new phenomenology of power. I will reject this criticism by demonstrating the specific potential specifically of Alfred Schutz's theory of the life-world including his the-

ory of relevance, also following Peter L. Berger's and Thomas Luckmann's social constructivism to conceptualize the phenomenon of power with reference to the subjectivity of the individual actor. In my presentation, I will disable this accusation and demonstrate that the pragmatic theory of the life-world, and in this context that especially the theory of relevance has the potential to explain processes of power constitution within the tension between subjective experience and objective construction of the social world. I will show how the phenomenological concept of relevance functions as a regulative principle for the construction of reality, as it structures and organizes the correlation of objectified knowledge and the experience of the individual actor. Accordingly, I will argue that a theoretical concept of power based on the definition of relevance can capture the unique dynamic and process of power constitution within the relation of the objective world and the subjectivity of the individual actor.

RC23-277.3

DRUGOVA, ELENA* (Tyumen State University, Russian Federation)

Human Resources Management in Leading Russian Universities:

Rise, Fall... and Rise Again?

In 2013, the Russian national higher education excellence program "Project 5-100" was launched. It is aimed to promote Russian universities to get into the first hundred positions of the global universities' rankings. As a part of the road-maps of the universities - members of excellence program, Human Resources Development (HRD) Units establishment became a governmental requirement. It became a novel and unusual experience for Russian universities. This requirement is in line with the trend of universities corporatization and academic managerialism. Such governmental influence toward the universities internal policies is seen as a part of the processes of performance-based funding increase and universities freedom decrease. This research answers the question about main trends of development of the human resource management in leading Russian universities, the stages that were passed since 2013, the problems that were faced, and the new directions that emerged in the last years in this new area of university management. To answer this question, the survey of the members of the HRD departments in 10 leading Russian universities was conducted, and interviews with the heads of this HRD departments were held. The universities that were chosen are all members of the "Project 5-100" excellence program. Fieldwork is still in progress, but for now results show that: 1) HRD departments were mostly created as a part of the excellence program roadmaps, they served its needs and have a low level of independence; 2) dominating part of universities still doesn't have they own articulated HR policy and strategy; 3) after the change of the governmental requirements, three groups of HRD departments in universities can be observed: a) units in a rudimentary imitation state; b) units that try to find new goals and directions; c) strong units with articulated HR strategy and diverse range of activities.

RC46-570.3

DU TOIT, DAVID* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

At Your Service Madam: A Sociological Investigation into the Rise of the Gig-Economy and the Need for on-Demand Domestic Service in South Africa

The growth of an on-demand gig-economy, where digital connectivity and tech-savvy individuals increasingly purchase goods and services online, have influenced the rise in online domestic service platforms. Through online apps, clients can access and buy all types of domestic services such as housecleaning, cooking, caring and laundry services that offer accessible, affordable and flexible domestic services to maintain a healthy work-family balance. It is easy, convenient and service quality control occurs through ratings and review systems. These on-demand domestic services are especially popular among the rising middle-class in developing nations such as Kenya, India, and Mexico. In South Africa, SweepSouth and Domestly provide domestic cleaning services to clients in affluent suburbs. Launched in 2013 and 2015 respectively, SweepSouth and Domestly are considered to be the Uber of housecleaning, where clients are connected to thousands of registered trained domestic workers, mostly black African women. In a step-by-step process, clients specify the location of their dwelling, and specific cleaning duties required. These specification are linked to an estimated number of hours and price, of which the firm extracts some profit. Dates and time-slots are selected, after which a domestic worker is linked to a client and a short biography with past reviews from former clients of the domestic worker appears. Cleaning sessions can be booked again, rescheduled or cancelled on the go with safe and cashless payment. Why people are using these on-demand domestic services in a country where domestic workers are the norm is not fully understood. Based on qualitative interviews with clients using these services, several factors contribute to its usage. Among others, are unpredictable work or travel schedules, the flexibility in choosing duties and payment options, and the avoidance of any contractual commitments that come with traditional domestic service.

RC19-237.1

DUARTE RECALDE, LILIANA ROCÍO* (FACSO, Universidad Nacional de Asunción, Paraguay)

Análisis De Los Condicionantes Electorales De La Expansión Del Programa Tekoporã En Paraguay

Los programas de transferencias monetarias condicionadas (TMC) vigentes en América Latina han sido analizados ampliamente en términos de sus vínculos con las dinámicas electorales nacionales y subnacionales, si bien la literatura no alcanza conclusiones consensuadas acerca de la dirección que tienen esos efectos o el peso de los condicionantes. Por otra parte, la amplia literatura desarrollada se ha centrado en el estudio de los casos de mayor visibilidad en el continente, donde la extensión y duración de sus programas de TMC ha hecho factible sus análisis. El presente trabajo contribuye a la comprensión acerca de los condicionantes electorales para la expansión de estos programas a través del análisis del programa Tekoporã en Paraguay a nivel municipal, caso que no ha sido estudiado desde esa perspectiva. Se pondrá a prueba las diversas hipótesis planteadas en la literatura existente para el continente a partir de la observación de los patrones de difusión de Tekoporã en el territorio paraguayo hasta alcanzar presencia en la totalidad de los distritos en el año 2017, apuntando a identificar particularidades de este sistema político como condiciones de alcance para la elaboración teórica acerca de patrones de implementación de programas TMC en el continente.

RC25-309.1

DUDINA, VICTORIA* (St. Petersburg State University, Russia)

Online Communities As a Platform for Discussing Stigma and Discrimination of People Living with HIV/AIDS in Healthcare Settings

HIV is a highly stigmatized disease in many countries, including Russia. In the Russian-language Internet, there are many online communities where people living with HIV (PLHIV) can discuss their problems anonymously with their peers. The purpose of our research was to reveal how online platforms shape the discussions of stigma and discrimination of PLHIV in healthcare settings. Through the application of qualitative research methods to online discussion forums, we focused on different aspects of discussions of hiding one's HIV status in healthcare settings in order to understand the cultural contexts of stigmatization and discrimination. Data were collected through Russian-language web forums for PLHIV. We found that the concealment of HIV status is the most often discussed aspect of stigma and discrimination. Concealing HIV-status in healthcare settings is connected with the fear of healthcare providers' disclosure of patients' HIV diagnosis, fear of being denied or receiving lower quality medical care and fear of direct stigmatization from healthcare providers. We revealed several typical discursive strategies of PLHIV dealing with stigma. Discussions around concealing one's HIV status show that some users normalize the concealment of HIV status and discrimination practices, which indicates the high level of internalized stigma. Other users treat the concealment of HIV status from healthcare providers as inappropriate behavior and discuss different forms of resistance and advocacy. We showed that online health communities play an important role in the discussions of stigma and discrimination. Research of online discussions can facilitate the study of populations vulnerable to stigmatization and makes it possible to identify hidden aspects of discrimination practices and discourse. The research was supported by RFBR, project number 18-013-00726.

RC15-180.4

DUDINA, VICTORIA* (St. Petersburg State University, Russia)

Self-Management of Stress at Work and in Everyday Life in the Context of Pharmaceuticalization

Self-management of stress in a modern society increasingly relies on the use of pharmaceuticals. Pharmaceuticalization of stress is closely connected with the widespread of online communities and internet resources where people can discuss health problems, health care, and different medications. The purpose of our research was to describe how internet users discuss stress and stress-related health problems at work and in everyday life, how they justify the need for taking medications including sedatives and what role professional medical knowledge and peer-generated health information play in this process. We analyzed Russian-language internet resources dedicated to the discussion of stress and sedatives; we sampled 13 online resources (thematic forums and online discussions) and then sampled about 800 comments for deeper analysis. As a result of inductive and deductive coding of these texts, we identified some patterns of taking pharmaceuticals in the workplace and in everyday life: self-prescription of pharmaceuticals; taking pharmaceuticals as an additional way to non-pharmacological methods of getting rid of stress; taking pharmaceuticals prescribed by health care provider; taking pharmaceuticals advised by peers. These patterns differ in ways of self-medication and with respect to professional medical help. We revealed that some users take pharmaceuticals not for medical purposes but

as a means to meet rigorous standards of performance imposed by labor market or by household duties. Online discussions provide these users not only information about pharmaceuticals for stress management but also information about personal medication experiences of others and support form users experiencing similar problems. Our research has some limitations. We did not estimate how the identified patterns of taking pharmaceuticals are associated with broad social context and with the characteristics of the users themselves, and also we did not estimate the prevalence of identified patterns. The research was supported by RFBR, project number 18-013-00726.

RC36-460.3

DUEÑAS RELLO, ERIK* (,)
SANTIAGO, JOSE (,)

Alienación y Absurdo En La Juventud Española En Tiempos De Crisis. De La Teoría a La Investigación Empírica.

La obra de Hartmurt Rosa ha renovado el interés de la sociología por la alienación y ha abierto el horizonte para desarrollar una sociología de la relación con el mundo que ha sido orillada por la sociología dominante. Este alegato por una sociología de la relación con el mundo posibilita extender el análisis sociológico al estudio de cuestiones socio-existenciales otrora poco atendidas. Con esta comunicación, queremos profundizar en esta línea de investigación con un planteamiento en el que retomamos la categoría del absurdo para acceder al extrañamiento que experimentan los individuos en tiempos de crisis.

La idea del absurdo permite indagar en la cualidad y los efectos de las relaciones entre mundo e individuo, al poner el foco en la interrelación entre las contradicciones estructurales y los procesos de extrañamiento vividos por sujetos que imputarían una carencia de sentido a estas contradicciones, experimentándolas como episodios absurdos. La ausencia de un sentido percibido por el sujeto en su relación con el mundo supondría un *extrañamiento* en el que se experimentarían procesos de cuestionamiento del mundo y de sí mismo, derivando en problemas socioemocionales de angustia o retraimiento.

Ilustraremos nuestro planteamiento teórico gracias a una investigación empírica realizada en España en 2019 mediante entrevistas en profundidad individuales y grupales a un total de 43 jóvenes en situación de precariedad económica, con edades entre 25 y 35 años, hombres y mujeres y procedentes de diversas clases sociales. Esta investigación se realizó en el marco del Proyecto de investigación VULSOCU financiado por el Ministerio de Economía, industria y competitividad de España.

RC48-602.3

DUENAS-CID, DAVID* (Kozminski University, Poland)

Internet Voting and Trust, an Open Debate

The growing popularity of ICT use for government purposes brings along certain threats (Zhao and Zhao, 2010) that are affecting the social perception on its suitability (Alzahrani et al., 2017), putting trust as the cornerstone of the social development of e-government (Gefen, 2000; Gefen et al., 2005). According to Rieder and Simon (2016), trust has always played a key role in building and maintaining social order (Hacking and Shapin, 1995) but its very definition is subject to changes. Systems of trust are not fixed and the conceptions of whom to trust, what to trust or under which circumstances, are mutable in time.

Even if there are many countries where citizens do not trust in the use of online services and e-Government applications, others (e.g. Estonia) have high degrees of trust in e-Government. For Governments, aiming to improve the quality of the services provided, increasing the trust of citizens in their interaction systems is of significant interest. For citizens, being able to trust in the systems provided by the Governments plays a central role on their keenness to its use. In this interaction there is still a gap that will be explored in this presentation: namely, why do people trust or distrust in voting technologies?

RC24-285.2

DUHART, DANIEL* (Consultant, Chile)

¿Descentrando Lo Material? El Contenido Espiritual En Los Discursos Latinoamericanos De Transición Civilizatoria Como Semánticas Emergentes Para La Construcción Del Orden Social Deseado

En el marco de la exploración de nuevas formas de 'pensar, sentir y actuar' para la superación de dinámicas reproductoras de insustentabilidad, esta ponencia presenta un análisis del contenido espiritual detectado en los discursos latinoamericanos de transición civilizatoria (Escobar, 2016; Beling et al, 2017), reflexionado sobre su capacidad para convertirse en dinamizador de movimientos de transición. Este análisis se basa en un estudio de las estructuras narrativas y argumentativas en una muestra de discursos intelectuales latinoamericanos, identificando los tipos de articulación emergente entre contenidos espirituales y

materiales, relevando innovaciones semánticas que buscan (o reclaman) nuevos 'referentes de certidumbre' para la construcción del 'orden social deseado'. En este proceso se analizan las tensiones ente dinámicas de resistencia, reacción y resonancia, en cuanto discursos de transición societal y su carácter 'emergente', mapeando el contenido de acuerdo con su grado de coherencia material/espiritual y su nivel de 'resonancia' mutua (Rosa, 2015). Este análisis sirve luego de base para una discusión acerca de las implicancias para procesos de transformación socio-ecológica de la nueva semántica detectada, y los grados en que permitiría superar la dicotomía entre lo moderno y lo tradicional en que se entramparía la discusión latinoamericana sobre cambio social, destacando el potencial 'transformativo' que posibilitaría la conexión creativa que estos discursos explorarían y promoverían entre un contenido espiritual y el proceso de construcción de civilización. En este sentido, si en la crisis contemporánea se presentan dinámicas de aceleración de procesos desestabilizadores, un proceso contrario y más intenso de aceleración de dinámicas constructivas parecería ser necesario para revertirlo, en la cual un contenido espiritual podría tener un rol creativo y dinamizador. ¿Pero qué tipos de contenido espiritual generarían esta dinámica? ¿De qué formas se acoplarían con un contenido material? ¿Cómo y dónde se podrían observar? Estas son algunas preguntas que la ponencia buscaría explorar.

RC40-502.4

DUPUIS, MELANIE* (Pace University, USA)

Neoliberal or Niche?: The Role of Non-Profit Actors in Afns

Community Farms, Food Policy Organizations and other food non-profits have emerged as major actors in the creation and management of alternative food networks. Through interviews and examination of publicly-available data, I explore the missions of these organizations, whether they are meeting those missions, and how they could more effectively fulfill their missions. In particular, I will focus on the current transition of these organizations to further a more socially just and inclusive alternative food system, asking whether non-profit structure is intrinsically "neoliberal" or can play a strong transformative "niche" role toward a more socially just alternative food system.

RC51-623.1

DURAN FLORES, MA JUDIT* (UADEC-CEIICH-UNAM, Mexico)

Consecuencias Del Estrés Sociocultural En El Sistema Psico-Neuro-Inmuno-Endocrinológico (SPNIE) En El Proceso De Envejecimiento De Las Mujeres y Los Hombres

El objetivo de esta investigación está dirigido a que mujeres y hombres en proceso de envejecimiento conozcan las importantes repercusiones que tiene la generación de estrés crónico (presente en la mayoría de relaciones interpersonales disfuncionales que ellas y ellos establecen) en los diferentes órganos y sistemas del organismo humano y entenderlo de esta manera como una problemática compleja, que puede estar presente en las diferentes etapas del ciclo vital y afectar el bienestar y la calidad de vida en dicha población.

Metodología compleja -postulados de la Sociocibernética y la Cibercultur@- en la investigación de un fenómeno sistémico *biopsicosociocultural* como lo es el proceso de envejecimiento de las mujeres y los hombres. Tres talleres de Investigación-Acción-Participativa (IAP). La población observada es un grupo de 106 participantes, edades 20-39 y 40-60 años.

Conclusiones: Las y los participantes del trabajo de campo grupal IAP, reflexionaron, entendieron y conocieron acerca de que mente y cuerpo son una estructura física unitaria, en la cual, el organismo funciona como una red de sistemas en interacción dinámica continua con el entorno que le rodea, la cual, se ve afectada por la generación de estrés crónico (sociocultural) con importantes repercusiones en el proceso salud-enfermedad de mujeres y hombres en proceso de envejecimiento, esto hace extremadamente complejo el enfoque tanto desde la biología, la psicología, la sociología y la medicina. Para que la salud de la persona se mantenga con una buena calidad de vida, tal proceso deberá ser valorado como un fenómeno Socio-*psico-neuro-inmuno-endocrinológico (SPNIE)* e interdisciplinar.

RC48-JS-78.4

DURAN MATUTE, INES* (Benemerita Universidad Autonoma de Puebla, Mexico)

Re-Thinking Democracy from below and to the Left

What is 'democracy'? The rise of authoritarian capitalism and reactionary populism is revealing that democracy is merely a rhetoric set by neoliberal governance. 'Democracy' acts as an epistemological frame reinforcing social, economic, political and cultural structures transnationally while shaping lives and territories locally. Racism, in this way, is being perpetuated and renewed from the global to the local, deceptively enmeshing peoples' lives deeply into structures of power, meanings and representations. However, people more than ever are challenging such a maneuver that sustains a racist, classist, and patriarchal capitalist system. In Mexico, once again, indigenous peoples are showing us why liberal democracy

is a hoax and how can we build other forms of governance. In the context of the Mexican presidential elections of 2018, the *Congreso Nacional Indígena (CNI)* and *Ejército Zapatista de Liberación Nacional (EZLN)* established the *Concejo Indígena de Gobierno (CIG)* to build new social relations that will renew democratic paths and promote self-government. Since then, they have been asking people, organizations and social movements to join them and organize; they are establishing networks of resistance and rebellion with the Mexican civil society, but also they are weaving transnational networks to dialogue and start paths of collaboration that could dismantle capitalism and spread *another* democratization worldwide. From a scholar-activist position, in this paper I reflect on the kind of 'democracy' the CNI/CIG/EZLN is promoting; are they talking about a 'democracy from below', or a subaltern, radical or confederated democracy? How does it differ from the rhetoric of democracy set by neoliberal governance? What are the potential and limits of their global proposal? The aim is to ponder the prior knowledge of the field and underline the theoretical contributions that indigenous peoples and their networks are doing to construct a real democracy without hierarchies.

RC23-275.3

DURNOVA, ANNA* (Faculty of Social Sciences, Czech Republic)
HEJZLAROVA, EVA (Charles University, Czech Republic)

Producing Expertise on Birth: Analyzing the Emotional Context of the Ignorance- Knowledge Nexus.

We analyzed the recent debate on a 'midwife assisted home birth' in the Czech Republic through analysis of media coverage from 2002 onward and the analysis of all official statements released on the topic of birth between 2002 and 2019. We chose the Czech debate for a number of reasons: first, the debate over this health care choice elevated to a highly tensed public controversy, having a prominent position in the media. Second, we argue that the debate among experts raise interesting questions about whether and how expertise relates to emotional experiences, individual assessment of situation, and the area of birth seems to be ideal site to study this.

There are in general two views on the choice over where to give birth. The first view is that this is a choice managed by the obstetricians, having support in professional codes of conduct supported by science as well as a long-term quality of the obstetrics in the country. The second view is that birth is a highly personal, emotion-loaded practice where the bodily and emotional integrity of women should be both supported and followed as the primary indicator of the birthing process. This indicator is at the same time seen as the core of the expertise. This second view is advanced by midwives homebirth activists grouped in various nonprofits as well as by some legal advisory. In a nutshell, we see interplays of science and ignorance on both sides of the debate and we are interested in the specific relations between both concepts. Both groups see their proposition as science-based and we focus on the way science is interrelated with individual experience. We argue through this case for a need of furthering the concept of expertise as a dynamic area where fact-based information interacts with emotional context of these facts.

RC25-JS-84.3

DUTTA, CHANDRABALI* (HIRALAL MAZUMDAR MEMORIAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, India)

Breaking the Patriarchal Hegemony and a Shift to 'Gender-Neutral Language' in Indian Advertisements- a Real Bold Step?

Language in India as both a 'cultural practice' and 'cultural representation' not only mediates our knowledge of the world and carries on our lives and relationships but also is central in crafting our identities including gendered identity. It has long been noted that gender is continually constructed, reconstructed and represented in diverse forms of media such as advertising, women's magazines, films and soap operas primarily through language. Moreover, language used in Indian media has often portrayed gender stereotypes and supported gender violence, which is not identified and addressed offensive because of the prevailing 'culture of silence' ideology. Commercial advertisements have mostly portrayed women and girls as objects or more specifically 'sex objects', which is further accentuated by the use of gendered language, found in the captions and jingles of these ads. However, with recent developments of gender-neutral language and behaviour, the attitudes of the ad makers have questioned the hegemony of patriarchal thoughts. Language is nowadays used not for projecting and promoting gender bias but also for resisting actions and behaviours that support gender violence. Given this backdrop, this paper attempts to focus linguistically on ten television advertisements of recent times that portray society's changing attitude to the normative expectations of women and men. Thus with the help of in-depth content analysis of advertisements of Ariel detergent, Nirma washing powder, Airtel mobile network, Tanishq jewellery, Vogue Empower, Havells Home Appliances, Horlicks health drink, Reebok shoes, Nihar Hair Oil, Hamam Body soap the researcher has aimed to bring into light how language is now upholding the essence of 'degendering'. Hence, detailed discussion regarding the transformation

in the world of advertisements in today's fast-paced globalized era will emphasize how media in general and advertisements in particular serve as a tool to prevent gender violence in 21st century India.

RC53-654.1

DUTTA, CHANDRABALI* (HIRALAL MAZUMDAR MEMORIAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, India)

Parenting, Language Development & Everyday Life Experiences of Children: An Account of Intersectional Inequality in Kolkata

The age-old proverb that a whole community is required to raise a child is somehow best reflected and supported by the practice of parenting. Parent-child relationship is not only the most beautiful and intense one, but it also confers upon the parents the everyday responsibility of ensuring a healthy and favourable environment for the child's overall development. It is commonly believed that linguistic development of children is as much important as sensory awareness and fine motor skills are. Learning language during the early years not only facilitate a child to communicate and socialize but also enable them to participate in cultural learning as well as in crafting their identity. What children observe and experience in everyday life from their parents, have immense impact on them throughout their life. But unfortunately, these everyday life experiences including the linguistic usage of children as well as their parents are not universal, homogeneous and identical. Among others, this particular position is also supported by Basil Bernstein (1971) notable educationist and sociolinguist. Realistically speaking, there are numerous intersectional inequalities in the experiences of children's linguistic acquisition and development. Given this backdrop, through in-depth qualitative interviewing of twenty children, ten from urban slums of Kolkata and ten from non-slum areas of Kolkata aged 8-15 years and respectively their twenty parents, this paper attempts to explore how differential and unequal socio-cultural environment of children and their parents intersect with other social forces like locality, education, occupation, income, gender etc. and influence the process of language learning and its usage in everyday life.

WG05-702.5

DUTTA, KHUSHBOO* (BBAU,lucknow, India)

Environment and New Tourism

Title : ENVIRONMENT AND NEW TOURISM

Changes in lifestyles, in search for different experiences and adventures have paved way to a new kind of tourism i.e. "New Tourism". In order to meet the expectations of the 'new traveler' new frontiers which are different from the traditionally perceived are evolving these days. 'New tourists' are environmentally sensitive, respectful towards culture of the host and learn from experiences at the destination. They are no more inactive guests who are mere spectators. They equally participate in the activities involved at the tourist destinations. They resort to sustainable tourist practices that are economically viable and socially responsible. Tourism often brings with it environmental degradation and new tourism tries to overcome such challenges. New tourism aims at engaging both tourist and host promote sustainability. It aims that technologies and measures used are environmentally sounder. Need for more experienced tourists, use of ecological materials, installation of renewable sources of energy, etc. are some of the issues being addressed in this 'new' kind of tourism. Hence, my paper is an attempt to describe issues of 'new tourism' from environmental and sociological perspective.

Key words: New tourism, sustainable, new traveler, environment

RC08-95.1

DWYER, TOM* (University of Campinas, Brazil)

Preparing for ISA'S 75TH Anniversary – Revisiting 'a Brief History of the ISA'

Jennifer Platt's 'A Brief History of the ISA 1948-1997' (1998, Montreal, ISA) provides a meticulous and detailed analysis of the organizational, administrative and geopolitical dimensions of ISA's foundation and transformations over its first half a century. Professor Platt concluded her publication: "It is not easy to evaluate ISA's success in promoting the internationalisation of sociology.... The conception of its mission has changed from the diffusion of Western sociology to one which recognizes the value of work in other traditions: concomitantly the emphasis has shifted away from the Cold War divide as one key bridge…. It remains to be seen how the ISA will develop over its second 50 years." (Platt, 1998, 56-57)

The paper will examine each area raised in Prof. Plattt's publication, observing changes and continuities with regards: organization, membership, activities, administration and finance, membership, gender, nationality, migration and identity. The empirical base to this paper will be built up by updating the ten statistical tables and two lists in the appendices of Prof. Platt's publication, supplemented by interviews and a literature review. With regards the key question left open by Platt – internationalization - the paper will detail trends, and examine policies and initiatives adopted by ISA, especially those related to opening up

space for the global South. Additionally the paper will raise questions around ISA's openness to disciplines and themes external to the sociological tradition, as well as the connection to the wider movement of ideas.

This author of this proposal has accepted current ISA president Sari Hanafi's invitation to bring up-to-date Professor Platt's report for the World Sociology Conference in Melbourne in 2022, and wagers that the final result will be much enriched through opening up a dialogue with specialists from the research committee on the history of sociology, and those present at the session.

RC34-443.2

DWYER, TOM* (University of Campinas, Brazil)

Southern Meets Northern Sociology: Contributions from the Sociology of Youth in the Brics Countries.

Rather than postulate "Southern Epistemologies" the "Handbook of the Sociology of Youth in the BRICS Countries", 2018 (Singapore, World Scientific) is the product of some new 'sociological practices' in the South. Organized by the sociological associations of Brazil, Russia, India China and South Africa, it examines 40% of the World's youth in some 1,100 pages. It provides a bridge to and a counterpoint for 'Northern sociology' based on approximately 10% of humanity. (Connell, 2007) The handbook has three objectives: to allow sociologists in the BRICS countries to develop better understanding of each others' societies and youth sociologies, to contribute to making youth sociology more universal and to theory development.

Each of the four questions posed in the timely 'call for papers' will be examined closely. First the use, throughout the handbook, of theories and methodologies originally developed in the North permits dialogue. Common issues related to development theory, or to post-industrialism - where the use of the Internet demonstrates various isomorphic features - emerge. Other notions, like school-to-work transition, or Erikson's moratorium may not. Second, sociologists in countries ruled (say) by authoritarian regimes, or involved in national liberation struggles, work under a range of constraints and taboos under-appreciated in the older democracies. Third, northern journals, publishing houses and data bases may be accused of barring scientific progress because of the way they treat issues that lie outside 'Northern perspectives'. Fourth, research projects that involve North-South collaboration may hide different objectives, e.g. to train Southern sociologists in Northern theories. Such efforts are often asymmetrical, since the South has extremely limited resources to do the reverse.

The paper concludes by suggesting the wider adoption of a model of scientific cooperation based in BRICS principles: sovereignty, equality and win-win, which lies at the base of the BRICS youth sociology handbook.

E

RC22-253.4

EBALLO, MIA* (De La Salle University, Philippines)

Expressions of Piety to Our Lady of Penafrancia

The Philippines is currently preparing its 500 years of Christianity in 2020. This fact is marked by various faith expressions that in the long run has intertwined with our unique Filipino culture most especially in our expression of popular piety and devotion. This paper on explores distinct expressions of popular piety to the Blessed Virgin Mary under the title Our Lady of Penafrancia. Specifically, it will look into how the devotees express their devotion through symbols that emerged in the passing of time. It also explores how their expressions of piety are able to exemplify signs of discipleship and how the original, distinct or unique traditions of this devotion preserved, enhanced and renewed through the years.

RC22-267.3

EBALLO, MIA* (De La Salle University, Philippines)

EBALLO, ARVIN (Institute of Religion, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines)

Understanding Chaplaincy in the Service of the Local Government Units in the Philippines

Chaplains are identified as a spiritual representative attached to either a religious or secular institutions. While chaplaincy has been traditionally linked with clergymen who are representative of the Christian faith, the term chaplaincy is now used for individuals from any faith, even lay. They may or may not be certified, with theological background, ordained or commissioned by particular denomination. . This paper explores the ministry of the accredited chaplains that services local government units in the Philippines and the impact it brings to the government workers who are dispensing services to the people. Here, I am hypothesizing that chaplaincy services rendered by the organization provides valuable contribution to the integrity which is understood as 'wholeness' or completeness, as consistency and coherence of principles of values in government service. In the conduct of interview, indicators derived from Republic Act No. 6713 shall be the basis for assessing the impact. FGDs to chaplains and representative of LGUs in the data gathering will also be conducted.

RC30-374.3

EBERHARDT, ROBERTA* (, Brazil)

Relations of Paid Domestic Work in Brazil

The focus of our study (still under development) is to analyze domestic employment relationships in Brazil and Porto Alegre Metropolitan Region. The main objective is to understand how the daily relationship between employers and domestic workers occurs after the large legislative and socioeconomic changes that occurred in the last decade, trying to answer if recent changes that affected the category of domestic workers were able to produce changes in those relationships. Therefore, from an analysis of the literature on the subject, as well as the relevant legislation, we analyze the evolution of domestic work relations and how they develop in a society as hierarchical as the Brazilian one. Quantitative data (PNADs-IBGE) will be analyzed in order to understand the domestic employment situation in Brazil in the last decade; while a qualitative study, conducted through semi-structured interviews, will allow an in-depth analysis of the relationship between housemaids and domestic employers in the Porto Alegre Metropolitan Region.

RC57-686.3

ECKERT, CORNELIA* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

ROCHA, ANA LUIZA* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

The City of Porto Alegre, a Proposal for Ethnographic Research in Digital Networks

This paper presents the theoretical and methodological project developed in the research bank Image Bank and Visual Effects (BIEV), for the anthropological understanding of the spatiotemporal arrangements of the inhabitants social life in the urban context. Based on an ethnography of the duration we deal with the collective memories of the city dwellers in the context of the capital of Rio Grande

do Sul, Porto Alegre (RS, Brazil). We present the collections of ethnographic images that represent the layers of time that cross the forms of Porto Alegre urban culture.

The research aims to structure ethnographic collections on two bases: one fixed and one on the internet. Both based on the construction of internal ties between their sources of varied nature (video, photo, text and sound), according to an internal coherence between them and with access to the source collection.

The study of urban spaces brings us to the variables time and duration. At this particular point we must problematize them from the point of view of the urban narrators, the anthropologist in the figure of the narrator, and the inhabitants who are guardians of memory in their living and dynamic features.

This project https://www.ufrgs.br/biev/ is developed at the Social Anthropology Laboratory, Pos Graduate Program in Social Anthropology / UFRGS since 1997.

The procedures of documentary treatment adopted were inspired by the convergence method developed in the studies of anthropology of the imaginary (DURAND, 1984) from the adoption of figurative structuralism (DURAND, 1979), Simmelian formism (SIMMEL, 1984) and configurational sociology (ELIAS, 1990).

The consultation interface is part of a collection of images of the city of Porto Alegre at different times, activated by the user according to the choice of theme and sub-themes, which generates some possible relationships between sets of documents.

RC16-201.3

ECKERT, FALK* (Institute for Social Science Research - ISF Munich, Germany, Germany)

The Liberal Script Under Pressure: The Broken Promise of Meritocracy?

Findings of a Qualitative Inquire Regarding the German Middle Class

The basis of an open, liberal society can be found in the free development of the individual, which enables a free political, economic and social order. The central drive of capitalist societies is the economy; accordingly, labor is the central mode of social integration. Further assuming that Self-narratives as well es life-scripts function as individual normative justifications and imply societal shared accountings: achievement is one of the fundamental societal norms to justify social status and positions, while fulfilling the central principles of liberal market societies: autonomy and individualization (Merton 1968). Early studies by Fromm, Riesman and Marcuse, among others, have already emphasized features of an ego-focus, an inclination to narcissism and market orientation that were established from the 19th to the 20th century. Recent studies on the 'enterprising self' (Rose 1999) also show these tendencies.

The empirical investigation of this paper is based on 60 autobiographical interviews with members of the german middle class. The results showing a stability of acceptance of meritocracy and the promise of social advancement. At the same time, there are some irritations, which were discussed in two theses: First, as the new conformity and retraditionalization of the middle class. Second, as a disappointed promise of the meritocratic principle

At the same time, the study was unable to find any evidence of a de facto fear of relegation or of precariousness among German members of the middle class. What the empirical findings rather reveal is a meaningful emptying and disappointment of the social promise of performance and advancement. The biographical narratives show injuries that question the entire subject in a meaningful way. Thus far more than the health (exhaustion) of individuals is at stake, but rather the central social integration mechanism or the liberal script as a result of the change in work and economy.

RC20-245.3

ECKERT, FALK* (Institute for Social Science Research - ISF Munich, Germany, Germany)

BEHRMANN, LAURA* (DZHW Hannover, Germany)

The Practice, Strategies and Boundaries of Method Making in Qualitative Social Science Research on Social Inequality: A Comparative Analysis of Discourse Production in English- and German-Speaking Journals Since 1995 to 2018

The Practice, Strategies and Boundaries of method making in qualitative social science Research on Social Inequality: A Comparative Analysis of Discourse production in English- and German-speaking journals since 1995 to 2018
Falk Eckert (*falk.eckert@isf-muenchen.de*) and Laura Behrmann (*Behrmann@dzhw.eu*)

As well as cultural diversity across and beyond national borders and boundaries is researched and discussed it is to ask how qualitative research as discursive practice is presented in social science journals and how this is bound to different research cultures.

Scientific writing is a materialized discursive practice and part of a discourse-formation which (re)produces procedures as well as quality criteria of qualitative research. This paper focuses on the practices of presentation of qualitative inquiry in social science journals as social scientific practices.

We propose that the production of discourses justifying qualitative social science research is a scientific practice as such distinct independent from doing research itself. In a meta-analysis of articles in highly ranked sociological journals from 1995 to 2018 we compare the discursive practices and strategies of presenting qualitative inquiries on social inequality published in journals printed in English or German. How do researchers present their selection of studied object, research design, and their applied methods? How are techniques and procedures presented, reflected, and justified in the written publication?

Our comparison reveals specific commonalities and differences between the English- and German-speaking communities regarding the representation of qualitative research and the sociological production of knowledge: Statements and arguments in the articles offer insights into the stabilization and justification of qualitative inquiry of research practices. On the other hand, this perspective and systematized qualitative research illustrates which ideas and conceptions of inequality dominate sociological research and may contribute to their peculiar character of the unintended reproduction and strengthening of Images of Inequality, but also justify (social) Inequality.

RC32-407.3

EGUAVOEN, AGATHA N.T. (Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma Nigeria, Nigeria)

OKOGBO, AWOLOYE* (Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma, Edo State, Nigeria, West Africa., Nigeria)

Gender Inequality in RURAL Areas: Institutional Practices That Perpetuate Them and Their Ever Persistent Challenge.

Generally, gender inequality is a pervasive and protracted problem between sexes for ages. It is even more vicious and visible in the rural communities; it is against this background that this study wants to examine the influence of institutional practices in exacerbating gender inequality. This study is on mixed methods of data collection. From our findings we discovered that there is an unequal condition for the women realizing their full human rights and potentials. They are unable to contribute equally to national, political, economic and cultural development with results that are skewed to the advantage of men within the society which help to shape the gender roles that are peculiar to women. It is recommended that male dominance in decision-making positions should be put in check and women should be given gender roles that require more assertions rather than roles that are considered mainly supportive.

RC08-92.1

EKERWALD, HEDVIG* (University of Uppsala, Sweden)

Discourses Come and Go: Methodological Reflections in Studying a Sociological Department during a 75 Years of Existence

Discourses come and go: Methodological reflections in studying a sociological department during a 75 years of existence
A history of an academic department is often written when the department is undergoing a jubilee. But how does one write such a history of a sociological department? Can it simply be a celebratory history or does the discipline in itself raise the standards as it harbours so much organizational knowledge? What does the sociological historian do with the scandals and affairs? Shall only the famous researchers, the popular courses and the successful research projects be mentioned? Can a facts-only history be a way of saving the sociological historian from taking difficult decisions on what to tell and what not to tell? Apart from that problem, what about the changes in discourses governing the research? Can a periodization of ways of thinking during different times illustrate the intellectual history of the department? Questions such as these are discussed in connection with a project to write a history of a specific sociological department.

TG04-747.3

EL HALHOULI, ABDELHADI* (University Sultan Moulay Slimane, Morocco)

Epidemics, Health Risks and Social Inequality;

A Sociological Approach to the Covid19 Pandemic in Moroccan Society

The health risks of the Covid 19 pandemic poses to the contemporary state a set of issues concerning citizenship and public affairs management. Also, these risks concern the repercussions on social inequalities regarding education, health and work. Human kind is facing now a new epidemic, disrupting all social, economic, political and cultural structures and institutions with different degrees.

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

Although this epidemic has harmed all individuals and groups, their social system and lifestyle, their enjoyment of relationships intimacy, it has equally re-posed deep questions once again concerning coexistence.

At this stage, we seek to shed light on the Moroccan experience in its management of this epidemic, not only in terms of monitoring and description, but also in terms of the sociological approach adopted. We rethink the same experience with questions and concepts related to epidemiological analysis, social inequalities and health risks. In this regard, our article deals with the connections between the reality of poverty, fragility and social exclusion in the Moroccan society, and the consequences of the Cov19 pandemic, which redistributed health risks according to the logic of social inequality distribution.

RC18-221.2

ELALAOUI, CHARIF* (, France)

Le Rond-Point, Un Répertoire d'Action Novateur ?

L'année 2018 a été marquée par l'émergence d'un mouvement social d'une grande ampleur, renvoyant à l'histoire profonde des mobilisations collectives en France. Inédit dans ses caractéristiques sociologiques, sa radicalité, et ses répertoires d'action, le mouvement des gilets jaunes pose des défis de taille aux sciences sociales. Si le mouvement recourt à des répertoires d'action plus au moins classiques : *rassemblements, manifestations, publications de tracts* (Tilly, 2015, p.208), l'occupation des ronds-points, se révèle d'une grande originalité. Central dans la mobilisation des gilets jaunes, le rond-point est un espace géographique permettant de mener des actions de blocages, de communiquer avec les automobilistes pour les convaincre de rejoindre le mouvement, de récolter des fonds à travers des caisses de soutien, de construire des lieux de résistance *et* de rencontre, mais également un espace social de subjectivation collective dans lequel les individus se socialisent, incorporant des schèmes de perception et des dispositifs qui auront des « conséquences biographiques » (Fillieule, Mathieu, Péchu, 2009, p.90) sur leurs trajectoires de vie. Surgit dès lors quelques questionnements : comment les *gilets-jaunes* se créent-ils une identité collective, centrée autour de l'action sur le rond-point ? Comment se créent-ils ce socle commun qui permet une action déterminée, malgré les idéologies politiques opposées ? Comment les individus se socialisent et construisent une identité politique à travers ce répertoire d'action ? Et enfin, le rond-point serait-il le nom d'un nouvel espace pour désactiver la politique conventionnelle ?

Pour développer notre propos, nous nous appuierons sur des observations ethnographiques effectuées par nous-même depuis le 17 novembre dans l'aire urbaine caennaise ; mais aussi sur des questionnaires passés avec un groupe de recherche caennais en liens avec un collectif national ; et enfin des éléments issus des entretiens avec des acteurs et actrices de ce mouvement seront mobilisés pour étayer nos questions.

RC10-119.5

ELBERT, RODOLFO* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Organizing across the Informality Frontier: Unions, Neighborhoods and Class in Buenos Aires (Argentina)

Recent Argentine history shows that since 2003 the labor movement became increasingly relevant due to protests organized by unionized formal workers. As part of the revitalization of labor, activism in some industrial enterprises of the Northern Gran Buenos Aires had been led by grassroots democratic unions: left-leaning unions developed strategies to unify the struggles of formal industrial workers with the livelihood struggles of the urban poor. This paper presents an in-depth study of some of those strategies and compares them to the exclusionary strategies of traditional unions that reinforced the divisions of the working class. This paper explores these contrasting strategies and reflects on the implications of the comparison to inform theoretical debates about the class position of informal workers.

RC02-31.3

ELBERT, RODOLFO* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

The Legacy of Erik Olin Wright´s Class Analysis for Latin America: A Marxist Explanation to the Class Location of Informal Workers.

Latin American labor markets are characterized by comparatively high levels of labor informality. Some authors consider that informality constitutes a class cleavage that separates formal and informal workers. In this paper, I use Erik Olin Wright´s legacy of class analysis to challenge the idea that the contrast between different groups of workers has the conceptual status of a class cleavage. Form Wright´s perspective, informal (and precarious) workers can be considered as significant segments of the working class, but they do not constitute a new class because they share an objective material interest with formal workers (i.e. all groups of workers are exploited and dominated in production). I use the basic class schema proposed by Wright (1997) and treat informality as adding complexity to class relations at a subsidiary level through temporal and mediated class locations. In particular, I determine the type of informality regime that exists in contemporary Argentina through the study of interconnections between formal and informal workers at the level of family formation and in the job trajectory of workers. Data shows the prevalence of a lived experience across the informality boundary among both type of workers. In addition, I explore the effect of different type of job trajectories on the class self-identification of workers. In order to answer my research questions I use data from a survey study applied to a probability sample of the population (ages 25-65) of the Metropolitan Area of Buenos Aires in 2015. The study was conducted by the research team of the "Programa de Investigación sobre Análisis de Clases Sociales", that I co-direct at the Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani (Universidad de Buenos Aires)

RC06-JS-51.5

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Families across Borders: Intergenerational Relations in Migrant `s Families

Considering the size of Latvia's population, which hardly reaches the two millions mark, the significant drop of population during the past decade driven by emigration poses a serious challenge. Latvia is one of the typical 'sending countries' in Europe, and since year 2000 about 10% of it's population has emigrated.

Recent trends indicate that families from Latvia are more likely to emigrate with their children. Less are families that are emigrating with their parents, even though studies have shown that the link with the relatives in Latvia is still strong. The family is not just an economic resource or emotional support; it is one of the foundations that allows us to carry on the language, the values, the cultural traditions. According to life story interviews with expatriates and their relatives in Latvia, as well as qualitative research data, relationships between family members play an important role in maintaining family ties, preserving language and traditions, and maintaining the link to the homeland.

This report will focus on the relations between migrants and their family members (more specifically, on migrant `s parents who are left behind in the Latvia) and what is the intergenerational link between family members living in different countries, transnational families.

In our research, we will combine quantitative survey and qualitative data (known in sociology as triangulation). Analysis is based on both qualitative biographical interviews collected in the Latvian National oral history collection according within the frame of Latvian Council of Science (LCS) grant "Narrative perspectives on intergenerational transmission of memory" (No. lzp-2018/1-0458) and quantitative data derived from large-scale web-based Latvian emigrants' surveys (n=14 068, European Social Fund grant "Latvian Emigrant Communities", 2014) and 2nd wave of longitudinal survey within the frame of LCS grant "Exploring Wellbeing and Social Integration in the Context of Liquid Migration" (No. lzp-2018/1-0042, 2019).

RC36-455.3

EMBRICK, DAVID* (University of Connecticut, USA)
WILLIAMS, JOHNNY (Trinity College, USA)

Alienation, Racism, and Democracy for Palestine

The central issue regarding the oppression and fate of Palestine and the Palestinian people is a long-standing one that is complicated by histories of western imperialism and colonialism. Ongoing debates have centered on how best to move forward. Less debated, although not always clear, are the oppressive conditions and violence the Palestinian people, particularly those residing in the Gaza strip or West Bank, face daily. Out paper interrogates both the racialization of the Palestinian people and the context in which their labor are both controlled and exploited under the guise of freedom and democracy. We argue that being racialized and alienated are central elements to controlling, exploiting, and oppressing Palestinians in a way that allows many people and institutions to turn a blind eye, similar to conditions of apartheid in South Africa.

RC05-62.3

EMBRICK, DAVID* (University of Connecticut, USA)
LIPPARD, CAMERON (Appalachian State University, USA)
CARTER, J SCOTT (University of Central Florida, USA)
THAKORE, BHOOMI (Elmhurst College, USA)

Capitalism, Racism, and Trumpism: Whitelash and the Politics of Oppression

That the rising tide of fascism, headwinds of neoliberalism, or persistence of racism in the United States is institutional, systemic, and part of a long history of oppression towards various groups is not new news. The bigger question is how we got to a point in which overt manifestations of racism, sexism, faux democracy, and other forms of illegality and authoritarianism has once again become normalized. What does it mean when a sitting President claims that Mexican immigrants are rapists, criminals, and drug runners? What does it mean when a sitting President refuses to disclose his taxes to the American people, refuses to disclose whistleblower complaints, or tries to act (or lie) as if there was nothing wrong about asking foreign leaders to investigate political enemies? How did we get to a point where we (as a people) are not as outraged as we reasonably should be? In our paper, we argue that part of the explanation for Trumpism lies in his ability to fuel whitelash. The term "whitelash" is generally thought to be coined by CNN commentator Van Jones who, in response to the surprising result of Trump's win in the election, remarked that Trump's victory was fueled, in some part, by a backlash against the perception of a changing country that would aim to promote more diversity. We define whitelash as individual, institutional, or structural countermeasures against the dismantling of white supremacy or actions, real or imagined, that seek to remedy existing racial inequities. Whitelash, we argue, is a reaction to challenging the white status quo; it is a reaction against any progressive changes that would call out racism, question white privilege, or suggest racial equality is necessary to meet American ideals of fairness, in any of its forms.

RC23-272.1

ENGELHARDT, ANINA* (TU Berlin, Germany)

The Deceptive Promise of the Innovation Narrative

The deceptive promise of the innovation narrative
The narration of innovation has established istself as a promise to meet the challenges of present societies. I will show how the spreading innovation imperative is based on former analyses of present societies like the „risk society" and the „knowledge society" in cultural perspective. For that I will trace the characteristics of the diagnosis of the present society as an innovation society (Knoblauch et al. 2018). Comparing the concept of knowledge implied in innovation as a narrative and cultural model of order to earlier diagnoses manifest the characteristics of an innovation society. The collective orientation towards innovation is shaped by a specific understanding of reflexivity (Reckwitz 2008: 235ff) and legitimacy of knowledge (Giddens 1984; Boltanski/Thévenot 2007).

This not only creates and enables desired solutions but simultaneously entails the same problems to be solved and overcome by innovation. Based on the example of judgements of contemporary artworks I present how the innovation narrative influences discursive legimation of art and contradictions resulting from a knowledge based decision-making-process

I argue that with an orientation towards innovation the focus on solving problems neglects the relevance of problem analysis. Further the implied concept of knowledge highlighting flexibility, versatility and processuality destabilizes reliability and validity of the knowledge. This being crucial as the production and implementation of innovations as novelties relies inevitably on ensuring their legitimacy as adäquat solutions and appropriate procedure.

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RC48-604.2

ENGUIX GRAU, BEGONYA* (Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, Spain)

Independence, Socialism, Feminism: Gendered Bodies and Affects in Catalan Pro-Independence Left

This paper explores how gender issues (feminism), are incorporated as political statements in the Catalan pro-independence left.

In doing so, their political action is connected to the social mobilizations of the 60s in United States and Europe (for civil rights, feminism, black Pride, Gay pride -now LGTB) and their scope in transforming social structures. This totalizing perspective in social action, remained stable during the Spanish Transition. In those years, public demonstrations for freedom mobilized communists, feminists, trade unions, socialists, and gay militants.

However, political gender claims and activism soon became fragmented in particular fights (feminism, LGTB...)

The case of the Catalan pro-independence far left (Esquerra Independentista EI)can be related to some Basque radical (abertzale) stances. However, the protagonism of feminism in Catalan political discourse is unique;.

They make this gender discourse visible through some strategies (communication campaigns, spokeswomen instead of spokesmen, use of the feminine genre in discourse...) that will be explored in this paper.

As in the 60s and 70s, gender, body and affects become battlefields: bodies and the way they relate to the other, knitting complicities, strategies and objectives are clearly exposed as a political tool for these groups.

RC31-393.2

ENNES, MARCELO* (Sergipe Federal University, Brazil)

The Ambivalent Character of the Immigrant Body.

The goal of this article is to reflect on the immigrant body. The study that gives origin to this article has been developed since 2013, and I have been studying immigrants in Lisbon, Madrid, and Sao Paulo City. In these cities, I have doing a direct observation on the streets of areas with a strong presence of immigrants, and I have conducted in depth interviews with immigrants from many nationalities and ethnicities. The empirical data have/has been analyzed, especially from the embodiment concept (Csordas), especially in its dialogue with the habitus and hexis notions of Bourdieu. The immigrant body are those who suffer from the immigration experience. This is the body which walks for thousands of kilometers to reach the border. It is the tired, dehydrated, creeped out and, sometimes dead body which cannot reach it's destination. The immigrant body has other dimensions. It is the visible body at the border, and at the customs and police checkpoints, or in the exit of the metro station. The Body invisible is a strategy to fight against stigma, prejudice and other forms of violence. It is also the visible, exotic and performative body that dances and parades on the fashion catwalks. The immigrant body is the one that breaks free from coercions, gender, sexuality, and aestheticism from their place of origin. However, it is also the body which must adapt to patterns of society as an attempt to become normalised.

RC52-643.2

EPIPHANE, DOMINIQUE* (Cereq, France)
JONSSON-LECLERC, ALEXANDRA (CNRS LEST, France)

Les Résistances à l'Accès Des Femmes Aux Postes De Pouvoir Dans Le Secteur De La Finance : Entre Spécificités Nationales Et Transversalité

Dans la plupart des pays européens, une ségrégation verticale, relative au fait que les femmes sont sous-représentées parmi les professions supérieures et d'encadrement, perdure (Eurostat 2015). Comme l'illustrent de nombreux travaux sur le « plafond de verre », les positions d'encadrement restent toujours l'apanage des hommes (Laufer 2005, Buscatto et Marry 2009). Cependant, on peut observer des variations selon les pays (Pfau-Effinger 2012, Korpi & al. 2013).

Cette communication s'appuiera sur une enquête qualitative menée dans le cadre d'un projet ANR (« Woman ») dans 4 pays européens relevant de contextes sociétaux différents (législation du marché du travail, congés parentaux, temps de travail, horaires, recours au et acceptation du temps partiel, du télétravail...) : la France, le Royaume-Uni, la Suède et la Suisse. Une centaine d'entretiens ont été menés auprès de femmes et d'hommes occupant des postes à responsabilités hiérarchiques en début de carrière, c'est-à-dire dans une période de leur vie où ils sont susceptibles de vouloir en même temps construire une carrière professionnelle et une carrière familiale et sont ainsi particulièrement exposé.es aux contraintes qui forment et perpétuent le « plafond de verre ». Nous avons ciblé le secteur de la finance où la division du travail est particulièrement prononcée, du point de vue des fonctions, des responsabilités, de la reconnaissance financière et symbolique.

Au-delà des obstacles traditionnellement évoqués pour expliquer le plafond de verre (vivier de recrutement au sein de certaines formations initiales, maternité, « auto censure » des femmes...), nous identifierons non seulement des mécanismes informels qui freinent l'avancement des carrières des femmes dans les différents contextes nationaux mais aussi des différentes stratégies individuelles adoptées pour les contourner.

Cette contribution permettra de qualifier les résistances à l'œuvre, en ce qu'elles relèvent d'un contexte sociétal spécifique, ou au contraire, dépassent les frontières et caractérisent ce segment professionnel spécifique.

RC33-JS-31.1

EPP, ANDRÉ* (, Germany)

Triangulation of Biographical Narrative Interviews and Expert Interviews - Relations between Teachers' Biography and Their Practical Theory

In the foreground of biographical narrative interviews are especially life stories and not the acting (strategies) of pedagogies. Inverse with other interview forms information about the pedagogical acting can be captured but biographical process sequences are neglected (cf. Völter 2018). As biographical professional research operates in the conflict area between biographical and work-related (professional) sense structures it is currently discussed in what extent triangulation is able to capture biographical constitutional conditions of pedagogical professionalism.

Since it is necessary to provide information's why different research tools are combined with each other the presentation outlines the similarities and overlaps between biographical narrative interviews (cf. Schütze 1983) and expert interviews (cf. Meuser/Nagel 1991). It is justified theoretically why the combination of both interview forms makes it possible to identify biographical and work-related (professional) sense structures in practical theories.

Moreover, reasons are given how and why category and sequence analytical methods can be productive combined for analyzing the biographical constitutional conditions of pedagogical professionalism. It is illustrated and exemplary shown how with Bronfenbrenner's (1979) ecological systems theory and the narrative analysis (cf. Schütze 1983) the interview material can be analyzed. Additionally, it will be shown how methodically controlled connections between biographical and work-related (professional) sense structures can be worked out with the tools of the Grounded Theory. The methodological explanations are exemplified by a research project, which deals with the biographical genesis of practical theory structures of teachers.

Bronfenbrenner, U. (1979). The ecology of human development: experiments by nature and design. Cambridge/Mass.

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RC39-496.3

ERA, MARLON* (De La Salle University, Philippines)

Capacity Building in Asia for Resilient Education (CABARET): Engaging the Government, Academe, Business and Citizen in Early Warning System in the Philippines

The Philippines is exposed to a range of coastal hazards because of its location and nature as an archipelago. One of the major reforms of disaster risk reduction of the government tis improving its Early Warning System. The paper will dwell on the participation of the different stakeholders namely government, academe, business and citizens in gathering information, processing information and communicating information to the last mile.The paper will include review of existing policies, initiatives, and actions on EWS and coastal resilience in the country. Who are the key stakeholders and what are the factors that strengthen EWS and contribute to coastal resilience. The paper will also identify the challenges associated with these initiatives and provides recommendations on how HEIs can address some of these challenges.

The paper will present the current conditions of the EWS in a coastal city in the Philippines based on the implementation of a project entitled Capacity Building in Asia for Resilient Education (CABARET). CABARET that aims to build international and regional cooperation and partnership particularly among Higher Education Institutions in improving Early Warning System and increase resilience in selected countries in Asia.

CABARET aims to build capacity for international and regional cooperation between Higher Education Institutes (HEIs) in Asia (region 6) and Europe, and among Asian HEIs themselves, to improve Multi Hazard Early Warning (MHEW) and increase disaster resilience among coastal communities. The project is participated by five (5) countries in Asia and five (5) countries in Europe with funding support from the Erasmus +of the European Union. The project will be completed early 2020.

RC39-489.5

ERA, MARLON* (De La Salle University, Philippines)

National Disaster Management Structure of the Philippines: Nature, Opportunities and Threats

The Philippines is one of the most disaster prone countries visited by an average of 20 typhoons, more than hundreds of volcano, experience flashfloods, earthquake and human-induced hazards. For several decades, the Philippines Disaster Risk Reduction and Management is governed by the Presidential Decree (PD) 1566 since 1976 . It was only during the year 2010 when the Philippine Government enacted Republic Act 10121 or the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (PDRRM) Act.

The Act led to the creation of a structure from the national Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council as the coordinating body for DRR initiatives to the local DRRM Council,. To fulfil its mandate, it developed the National DRR Framework and the National DRR Action Plan 2011 to 2018 that are largely based on the objectives of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA). Following the adoption of the Sendai Framework for Risk Reduction (SFDRR) in 2015, NDRRMC has conducted a number of workshops for its implementation in the country (NDRRMC, 2016). The law specifically mandates the creation of a permanent disaster risk reduction and management office in all the provinces, cities and municipalities. However, there is no present structure at the national level to oversee the operations of the local DRRMOs.

The paper will focus on the issues and challenges resulting from the implementation of the law, the creation of an DRRMOs. What are the issues resulting from this development, what are the challenges resulting from this ? How can these gaps be responded to in order to create a more resilient Philippine society. The paper will be very timely as there is a mandatory review of the national law after 10 years of implementation.

RC48-JS-32.3

ERDAL, CIHAN* (Carleton University, Canada)

Lived Experiences, Social Imaginary, and Horizon of Expectations: Investigating Activist Youth Cultures in Europe in the 2010s

As the post-2008 movements disappeared from public view, the rise of far right, anti-democratic, racist, sexist, homophobic and climate denial politics have shaped an alternate reality in Europe towards the late 2010s (Traverso 2016; Douzinas 2017; Panitch & Gindin 2018). The relative silence of progressive youth-oriented movements as well as the rise of right-wing authoritarian politics has arguably damaged the relationship of youth with the democratic public space. My research investigates these tensions through an in-depth, qualitative study of experiences of activist youth that have been engaged in movements in the European cities of Athens, Istanbul and Paris since 2008. These cities are perceived as some of the hot-spots of youth activism contesting neoliberal and authoritarian visions in Europe in the 2010s.

Specifically, the study addresses the following questions: (i) In what ways have the rise of right-wing authoritarian politics and the ongoing ascendance of neoliberal rationalities shaped the perspectives and political subjectivities of activist youth since the 2010s? (ii) How are utopias, imaginations, expectations and desires, which carry temporal meanings within themselves, reflected in young activists' political narratives? (iii) What theoretical contributions can the concept of temporality (e.g. memory narratives and future anticipations) offer to our collective understanding of how both transnational and local characteristics have shaped activist youth identities?

The conceptual framework of this qualitative research project integrates Bourdieusian social theory (1977; 1986; 1991; 1992; 2000), hermeneutic phenomenology (Ricoeur 1984; 1992) and feminist intersectionality (May 2015). The presentation will include preliminary outcomes from my ongoing doctoral fieldwork which incorporates participant observation of youth-led activist events alongside semi-structured in-depth interviews with young activists (aged 17 to 30) in Athens, Istanbul and Paris.

RC44-539.4

ERDINC, ISIL* (Paris Dauphine University, France)

The Role of European Trade Union Federations in the Access to Social Rights of Truck Drivers: The Issue of Posting in Transport Sector

European countries are facing with different problems related to mobile workers. The fragmentation of the status, profiles and experiences of mobile labour force has resulted with the necessity for trade union to adopt new strategies vis-à-vis workers' mobility. France, Germany and Belgium are the top countries that receive most cases of posting coming from Eastern Europe. Although there are rules and regulations related to posting, the problem of visas, residence and work permits and the working and living conditions of these workers remain unsolved. The social dumping becomes a crucial issue in the European Union member

states. Thus, this paper aims to study the trade unions' strategies about the issue of posting and social rights. How do the trade unions implement strategies and programs in order to assure the access of these workers on mobility to social rights and the European welfare system.

We'll analyse the strategies of European Transport Workers' Federation and its relations to the European Trade Union Confederation, the European parliament, the European Commission and the trade unions of transport sector on national levels in France, Belgium and Germany. How does posting create a new working environment, a mobile workplace? How do new digital technologies (applications to control via GPS the location of the truck driver, online systems to register working hours etc.) propose to the employers' and work inspectors new possibilities to control and regulate posting in Europe.

Based on the fieldwork (interviews, legal regulations, statistics, observations) conducted during 2018-2019 in Belgium, France and Germany, this presentation proposes a general view to the issue of posting of workers in the transport sector, mobile work by its nature.

RC26-JS-9.9

EREL, UMUT* (Open University, United Kingdom)
REYNOLDS, TRACEY (University of Greeniwch, United Kingdom)
KAPTANI, EIRINI (University of Greenwich, United Kingdom)
O'NEILL, MARGARET (University College Cork, Ireland)

PAR: Challenging the Exclusion of Migrant Families in the UK

In this presentation we share research findings from our collaborative research project (http://fass.open.ac.uk/research/projects/pasar) 'PASAR: Participatory Arts and Social Action in Research' which combines participatory action research methods of participatory theatre and walking methods in order to understand the way in which racialized migrant women challenge their exclusion and subjugation in the context of the UK. The situation of migrant families in the UK is currently characterized by the 'hostile environment' policies. This policy 'is a sprawling web of immigration controls embedded in the heart of our public services and communities. The Government requires employers, landlords, private sector workers, NHS staff and other public servants to check a person's immigration status before they can offer them a job, housing, healthcare or other support.' (Liberty 2018:5). Migrant families are cast as outsiders to citizenship, challenging the social and cultural cohesion of the nation. Indeed, UK immigration policies render it difficult for migrant families to secure their social and economic reproduction. Against this backdrop, the research explores how racialized migrant families develop their subjugated knowledges to claim belonging and participate in the society they live in. In this presentation, we share the key methodological findings, challenges and benefits of working with a PAR approach for co-producing transformatory knowledge with migrant families and advocacy organizations. We reflect on the transformatory potential of these methods for research, but also how we can use these methods to develop a transformatory citizenship practice together with research participants.

RC31-383.5

EROKHOVA, NATALIA* (RUDN University, Russia)
RYAZANTSEV, IGOR* (St. Tikhon's Orthodox Humanitarian University, Russia)
KALASHNIKOVA, MARGARITA (St. Tikhon's Orthodox Humanitarian University, Russia)

Confessional Labor Ethics and Economic Activity of Migrants

M.Weber showed, making an example of the Protestantism ethic doctrine, how a religion may influence the economic activity of a human being.

In modern social science theoretical principles of the concept of Socioeconomics, the New Economic Sociology and the Path Dependence theory may serve as a methodological basis for analyzing the relationship between religion and economic activity of migrants and specifics of ethnic entrepreneurship.

Socioeconomics (Amitai Etzioni) assumes the multiplicity of economic motivation factors, which comprises not only utility components but also cultural values, faith, customs, etc.

The key idea of the New Economic Sociology (NES) is the structural embeddedness of an economic action (M. Granovetter). Representatives of the sociocultural NES branch state that there are also other types of embeddedness: political, cognitive and cultural and religious embeddedness. Culture and religion form, preserve and translate the basic values of economic activity and set limits of economic rationality.

Representatives of the contemporary institutionalism, who are developing the Path Dependence theory (D. North, P. David, B. Arthur), note the need to take into account the specifics of historical development and national cultural and religious traditions of economic activity for the analysis of economic institutions in modern societies.

In the light of these theories it seems reasonable to carry out a comparative analysis of labor ethics of key religious confessions. This matter becomes especially relevant due to the increasing migration flows from the countries of the Islamic world to the countries having a traditional Christian culture, and the need to develop a productive system of measures to introduce migrants into new economic contexts, based on Christian religious traditions. These theoretical approaches can be used also for analyzing the transformation of the business culture of the host countries under the influence of the labor ethics of Islam.

RC16-205.3

EROKHOVA, NATALIA* (RUDN University, Russia)
KALASHNIKOVA, MARGARITA* (St. Tikhon's Orthodox Humanitarian University, Russia)

Symbolic Meaning of Money: Psychoanalytic Approach

Throughout all the history of scientific thought there were various explanations of the origin and functions of money. For instance, some researchers considered the functions of money by analogy to the biological phenomena (as blood circulation vitalises the body, so money circulation animates the economic mechanism), or compared money to human speech as a means of communication.

An original culturological explanation of money was proposed by S.Freud. In the analysis of such character trait as miserliness and related "money complex", Freud comes to conclusion that in ancient cultures, in myths, in superstitious customs, in the unconscious mind, in dreams and in psychoneuroses' conditions, there is a close association between money and sewage. Freud explains an identification of money with sewage by the psychological contrast feeling between the most precious object and devalued things considered as "wastes".

In contemporary psychoanalysis Alexander Lowen (Lowen, 1965) believes that the Freudian analysis is rooted far back in history when in agriculture human and animal excrement were the most effective fertilizer representing real wealth. That is why later on people came to identify, in their mind, excrement with gold and money. Later, some other researchers used psychoanalytical accounts of money in the tradition of Freud (e.g., Doyle, 1992; Doyle and Youn, 1999; Warner, 1989) and investigated the psychological and sociocultural fundamentals of monetary relations (e.g., Furnham, 1984, 1998, 1999; Tang, 1992; Coleman, 1992; Zelizer, 1994, 2010).

The psychoanalytic interpretation of money highlights the nature, the symbolic and axiological meaning of money and could certainly be useful to study the influence of the institution of money on other socio-economic institutions and the relationships between and within social groups in various spheres of society (politics, economics, law, religion, etc.), which in turn will expand the boundaries of sociological analysis of social networks in the modern world.

RC49-611.2

ERVING, CHRISTY* (Vanderbilt University, USA)
WRIGHT, CHAVONTE (Indiana University, USA)
LARA, JOANA (Indiana University, USA)

Social Roles and Psychological Distress: The Intersections of Race/Ethnicity and Gender in the U.S.

The influence of social roles (e.g., parent, employee, spouse) on psychological well-being has long been of interest to mental health scholars. Contemporary shifts in the social roles that women occupy and in the ethnic composition of the U.S. necessitate a re-examination of how social roles impact U.S. women's mental health. Guided by social role theory and the intersectionality framework, this study uses the Collaborative Psychiatric Epidemiology Surveys (CPES) (N=7370) to assess the extent to which role number and role type affect psychological distress among Non-Latina White, African American, Afro-Caribbean, Mexican, Cuban, Puerto Rican, Chinese, Filipino, and Vietnamese Americans. Results reveal variegated psychological effects of social role engagement across ethnic groups. On one hand, role accumulation is psychologically beneficial for White, African American, Puerto Rican, and Chinese women. On the other hand, the psychological benefits of social roles diminish after accumulating three social roles for Cuban, Mexican, and Filipino women. We discuss implications for research on social roles, gender, and ethnicity.

RC06-78.1

ESCHE, FREDERIKE* (Universität Hamburg, Germany)

Parental Influence on Young Adults' Career Expectations: Insecure before the Occupational Career Has Even Started?

In the process of transition to adulthood, young adults face various challenges and insecurities in different life domains. In particular, the transition from school to work has to be characterized as a challenging and uncertain period. This pa-

per asks to what extent parents influence young adults' career expectations (perceived likelihood of taking a paid job, becoming unemployed, being professionally successful and getting ahead later in life).

It tests three different theoretical models. First, referring to status transmission processes the extent to which young adults worry about their occupational career is expected to depend on their parents' socioeconomic position as the latter shapes the opportunity structure for their children. The second mechanism refers to socialization processes: Parents are children's initial work role models and as shown by earlier research, vocationally relevant orientations (e.g. work values) are transmitted from parents to children. Likewise parental self-perceived job insecurity is expected to influence young adults' career expectations. Third, supportive parenting may affect children's personality (e.g. locus of control), which in turn decreases the extent to which young adults worry about their occupational career.

Using the longitudinal data of the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP: 2000-2017) the paper examines parents' influence on young adults' career expectations at three different time points: before, upon and after the school to work transition. This specific setup allows to test whether parents' influence diminish, maintain or increase over time as young adults enter the labor market and make their own work experiences. Preliminary results reveal that parents influence young adults' career expectations over and above status transmission processes and hence, beyond objective labor market opportunities. As expected parental self-perceived job insecurities are transmitted to their children and negatively shape their occupational prospects. Furthermore, supportive parenting foster the formation of internal locus of control, which results in more optimistic career expectations.

RC34-436.2

ESCOTO CASTILLO, ANA* (National Autonomous University of México, Mexico)

First Job Transition in Mexico: A View from Short-Term Trajectories (2005-2018)

First job transition of young people has great importance in Mexico; for several Mexicans, this is their first passage to adulthood. Although the expansion of education has delayed this transition, a large part of the working population is young, in a context of low wages and precarious working conditions. Hence, studying the insertion of young people and their evolution over time becomes essential, especially in the context of changes in the last decades of the meaning of been young.

The National Occupation and Employment Survey, since 2005 has provided information in Mexico on short-term trajectories, following individuals for five quarters. With this information, this research uses a set of 54 panels of short-term paths with five states. Previous studies have shown that Mexico has high levels of labor mobility, even when the insertion scope has such short periods. This oral presentation aims to examine how young Mexicans transit to their first job, and how short-term trajectories are built from this transition (or the lack of it).

Sequences for the five states of each individual develops from following 221,106 young people (15-29 years) that reports no experience ever in a job in the first interview since 2005Q1 to 2018Q2. Then, insertion analytical groups describe these sequences in the middle run. Comparative analysis from the groups over time allows modeling trajectories profiles, using a pooled multinomial logit regression for the probability of membership group.

Preliminary results show that the first job transition is not successful. When young persons get the first job, around 60% of the cases do it in an unstable trajectory, only about 25% do it in a stable trajectory. Unsuccess insertion trajectory had a positive year marginal effect from 2009 to 2016. Being a woman or a spouse and being attending school have associated with not-availability and unsuccess trajectories.

RC32-402.5

ESIEBOMA, JULIET* (Nigerian Sociological Society, Nigeria)

Spread of Hiv/Aids As a Result of the Cultural Imbalance: Women Economic Inequality

This paper aims to examine the delicate links that exist between cultural practices and beliefs and the high prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS in Benin City. It investigates the undemonstrative links that exists between cultural practices and beliefs and the high occurrence rate of HIV/AIDS in Benin City. It also examined the cultural practices that manipulate risky sexual behavior of men in Benin City that can led to women HIV/AIDS prevalence rate, that further affects their economic inequality.

The study utilized the questionnaire as the major method of data gathering instrument, along with interview as a complementary instrument to obtain more information in some cases among patients in University of Benin Teaching Hospital, Benin city, Nigeria. The study shows that cultural practice of man's philandering is often tacitly tolerated thereby making the women to be susceptible to the contraction of the virus from them. The study utilized the social action theory. The study established that it is obligatory for a woman to remain faithful to her spouse despite the man's unfaithfulness to the marital vows and his heath status, which has resulted in further economic inequalities for Nigerian women.

The study recommends Cultural traditions and practices which promote high infectivity or risky sexual partnership patterns that need to be transformed, particularly the social acceptability of multiple partnerships for men with no responsibility for health consequences. That Prevention education should always include culturally appropriate curricula and educational methods for in-school and university education.

RC18-224.2

ESPADAS-ANCONA, UUC-KIB* (, Mexico)

La Elección Presidencial De 2018 y La Ruptura De Los Bloques Electorales En Yucatán

En la formación en el tiempo de la actual estructura social y política de Yucatán pueden distinguirse tres períodos de larga duración: El régimen colonial, la larga estabilidad posterior a la independencia y la confrontación política estructural a partir de la Reforma Agraria. El conjunto de las relaciones sociales locales generadas en la Colonia sobrevivió en lo fundamental las tres revoluciones en las que se fraguó el México contemporáneo, la Independencia, la Reforma y la Revolución Mexicana; sin embargo, la Reforma Agraria, rompió la relación económica básica sobre la que éstas se sostenían, la gran propiedad rural. La élite afectado, concentrada en Mérida, mantuvo en esta ciudad el control de importantes espacios económico, destacadamente el comercio, al tiempo que disponía de una amplia hegemonía social. Ésta se convertiría inmediatamente en el sustrato de su oposición política al todavía régimen de la Revolución Mexicana, y se expresaría a través del Partido Acción Nacional (PAN) en las décadas posteriores, dando lugar a la polarización social, política y eventualmente electoral que caracterizó al estado por ochenta años. En 2018, por primera vez tras esas ocho décadas, los resultados electorales acusaron la aparición de un tercer bloque en este terreno, el vinculado a Andrés Manuel López Obrador y su partido. De manera desigual entre Mérida y el resto del estado, importantes segmentos de votantes establemente vinculados al (Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI), principalmente, sufragaron por la coalición encabezada por MORENA (Movimiento de Regeneración Nacional), rompiendo la rutina de la larga etapa bipartidista del estado. La ponencia que se presenta analiza, con base en resultados electorales, los alcances presentes de la nueva distribución de preferencias ciudadanas y la perspectiva inmediata de su evolución.

RC14-167.6

ESPINOSA PARRA, FELIPE* (Universidad Santo Tomás, Chile)

Globalización, Cultura De Masas e Industrias Culturales: 20 Años De Producción Cultural En Chile (2000-2020)

En las últimas décadas, la producción cultural en Chile ha crecido producto de un mayor acceso a bienes y servicios culturales por parte de la población, como TV, radio, periódicos, libros y las industrias culturales y creativas en general. En el contexto latinoamericano, el país se ha convertido en un destino atractivo para la migración y a su vez, se ha visto más expuesto a las economías globales como Norteamérica, Europa y más recientemente Asia, generando procesos de hibridación cultural. El trabajo a presentar, tiene como objetivo analizar los movimientos de las industrias culturales en Chile en un periodo de 20 años, a partir de información administrativa e industrial sobre capital y trabajo en la producción cultural, así como los aspectos sociales que explican estos movimientos. Se presenta un modelo de campos y funciones en base a tres marcos de trabajo de instituciones internacionales como el marco de estadísticas culturales de UNESCO, el marco de ESSnet-CULTURE y el sistema quebequénse de clasificación (QCCACS). El trabajo se basa en investigaciones desarrolladas entre los años 2012 y 2019, apoyadas por el Ministerio de las Culturas, las Artes y el Patrimonio de Chile y busca contribuir al conocimiento sobre los procesos de producción cultural en distintos contexto de globalización.

RC14-170.1

ESPINOZA, MARIA ISABEL* (Rutgers University, USA)

The Stories We Tell about Flooding, Climate Patterns, and Infectious Diseases. Media Framing of a Dengue Epidemic in Peru after the Unexpected El Niño Costero of 2017

A dengue epidemic in Peru in 2017 took eighty-nine lives and directly affected about seventy thousand people. This epidemic occurred in the aftermath of an unexpected climatic event: El Niño Costero. This article examines how dengue was presented as a public health problem in two major Peruvian newspapers. It focuses on the extent to which news reporting of dengue as a matter of public concern accounted for environmental and structural factors, such as access to drinkable water, as drivers of disease and as critical areas for intervention. I coded a sample of 265 news stories on dengue as a public health issue from two major newspapers between January 1st and December 31st of 2017. In analyzing the construction of responsibility for the 2017 dengue epidemic, I find that the sample predominantly frames the flooding caused by El Niño Costero and Peru's

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

poorly prepared cities and public health infrastructure for this disaster as main causes for the 2017 outbreak. Yet, when differentiating frames that define the social problem from those that offer solutions, I find the management of the Aedes aegypti mosquito via fumigations and low-tech individualized solutions prevail in the frames that present solutions. In addition to this mismatch between frames, I find that those frames the target solutions ignored root causes of health inequality and environmental injustice that allow dengue to spread in the first place. This article concludes with a reflection on how the framing of solutions to the 2017 dengue epidemic speaks to the "medicalization" of public health and to a long history of disease-control programs that operated vertically, isolating health from education and social welfare.

RC20-249.1

ESPINOZA, VICENTE* (Universidad Santiago de Chile, Chile)

Testing the Assumptions about Generalized Trust and Involvement in Voluntary Associations in Chile. a Cross-Cultural Perspective on Social Capital

The presentation focuses on the role of voluntary association in the production of trust and civicness. A key assumption of social capital scholars refers to the positive effect that involvement in voluntary associations has on members, politics and society. Robert Putnam stressed the role of voluntary associations on democratic outcomes in the contexts of Italy (1993) and the US (2000). Erickson (2004) argued that participation in voluntary associations is the strongest predictor of diversity in personal social networks. Also Paxton (2007) argued that membership in associations linked with another organizations strengthens the perception of generalized trust among their members. More recently, Peña-López & Sánchez-Santos (2018) found evidence that supports Paxton's hypothesis in Spain. From a cross-cultural perspective I argue that in the Latin-American context, given the pervasive influence of patron-client relations as well as the small size and social homogeneity of grassroots organizations, one should moderate the direct extrapolation of the argument to other cultural contexts. Specifically, I argue that membership or involvement in any voluntary association would have a weak if any effect on generalized trust or network diversity; positive effects would be restricted to some organizations especially those associated with causes beyond their membership. In the analysis I use data from a longitudinal survey in Chile (N=2893) to test the alleged positive effects of associations on civic life. elsoc.cl

RC46-564.4

ESSACK, SHAHEEDA* (Univeersity of Johannesburg, South Africa)

Breaking the Cycle of Poverty: The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in Reducing Inequalities in the Rural Eastern Cape in South Africa

The purpose of this paper is to provide insight into the role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in uplifting the conditions of students from rural communities in the Eastern Cape in South Africa. The paper focuses on an NGO called MiVastApplication (MVA) which is an NGO that serves to reach out to matric students in the marginalized Eastern Cape so that these students can have access to post-matric opportunities. Framed within the theory of conflict and inequality, inequality is viewed as resulting from groups with power dominating less powerful groups. (Ashley Crossman, 2019). Except in this case, the legacy of the dominant groups and the continued inequalities continue to manifest. This paper asserts that one form of exploitation has replaced another and the concepts of domination as achieved through the power of ideology, thoughts, values, beliefs, worldviews, norms, and expectations (the process known as cultural hegemony) continues to dominate. Simultaneously, agency plays an equally important role in attempts to equalize the playing fields Through focused group interviews with four of the founder members, learners, teachers and members from the parent's associations, the initial study was able to provide great insight into the following aspects:
a. The contradictions between progressive policies and schooling, especially in rural areas;
b. Subtle and indirect repression;
c. The breakdown or absence of district and provincial departments;
d. The limitations of the state;
e. The role of NGOS in impacting on marginalized communities and reducing inequalities;
f. Partnerships, alliances, community involvement and the role of the elders; and
g. The use of empirical research methods.
The paper concludes by suggesting that NGOs play an important role in uplifting marginalized communities, the state has severe limitations and that members from within communities are the best agents of change.

RC04-42.3

ESSACK, SHAHEEDA* (Univeersity of Johannesburg, South Africa)

Profiling the Development of Private Higher Education in South Africa

Around the late 1900s private higher education emerged as an "unknown" and untested area of the provision of higher education in the country. Given the dim view that the state had of the sector, it was not surprising that post 1994, the state established various sets of policy and legislative requirements to regulate the sector. Most people viewed this as largely a policing and licensing issue. In the early days, which was also a period of flux and transition, many fly-by-night institutions had fallen by the wayside for reasons of not being able to meet the requirements for registration. What emerged was a set of institutions who had been able to negotiate through the challenges and demands of the regulator, often at great expense. Currently, there are + 130 institutions, offering programmes in a range of fields and disciplines, from the Higher Certificate, the Diploma, the Degree and Postgraduate Degrees. Twenty years down the line, the private higher education sector has emerged as a strong force in the provision of higher education. Therefore, this paper aims to explore the following:
a. The policy and legislative context and its impact;
b. The number of institutions and the fields in which they dominate;
c. The student enrolment with respect to nationality, race and gender;
d. The geographical and spatial location of these institutions;
e. The typologies of institutions that can be identified; and
f. The potential contribution they make to skills development.
Having explored the above, the key issues that need further exploration relate to the relationship between the public and private higher education sector, key issues on the debate between the public good and the private good and most importantly, the role of private higher education in contributing to the developmental goals of the country.

RC24-283.6

ESTEVEZ, RODRIGO* (Universidad Santo Tomas, Chile)
GELCICH, STEFAN (Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile, Chile)

Collaborative Governance in Socio-Ecological Systems: Procedural Justice in Artisanal Fisheries

Sustainability of the oceans requires addressing challenges of social equity. Distributive justice, which is mostly discussed, refers to the equitable distribution of benefits among the actors involved. However, mechanisms for procedural justice have been less addressed in public policy, being central to social equity. Procedural justice is understood as the structures and processes that allow actors to be included in decision-making. In Chile, as a result of the amendments made to the General Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture in 2013, the Fisheries Management Committees were established. These committees are intersectoral spaces for the administration and management of pelagic, demersal and benthic fisheries. The Fishery Management Committees provide procedures for the auto-determination of fishery management rules. Currently there are more than 30 Fisheries Management Committees located along the coast of Chile. We applied a structured decision making framework to inform the restructuring of a management plan within a committee. As a result, we identified goals, objectives and indicators, including social, economic, biological and ecological dimensions; we explored tradeoffs, assessing the relative importance of the objectives; we created scenarios and prioritized alternatives, reflecting on the interplay between self-regulation and government control. We also sutidied how participants evaluate the different components of the procedural justice, including: Selection of Agents, Setting Ground Rules, Gathering Information, Decision Structure, Appeals, Safeguards. Change Mechanisms. As a result, we found that the Management Committees are promoting an institutional transformation towards collaborative governance, strengthening the components of procedural justice in the management of socio-ecological systems. We concluded that structured decision making promotes spaces for rational analysis of alternatives costs and benefits, promoting deliberative thinking in fisheries management can improve equity, legitimacy, and sustainability of collaborative governance. Finally, this study concludes that procedural justice is a key dimension for the promotion of social equity and sustainability of fisheries

RC23-270.2

ESTRADA, IVETT* (Autonomous University of Yucatan, Mexico)

The Construction of Regional Science, Technology and Innovation Systems: Advancements and Challenges for Their Configuration in Southeast Mexico

The role of science, technology, and innovation (STI) as drivers of economic and social development is deeply rooted in contemporary societies. Consequently, developing countries are making efforts to strengthen their national STI systems. In Mexico, important progress has been made for the construction of its national STI system, which is increasingly large and diversified. Despite the advances, the development of scientific activity still shows high regional disparities that make it difficult to bring its benefits closer to local societies. To deal with this situation, the decentralization of scientific capabilities has been used as a scientific policy strategy to balance the distribution of scientific resources in the country.

In this paper, I analyze the constitution and development processes of the local STI system in Yucatan, Mexico. This state is located in the southeast region of the country, geographically far from the nerve center of Mexican scientific activity, nevertheless, it is beginning to be recognized as a regional hub of scientific and technological development. Drawing on qualitative methodology and an institutional analysis perspective, I will reconstruct the current configuration of scientific activity in Yucatan around the mechanisms that have allowed for the establishment of its scientific and technological institutions in particular disciplinary fields, and its legal frameworks and financing systems, as well as the creation of its interinstitutional coordination agencies. I will also discuss some of the challenges to achieve a balanced redistribution of scientific capabilities in developing countries, such as a suitable linkage between the local and national STI agendas, without losing sight on the global demands of the international scientific activity, and the aspiration to a scientific activity capable of identifying and meeting regional needs.

This study is part of an ongoing postdoctoral project financed by Conacyt and developed in the Faculty of Education of the Autonomous University of Yucatan.

RC29-350.4

ESU, AIDE* (University of Cagliari, Italy)

Moral Panic, Emotions, and in-Security: The Power of Symbolic Discourse of Violence

Cohen's Moral Panic theory called attention to societal cyclical timing. Concern, hostility, consensus, disproportionality and volatility are the key features of cyclical moral panic (Goode and Ben Yehuda 1994). Additionally hate speech is a compelling feature of contemporary populism carrying persuasive symbolic violence that magnified social inequalities and exclusion. Hate speech targets with offensive labels social groups disregarded by diversity (migrants, minorities, LGBT, women) extending verbal violence to physical aggression. In light of this general frame, this contribution wishes to reflect on how the in-security is politically and socially constructed and contributes to enlarge symbolic and real violence in society. Media and social media generated waves of alarm echoed in the daily headlights, growing in number and intensity fabricating messages of urban insecurity and crime-related discourse. We wish to reflect on the habits of thinking generated by media construction of a new form of Moral Panic (Altheide, 2009; Cohen, 2002; Garland, 2008). We question how emotions develop symbolic codes, mainly cultural ways of thinking, framing emotional schemes and cognitive models that shape people's reaction to migration, diversity (sex and gender) by magnifying anxieties and fear, driving on media and social media, and constructing a public discourse of law enforcement. We address the question of why banal nationalism uses fear as a collective emotional orientation, and how, in the past 20 years, fear reflects, dominates, reshapes and reinforces different forms of national identity scapegoats. In order to highlight how routine habits are "inhabited" (Billing, 1995) in social relation we investigate how mass media information provides a context of meanings and images that prepare audiences for political decision (Altheide 2004), by adopting a pervasive communication, building symbolic awareness and expectations of danger and risk in everyday life

WG01-696.1

EVCIMEN, GAMZE* (Kalamazoo College, USA)

Istanbul's Professionals between the Local and the Global: Professional Subjectivities at Work and in Leisure

The participation of professionals in the recent wave of protests in cities like Istanbul, Cairo, Tunis, Sao Paolo and Caracas drew attention to their emergence as a social force in the Global South. How do these urban professionals form their subjectivities, what are some discourses and practices that constitute their professional selves? Studies suggest that an upper, privileged sector of professionals in these globalizing cities expresses global personalities and cosmopolitan dreams in their employment practices as well as consumption habits. My paper critically interrogates these studies by focusing on a group of professionals, who graduated from Turkey's leading universities and worked in multinational companies in Istanbul. Using participant observation and unstructured interviews with forty-five professionals, my research illustrates that this upper group of professionals occupy a paradoxical position between the local and the global as their experiences at work and in leisure distinguish them from both their fellow citizens in Turkey as well as from their counterparts in the Global North. While their work experiences structured by globalization provide these professionals with further privileges and advantages than Turkey's locally-oriented populace, my respondents also acknowledge the ways in which they suffer from worse working conditions than their counterparts in higher-income countries. Still, these professionals express global affiliations and cultural belongings to a global middle class with their everyday practices in social life. In contrast to existing studies on global personalities and cosmopolitan dreams of urban professionals in the Global South, my paper illustrates that Istanbul's professionals create new selves by balancing the tensions between their global aspirations and local identifications at work and in social life.

RC07-JS-66.3

EVCIMEN, GAMZE* (Kalamazoo College, USA)

Politics As Imagining Future: The Political Imaginaries of Istanbul's Professionals in the Gezi Protests and Beyond

Although Erdoğan's authoritarian leadership seems to have remained intact, Turkey's 2013 Gezi protests posed challenges to the AKP regime and offered a glimpse of alternative futures. This paper addresses Gezi's alternative visions of the future by focusing on the participation and politics of Istanbul's professionals in the Gezi protests. Using semi-structured interviews with a group of highly-educated, private-sector professionals, who participated in the Gezi Park protests, I offer an analysis of how these professionals imagined alternative futures to the AKP rule. For the theoretical framework of this analysis, I connect Gramsci's notions of hegemony and conception of the world with the insights of recent works on social and political imaginaries. My analysis illustrates that this upper sector of professionals expressed political imaginaries of secular ethics, social democracy and political pluralism as alternative conceptions of the world to AKP's religious conservatism, neo-populism, and majoritarian politics, which constitute the main tenets of AKP hegemony. Moreover, these professionals supported not only individual rights and freedoms but also the institutionalization of welfare state as well as the collective rights of religious and ethnic groups in Gezi's aftermath. However, my respondents could not organize collectively to achieve these visions due to both internal dynamics and external conditions. While these professionals remained fragmented in terms of mainstream political orientations, AKP's increasing oppression caused an interruption in their political conversations and led to their disengagement from collective action.

RC48-606.1

EYRAUD, BENOIT* (Université de Lyon CNRS, France)

The Construction of Disability Human Rights: The Example of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

In this presentation, we propose to shed light on how lay person in law appropriate the issues of their elaboration and reception from this example of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. This convention is emblematic by the place given to non-governmental actors in the process of drafting the text, as well as in its interpretation. How rights became mobilized by disabilities activists ? What skills do activists, citizens, lay people mobilize to justify the elaboration of a convention or its interpretation? How are service-users influenced by rights? We will show how the "language of human rights" plays a central role so that non-rights specialists can claim and participate in the development of a legal text. As a first step, we will discuss the way in which Disabled People Organizations voicing the voice of persons with disabilities have taken their place, alongside the States Parties, in the elaboration of this convention, by appropriating the language of human rights. In a second step, we will discuss how this language structures a controversy in which the question of the social function of law is more central than the question of legal legality. We will focus particularly on Article 12, on legal personality and legal capacity, which has been the subject of considerable controversy. Thirdly, in the context of an experiment carried out as part of a collaborative research program on the exercise of the rights of people with disabilities, we will show the difficulties for non-specialists in the field of law. and non-human rights activists to appropriate the language of human rights. The analyzes are based on the preparatory work of the UN convention, interviews with some actors involved, as well as a collaborative action-research experiment driven by the author.

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

RC41-518.3

EZEAH, PETER* (Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Nigeria)

Inequalities and Access Barriers to Health Care Services Among People Living with Disabilities in Anambra State, Nigeria

Existing evidence show that 80% of People Living with Disabilities (PLD) live in developing countries including Nigeria where more than 22 million citizens are estimated to be disabled. The high estimate of disabilities in the country is attributable to endemic preventable diseases, inadequate immunization coverage, as well as poor maternal and neo-natal care in the country. Although health care is a human right, inequalities and access barriers to health care services remain one of the major challenges among people with disabilities in Nigeria. yet, there are no known studies on inequalities and access barriers to health services care among people living with disabilities in the country. This study investigated the magnitude of social inequalities and access barriers to health care services among people living with disabilities in Anambra state, Nigeria.. This cross –sectional survey design utilized quantitative data collection instrument and multi-stage sampling technique. The sample size was 525 people living with disabilities using Cochran's sample size formula. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyse the data and testing the study hypotheses. Logistic regression was used to predict the effects of the variables in the study. The findings show among others that awareness about location of health facilities was higher among the male respondents and urban dwellers have more access to health care services than rural dwellers. Furthermore, people with disabilities face barriers to health care services including physical, medical equipment, and communication. There is thus an urgent need for a comprehensive disability law in Nigeria to target expansion and free access to health care delivery services amongst people living with disabilities in Nigeria.

RC57-688.4

EZZINE, ABDELFATTAH* (Institut Universitaire de la Recherche Scientifique, Morocco)

Rapports Aux Frontières Et Société Plurielle

Avec la mondialisation, les frontières ne e sont pas effacées comme l'a cru ses fervents défenseurs. Par contre, les rapports aussi bien aux frontières inter-étatiques qu'à celles intra-étatiques ont changé à cause de leur imperméabilité de plus en plus forte. Elles sont devenues des symboles de fracture sociale, politique, économique et culturelle tout en participant à exacerber la pluralité sociale qui commence à se développer au moment où les liens sociaux commencent à s'effilocher.

Notre analyse va essayer de repenser la construction de la solidarité sociétale (qui fait société) que les solidarités sociales contractuelles ont commencé à marginaliser. Aussi, nous allons traiter de la question de la pluralité au sein d'une société comme richesse pour cette unité garante de la solidarité sociétale, afin de relever les défis de la mondialisation et faire face aux enjeux que le populisme exacerbe.

L'objectif est de re-penser la notion de frontière comme fragilisation de cette solidarité sociétale inter-nationale qui peut répondre aux défis de la question climatiques qui reste transfrontalière et de l'arrimer à la pluralité comme diversité enrichissante afin d'échapper à la mainmise du populisme qui repose sur un savoir spontané et une mobilisation non citoyenne.

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RC04-43.4

FABER TAVARES JR., PAULO ROBERTO* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

BATISTA, NEUSA (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Racial Quotas in Federal Basic Education: Right to Education and Representation

Since the commitment taken up by Brazil (result of pressure and construction of social movements) upon signing the Declaration and Programme of Action of the Durban Conference (2001) against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, it was still a long way until the creation of one of the main affirmative actions regarding that matter: the implementation of admission quotas in the federal educational system (2012). Higher level education is a duty of the federal government. Although that law became commonly known as "Quota Law in Universities", it also comprises admission in high school (secondary school level) in the Federal Institutes of Education, Science and Technology. This bureau of the Brazilian educational system, which was originally linked to a department (Setec/MEC) separated from the department for universities (SESu/MEC), expanded widely from 2008 to 2018. It is currently made up of more than 500 units (campi) spread throughout 27 states (federal units) in various locations, which offer mainly, but not exclusively, high school level courses. Due to the Brazilian society's structural racism (ALMEIDA, 2019) and social stratification which marginalize the black population into the lower or of lesser social *status* classes (FRASER, 2006), it is a known fact that half of the black youth don't even reach secondary school education, as demonstrated in the report of the 2nd Goal Monitoring Cycle of the National Plan for Education (PNE) (2018). In that setting, this research aims to analyze how admission quotas for black people have been implemented and carried out, specifically in federal high school institutions (considered to be of excellence according to national standards), taking into account that, if black people can't have access to and succeed in high school, they risk not filling the openings available in higher education and higher *status* positions in the labour world.

RC08-94.1

FABIANI, JEAN LOUIS* (Central European University, Hungary)

A Historical s=Sociology of Teaching in the Social Sciences: The Example of the Seminar Form.

a Historical Sociology of Teaching in the Social Sciences: The Example of the Seminar Form.

Among the tools available in history of sociology, the study of pedagogical material is undoubtedly very fruitful. Today, a huge quantity of lectures are available on the Internet, allowing to develop a sociology of pedagogical styles. Resources are more limited in historical sociology, due to the predominantly oral dimension of teaching. However, there are multiple ways of grasping the most vivid aspects of pedagogical transmission, through archives, memoirs and oral history. The presentation will be based on the comparison of three legendary seminars in French intellectual history: Alexandre Kojève lecturing on Hegel during the interwar period, Raymond Aron's lectures in political sociology from the 1950s onward and Bourdieu's seminar on literary and artworks in the early 1970s. Those three examples will be confronted with an already published work on Durkheim 's lectures on pragmatism at the Sorbonne in 1913.

After having presented the main features of the seminar, i.e. the form of the pedagogical relationship, the peculiarities of oral performance and the morphology of the audience, the presentation will attempt to assess the uses of the seminar form in the development of an intellectual strategy considered as an accumulation of capital, at the national as well as the international level.

The presentation aims to shed original light on the integrative functions of the seminar as well as on the construction of an international network through invitations. The research is grounded on a preliminary analysis of the French "seminar", borrowed from German academia after the Franco-Prussian war. It shows the relative heterogeneity of seminars' attendants, mixing ambitious young Parisian scholars from elite schools and marginal individuals belonging to a lower intelligentsia, the lecturers charismatic style is analyzed as a necessary basis of group structuring and energizing.

RC24-289.3

FABIANI, JEAN LOUIS* (Central European University, Hungary)

Uneven Awareness and Climate Change

Uneven awareness and climate change

This proposal aims to explore the reasons why environmental damage and climate change are so often denied in spite of their growing evidence. The threats against natural resources and the survival of humanity are fully acknowledged. The evidence of huge risks does not necessarily lead to their identification and treatment. More than that, risks are frequently the object of pure denial. As Bruno Latour puts its "it is not as though people have not been warned, not as though the alarm systems have been angrily pulled ; no the sirens have been blazing full blast, but a virile decision has nevertheless been made not to be *inhibited* by the dangers" (*Facing Gaia*, London, Polity, 2017). Thus a majority of people choose to be *Living in Denial*, as Kari Norgaard's pioneering book title suggests (2011). Norgaard studied Norway, one of the most educated country in the world, where environmental awareness should have been higher. Paradoxically, the claims concerning the dangers of climate change come more often from the truly disadvantaged countries with the lowest level of education: the experience directly the deadly threat through their crops or cattle. This is absolutely contrary to what sociologists and political scientists said thirty years ago, when Ronald Inglehart developed his theory of post-materialist values (the least concerned are the most environmentally conscious).

However, the topic has not been sufficiently addressed in sociological terms. Although we have an array of fascinating philosophical and anthropological discussions, we lack an empirical overview of the diverse and contradictory reactions to climate change in the North and the South, but also West and East. We will try to offer a new framework for the integrated analysis of contrastive behavior about environmental risk

TG04-742.3

FABIANSSON, CHARLOTTE* (College of Arts & Education, Victoria University, Australia)

University Students' Experiences of Harassment in Teaching and Campus Settings

In this study is presented the occurrence of physical, social, and sexual harassment at university campuses and in teaching settings. The research explores how safe the university environment is for students to study and gain confidence in being young adults. The research was undertaken at an Australian university and explored violence and harassment as perceived and experienced by students (N=154) in the university environment from a societal perspective drawing from the discourses of Bourdieu, Beck, Ardent and Bauman. Contrary to expectations that the university milieu would be free from harassment and intimidation, the research shows that students had experienced severe incidents of physical, social, and sexual harassment and discrimination. Some students avoided participating in discussions and attending teaching sessions because of the harassment they had encountered. A quarter of the students reported experiencing harassment in the teaching setting at least once. A fifth of the students thought about the risk of being harassed on campuses during day time, increasing to nearly half of the students during evening time. The finding accentuates concerns among students of possible harassment, particularly when the settings change from day to evening; hence, awareness of harassment as a possible risk factor was always lingering on the students' minds.

RC15-177.5

FACHEL LEAL, ANDRÉA* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

KNAUTH, DANIELA (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

DIAZ BERMUDEZ, XIMENA PAMELA (Universidade de Brasília, Brazil)

HIV Self-Testing Among Young People in Brazil: A Qualitative Study of Acceptability and Preferences

In 2017, HIV self-testing (HIVST) was authorized in Brazil. We explore acceptability and preferences regarding HIVST among young people (16–24 years) in three Brazilian cities. Seven focus groups were conducted, with 66 participants: (1) young, heterosexual women and men, and (2) young men who have sex with other men. Acceptability was high: if offered the self-test, participants would use it. Preferences for HIVST related to perceived privacy, ease of use, and speed (compared to standard HIV tests at health facilities or laboratories). Participants preferred to obtain an HIVST kit at a pharmacy, and they would be willing to spend US$ 6.50–13.00 per kit. After self-testing, instead of being contacted by health services, participants expressed a preference to receive information on next steps and available health services through mobile apps, hotlines, and YouTube videos. The views of young people should be considered as part of HIV testing policy updates.

RC28-334.2

FACHELLI, SANDRA* (Pablo de Olavide University / Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain)

SOLIS, PATRICIO (El Colegio de México, Mexico)

Social Mobility in a Comparative Perspective between Europe and Latin America

This communication presents a review of the analysis of social mobility in the international sphere (Europe and Latin America), with a particular focus on the partner countries of the INCASI network (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Uruguay, Spain, Italy, United Kingdom, Finland and France. To date, few studies have linked nations whose economic and social aspects are so dissimilar.

As is usual in the specialized literature, the relationship between social origin and class destination is addressed. This is done by noting the comparisons made across the geographical areas. We review the analyses that have been made of the evolution of social fluidity as well as the distance between social classes within each country and the comparisons made between them. We follow the antecedents of Ishida project (2008) and Ishida and Miwa (2011) advances of early and late industrialized countries.

We compare the main theories that have inspired the study of social mobility to date: modernization theory, which predicts an increase in relative mobility rates, and invariance theory, which postulates the constancy of social fluidity. Special attention is devoted to the role played by the family, the state and the market in the late industrialized countries.

We study the difficulties for social change, i.e. rising from one class to another, as well as the chances of reproduction in comparative terms. The advances in methodology, techniques, theory and data processing are highlighted.

RCII scores transformed according to the beta parameter results of each society indicates that relative mobility between classes in European countries is much more frequent than in Latin American countries. And especially it indicates that in societies such as Brazil, Chile and Argentina the mobility barriers are extraordinarily high.

RC37-463.1

FACUSE, MARISOL* (University of Chile, Chile)

CAVALCANTI, RAÍZA* (Universidad de Chile, Chile)

The Museum As a Public Space of Visual Art: Transformations and Controversies in the Experience of the Actors

Discussions about the definition of the museum in the 21st century have generated a series of controversies about its mission and its social functions in contemporary societies. The museum appears today as a territory in dispute between definitions that think of it as a place of preservation of works and collections and others that have taken a radical turn to this conception, giving a capital importance to the public and the communities that constitute it. In the midst of this controversy we place the question about the experience of the actors in public and semi-public spaces of visual art, asking ourselves about the nature of the relationship between art museums and their communities, whether they are: teams of professionals, artists, public or mere passers-by urban space. For this we will take the case of two art museums in Santiago de Chile: the Museum of Fine Arts and the Museum of Contemporary Art, located in the center of the capital city, to answer the question of how the subjects experience, perceive, ignore or resist the changes that the museum institution is undergoing. Questions about the ways in which subjects experience and perceive these museums and their changes will consider both the institutional dimension, this is, the museums as spaces of legitimate and institutionalized art of the country, on one hand, as well as its architectural and monumental dimension, on the other hand. We will seek to understand how ideas of pleasure and entertainment are related or co-join with those of democratization and education, as well as with the old notions of contemplation (and even obligation or boredom), in the experiences of the public and the teams of/in these institutions. We expect to highlight the effects of museum institutional changes in the artistic experience of it's audiences in the contemporary Chile.

RC48-600.1

FADAEE, SIMIN* (The University of Manchester, United Kingdom)

The Politics of Alliance in Farmers' Movement in India

On the 30th November 2018 tens of thousands of Indian farmers marched to the parliament and demanded a special session to discuss the deepening agrarian crisis which began over twenty years ago. While climate change and its effects on

Indian agriculture has played a role, activists and opponents of the government's agricultural policies see the Green Revolution and the transformation of Indian agriculture into large scale corporate industrial agriculture as the main reason behind India's agricultural crisis. The protest march to the parliament was only the latest in a series of protest marches which have been organised by an umbrella group of over two hundred farmers' organisations from all over India within the past year. Moreover, for the first time an alliance of different activist groups, oppositional political parties and students has cohered to support the farmers and their cause. Despite its political, empirical and theoretical significance, research on processes and mechanisms of the formation of alliances across classes, movements, organisations and political parties has gained scant attention in social movement studies. Based on original research this paper reflects on dynamics and implications of alliance building in contemporary farmers' movement in India.

RC54-JS-79.1

FAGHIH KHORASANI, ABBAS* (University of Tehran, Iran)
BERNARDI, CHIARA (University of Stirling, United Kingdom)

Nature and Water Governance in the Internet of Things Era

The environment needs media to share his predictive knowledge with human beings who have actively breached the contract of peacefully exchanges for thousands of centuries before the distinction of object and subject among the unity of the world. Today, the fact that the most of what we call catastrophic failure in supply of water resources especially in developing countries has less to do with environmental issues than human faults in water governing directs us to a new conclusion; necessity of object-assumed nature presence in the circle of water governance through the technology of Internet of Things (IoT); the assumed media for the "Pundit Nature!". The notion of Internet of Things refers to the communication of things embedded with microchips, sensors and actuators that enable them to gather data and exchange them through the virtual networks established for sharing the information inside the things community and with human being which may bring about identities to the elements of nature in a way we've called it "minimized manipulation". Aiming to open a new window for healing the mega-crisis of water scarcity in the contemporary "risk societies", this paper presents an "ecological modernization" approach to the technology of IoT which has the ability of effecting the water governance as well as socioeconomic conditions of irrigation systems consumers towards a sustainable development in a "reflexive society". A comparative Analysis of water governance history and current situations of agriculture in the arid regions of Almeria, Spain and Yazd, Iran has been conducted in this study to demonstrate the requirement, methods and results of IoT utilization in the realm of water governance.

RC29-358.7

FAGUNDES SOARES, FREDERICO* (University Of Ottawa, Canada)

"Legimate Defense of Society": Police Officers' Perspectives on Police Violence in Salvador, Brazil

The present study analyzes, through a qualitative approach, the discourses of police officers about homicides which authorship where attributed to the Military Police of Bahia. To this end, 15 semi-structured semi-directed interviews were conducted with members of this institution (12 low-ranking officers and 3 senior officers). With the help of Atlas.ti 8.0, the data was systematized into themes and sub-themes in order to identify what was fundamental in their statements. This thematic analysis resulted in a discursive outlook from which I reconstituted the distinctions used by the police to observe reality, following a method of citation analysis based on the general theory of observation (Luhmann). The theoretical framework used in this research is based on Sutherland's theory of differential (communication) association (Pires, 2008), on the concept of police culture (Skolnick, etc.), as well as on a desubstantiation of the idea of justice seen as a medium (Luhmann) and also as a form of popular justice (Foucault). Based on these conceptual tools, the analysis identified a discourse that describes the work of the police officers as if they were in a context of civil war, therefore, in a context in which the death of the "enemy" is accepted in any case. This discourse defines police actions, in general, as "confrontation", thus imposing the idea of "legitimate defense of the society" on the legal form of self-defense. Executions, therefore, are perceived as an adequate punishment for "bandits", through a justice created by the police institution, which follows the logic of popular justice and selects blacks, poor and inhabitants of periphery as "irrecoverable" and therefore targets of executions. To sum up, I point out that the communications analyzed represent obstacles to a reform towards a police guided by democratic practices.

WG06-711.2

FAIRCHILD, NIKKI* (University of Portsmouth, United Kingdom)
TAYLOR, CAROL A. (University of Bath, United Kingdom)

Towards a Posthumanist Institutional Ethnography As Theory-Methodology-Praxis: Rethinking Affect, Gender and Power Relations

The paper proposes a radical reconceptualisation of Institutional Ethnography (IE) bringing IE into contact with feminist materialist and posthumanist theory. The paper develops theory, methodology and praxis through: a) a theoretical model outlining five different dimensions of Posthumanist Institutional Ethnography (PIE); b) a feminist materialist/ posthumanist methodology to analyse how gendering processes work through intra-actional practices, and how these are enacted in, human and other-than-human institutional relations; and c) an analysis of how feminist posthumanist praxis works to account for ways in which gender is enacted and materialized in organizations. Theoretically, the argument takes off from Dorothy E. Smith's feminist post-structural sociology on IE and develops an account of what PIE might offer theoretically and enable empirically. Focusing on gendered inequalities which become reinforced within organizations, we recast Smith's premise of the importance of texts in IE expanding this to include material-discursive arrangements and practices (Barad, 2007) that influence and inform how gendered bodies materialize (Taylor and Fairchild, 2020). After outlining what is entailed in the theory, methodology and praxis of PIE, we turn specifically to affect and the role of affect in constituting gendering practices in the everyday life of educational institutions. We draw on data from two projects – one on the affective power of dirt in university spaces and the other on early childhood education and the affective resonances of care/caring work – to discuss affect as capacities, potentialities and possibilities that traverse all bodies. We consider how affect produces different insights regarding what a body can do, particularly through considerations of the intersubjective, transpersonal states of bodily being as affects circulate, flow across and infuse bodies of all kinds. We contend that PIE opens an important way of thinking about institutional life by reworking traditional sociological accounts of agency/structure and the gendered politics of institutional matterings.

RC10-127.3

FALANGA, ROBERTO* (Instituto de Ciências Sociais, Portugal)

Citizen Participation in the Regeneration of Deprived Areas. Insights on Marvila (Lisbon) from the H2020 Project Rock

International and transnational agencies agree that the reduction of socioeconomic inequalities is a major challenge worldwide, due to the massive growth of urban population and the exacerbation of the neoliberal financial paradigm. The European Union has recently recommended the adoption of participatory approaches in deprived areas as a key pillar of the Urban Agenda for the EU. The participation of public institutions, private agents, and local communities is expected to improve the social and physical dimensions of deprived areas. However, despite the flourishing of participatory processes in urban regeneration, little is known about whether and how these are being effective to overcome emerging inequalities.

To bridge this gap, this contribution explores key insights retrieved from the implementation of the H2020 project ROCK, which is aimed at promoting cultural heritage-led urban regeneration with locals in multiple European cities. Our aim is to understand whether, and how, participatory processes have been effective to overcome the inequalities within Marvila, a deprived area of Lisbon, as well as between the area and the rest of the city. While social and physical dimensions of this territory are fragmented and disperse, evidence shows that the massive investment of public and private capitals in the regeneration of the riverside contrasts with the few initiatives taking place in poorer parts of this area. More recently, the implementation of internationally funded urban regeneration schemes have sought to tackle some of these challenges by promoting wider participation of local communities and organisations to find effective solutions to socioeconomic inequalities. Against this backdrop, our contribution discusses the empirical knowledge collected in the last three years on these issues as co-Principal Investigator at our hosting institution of the H2020 project ROCK.

RC34-428.1

FALCAO, NÁDIA* (Universidade Federal do Amazonas, Brazil)
PEREIRA, SARAH (UFAM, Brazil)

Los Estúdios Sobre La Juventud En Los Programas De Pósgrado En Educación En La Región Norte De Brasil (2007 – 2017)

Presenta un compilado de las disertaciones y tesis desarrolladas bajo los Programas de Posgrado en Educación de la región norte de 2007 a 2017 y que tienen a la juventud como su objeto de estudio. Está vinculado al proyecto "El campo

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de los estudios de la juventud en Brasil y sus interfaces con la educación y el trabajo: equilibrio y perspectivas de la producción académica (2007-2017)", financiado por CNPq e involucra a investigadores de diferentes universidades públicas. La metodología de vanguardia mostró aspectos cuantitativos y cualitativos de la producción. Los datos fueron recolectados en plataformas vinculadas a CAPES y repositorios institucionales. Los resultados muestran que los desafíos de cantidad y calidad persisten en la producción juvenil en la Educación de Posgrado en la Región Norte. El bajo número de programas que operan en la región contrarresta la pequeña cantidad de investigación sobre el tema. Los trabajos muestran un esfuerzo por comprender los elementos locales involucrados en la constitución de la juventud en la región sin perder la articulación con cuestiones más generales y el contexto nacional. Cabe destacar el enfoque en las realidades y expresiones de los jóvenes en contextos sociales y culturales que reflejan la diversidad de la región, con investigaciones que abordan a los jóvenes del contexto, del campo, las comunidades indígenas y los centros urbanos.

WG08-727.1

FALCONIER, FRANCISCO* (CONICET (Ciecs y UNC), Argentina)

Linchamientos En La Ciudad De Córdoba, Argentina (2013-2019): Un Análisis Desde Las Redes De Conflicto y Las Sensibilidades Sociales

El presente trabajo busca problematizar los diferentes elementos que se configuran como condición de posibilidad del fenómeno social de los linchamientos, a partir de los aportes de la teoría sobre la acción colectiva y la sociología de los cuerpos y las emociones. Se propone puntualmente indagar los episodios de linchamientos en la ciudad de Córdoba, Argentina (2013-2019) como vía para comprender los procesos de estructuración social. Esto, dada la posibilidad que brindan ciertos momentos colectivos-expresivos para interpretar los 'mensajes' a partir de los cuales la sociedad 'comunica' acerca de los procesos de re-producción social en curso. En este sentido, la relevancia de estos casos se vincula a su capacidad de poner en primer plano el estado de las relaciones sociales, configurando dinámicas afectivas, materiales y simbólicas particulares que emergen como 'pistas' para su indagación. Dada la naturaleza de la propuesta, se plantea una estrategia de aproximación a estas acciones colectivas a partir del análisis de los datos provenientes de un registro hemerográfico, de informes de organismos públicos oficiales y de la experiencia de los distintos actores involucrados en los episodios. Todo lo cual, de manera de identificar las dinámicas conflictuales, redes de conflictos y las referencias a sensibilidades sociales; en tanto que conforman la lógica de las acciones colectivas de los linchamientos.

RC32-415.3

FANDINO, ISABEL* (University of Calgary, Canada)

Becoming Invisible: The (Unseen) Experiences of International Student Families

In 2016, there were 353,000 international students enrolled in Canadian universities and colleges, and the monetary investment they made towards a Canadian education translated to $9.3 billion in GDP contribution to the economy (CBIE 2016). From a financial standpoint, international students are viewed as a source of income for educational institutions, who have promoted the recruitment of international students to generate more revenue, making Canada the 7th most popular destination for this demographic. In the Survey of International Students conducted by the Canadian Bureau of International Education (2009), it was reported that 21% of international students in Canada are married or common-law, with the majority of married students living with their spouses in the country. Nevertheless, overall research on migration is primarily focused on the context of working immigrants in the United States, and some European countries.

My research explores the experiences of international graduate students and their families living in Canada. I focus on students and spouses' experiences as temporary residents who exist in a liminal space between immigrants and visitors. Little to no research explores the lives of graduate students who exist in this fragile and under looked space. Even less research has explored the experiences of family lives of graduate students. My research seeks to fill this gap in the literature by drawing on in-depth interviews with 15 international graduate students and their spouses and focusing on students and spouses' access to networks. I investigate how citizenship restrictions are linked through visa and work permit conditions.

WG08-722.3

FARACCE MACÍA, CONSTANZA* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)
BAREIRO GARDENAL, FLORENCIA* (, Argentina)

Social Policies, Emotions and Habitat from the Perspective of Social Program's Beneficiaries

From the sociology of emotions, social policies are understood as organizers of social conflict since they establish a regime of sensitivity among their recipients. Emotions are the product of politics of sensibilities and also an important influence in such policies' setup process so that these establish the acceptable ways of being and feeling of the subjects (in this case, the beneficiaries of a social program). The purpose of this paper is to analyse which are the emotions expressed by the subjects, social programs' beneficiaries inhabiting in the municipality of La Matanza, Buenos Aires, towards their own neighborhood. The data observed has come from domiciliary surveying in the probability sampling method. The survey was conducted during the year 2018, from the Social Observatory of La Matanza National University under the investigation project "Main traits of the social issue in the beginning of 21st Century" . La Matanza 2017-2018.

RC08-98.2

FARIAS, EDSON* (Universidade de Brasília, Brazil)
COUTO, BRUNO (, Brazil)

Epistemic Directions of a Subdiscipline of Social Sciences:

The Sociology of Culture in Brazil in Articles (2008-2018)

In this communication, the initiative to make a bibliographic balance on the production of articles on the sociology of culture in Brazil, between 2008 and 2010, responds to the objective of reflecting on one of the facets of the institutionalization of social sciences in Brazil, namely, the epistemic differentiation of this subdiscipline. The narrative itinerary of the text is divided into three sections. In the first, the results of the bibliographic survey support the purpose of assembling a synthetic picture of this subarea of   sociology, taking into account the contemporary Brazilian academic field under increasing inflection of what has been called "internationalization". Then, the attention given to the sociology of literature aims to examine how peculiar inheritances are integrated into the formation of the sub-discipline with emergent problematizations that demand new demarcations of the aesthetic-literary object, as well as claiming attentive approaches to the context of irreducible sociofunctional interdependencies to the limits of society. nation. Finally, in the next item, the interest in searching a set of previous bibliographic balances intends to identify the lines of forces that, at the same time, impose themselves as a hermeneutic background and referential archive of the statements identified to the discourse network of the sociology of culture, which we call epistemic regionalities. By way of digression, we finally deal with the encounter and fusion between these epistemic regionalities in the contemporary production of the sociology of Brazilian culture.

RC48-JS-23.4

FARRO, ANTIMO LUIGI* (Sapienza University Of Rome, Italy)

New Sociological Paradigm

A new sociological paradigm has to analyze: New planetary powers that impose models on individuals and groups while, at the same time, remaining detached from their fields of existence. They are systemic powers constituted principally through: a)The development of financial flows – also fed by capital of criminal origin – that occur in a manner separate from the performance of the real economy and the world in which individuals and groups actually work. b) The allocation of investments on a global scale that accentuate the disparities between developed and non-developed areas, with direct consequences for the lives of individuals and groups in under-developed areas, where it becomes difficult or impossible to access resources required to sustain their existence.c) The emergence of new techno structures that give rise to the application of techno-scientific models aimed at modeling the evolution of individual existence (for example, in fields such as medicine and foodstuffs).

RC24-298.6

FARUQUE, M. OMAR* (Queen's University, Canada)

Climate Crisis, Fossil Fuel Lock-in, and Environmental Mobilizations in Bangladesh

Bangladesh, a climate vulnerable country, adopted its climate change action plan in 2008 to gradually implement carbon emission mitigation measures in the energy sector. Consequently, it set a target to increase the use of renewable en-

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ergy by 2020 and beyond. However, transition towards low carbon energy has remained purely rhetorical. There is a large gap between the target and the actual achievement, and the gap is growing. With financial and technical assistance from several traditional and emerging donors, Bangladesh, instead, has moved towards a fossil fuel lock-in situation by implementing power development plans, which heavily relied on the use of furnace oil, diesel, coal, and natural gas. Although Bangladesh has the potential to harness renewable energy, especially solar power, and cost decline due to technological innovations has made solar and wind power highly cost effective and affordable energy sources, political and bureaucratic elites demonstrate apathy towards renewable energy. Civil society actors are contesting the fossil fuel lock-in energy regime for achieving a low carbon energy future. This paper will draw on two environmental sociology perspectives – political economy and ecological modernization – to analyze contesting discourses vis-à-vis Bangladesh's energy development agenda in the past decade (2010-2020). Based on in-depth interviews with policymakers, energy experts, climate change experts, and civil society actors, it will focus on the formulation of two power system master plans and the implementation of several contentious coal-based energy development projects. Avoiding a strict adherence to any of these perspectives, this paper will demonstrate how divergent actors having uneven power and capacity and divergent interests have shaped Bangladesh's energy sector.

RC32-397.9

FASSARI, LETTERIA* (Department of Economical and Social Science, Italy)

FRASCARELLI, RAFFAELLA* (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

On Transformative Aesthetics: Social and Artistic Performances of Muslim Women

The theme of the Aesthetics in the social is based on a precise sociological tradition inaugurated by George Simmel and Walter Benjamin. There are many authors who have considered the relationship that links the sociological sphere to the aesthetic one as a research path that leads to original and profound results: Simmel, Foucault, Derrida, Bourdieu, Lash (just to cite a few) identifying not only a simple analogy between the world of society and the aesthetic one, but highlighting how mutual and interacting emergencies exist between the two areas. Aesthetics has an important and profound heuristic power; supports us in understanding what kind of world we helped build, how we inhabit it and how we could transform it. The centrality attributed to aesthetic reflexivity has pushed us into a research on the *social performance* of Muslims in Italy to include the intrinsically creative, singularized and radical gaze of Muslim artists in the international circuit of contemporary art. Through the artists we present an aesthetic analysis of the tensions deriving from incorporating belonging and becoming in the increasingly interpenetrated places of the Muslim west and the Europeanized east. In these performances, the body becomes guardian and criticizes identities, explicit domains, embodies and fights them. The artistic creation shows us through the radical aesthetic, imaginative and liminal gesture the tensions that cross the manifold becoming of these women. The creativity of the social actor and the specific one of artistic creation find on the body and sexuality a land of interesting overlap.

RC33-JS-26.2

FASSARI, LETTERIA* (Department of Economical and Social Science, Italy)

POMPILI, GIOIA* (Department of Economical and Social Science, Italy)

The Performance of Italian Muslim Women: Methodological Implications

The research refers to a sociology that considers the embodiment and Eros analytical filters of equal importance to cognition. In the contest multi-method approaches we have carried out forty in-depth interviews, two focus groups, participated in many events, parties, various cultural occasions, social protests, artistic performances and we have analysed Islamic fairy tales placing under a magnifying glass the process of *becoming Italian Muslims* and declining in terms of performance the multiplicity of ways it happens. The term performance should be as a construct that captures the contingency, the corporeality and the affection involved in the encounter with the other. Performance is a concept that, above all, calls into question the body and non-cognitive experiences in the production of social life through daily practices. Doing research in this perspective is not just describing the world but being part of it. It is therefore a performative discipline in the sense that it produces reality as an effect and as affection (Massumi, 2015). Reality, as it is full of relationships, is also, to some extent, produced in the course of research. No method, says Haraway, is innocent, so working on some forms of the social means interfering and therefore distorting them in the sense of fictionalizing them. This source inspired our way of conducting interviews because it helped us leave the representation of Muslim women in Italy to relate to them

and experience them. Performance is a dynamic analytical tool that focuses on the intersubjectivity of the encounter (Conquergood, 2002). Performance in its theoretical and empirical implication, problematizes the concept of identity. It keeps alive a tension to offer subjects the possibility of being something else; it draws attention to the positioning of those in the field, on ethno-political sensitivity in order to problematize and reflect on the conventional hierarchies that are performed.

RC17-215.3

FASSIO, ADRIANA* (Facultad de Ciencias Económicas Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Argentina)

RUTTY, MARIA GABRIELA (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Learning and Innovation from Associative Strategies between Governmental Organizations and CIVIL Society Organizations

In the field of public organizations, programs for strengthening civil society organizations from various associative strategies such as training, technical assistance and money transfer for the implementation of social policies are very common.

In this paper we reflect on the innovative processes in civil society organizations that arise from these alliances and their link with the generation of organizational learning, as well as their facilitators and obstacles.

For this, we present a comparative analysis of the results of two investigations carried out in the Universities of Buenos Aires and National de La Plata. In the first investigation, a case study was carried out of three civil society organizations that implement, based on their alliance with the Ministry of Social Development, a training program for elderly caregivers. In the second one, it is a comparative case study of nine civil society organizations that participated in a training program within the framework of the University Extension of the Faculty of Economic Sciences of the National University of La Plata.

Among the findings of the study arises the difficulty of the organizations studied to state the changes produced from the application of the individual learning, in the organizational structure, and also to make the passage of individual learning instances to collective / organizational learning ones.

RC53-JS-43.1

FATYASS, ROCIO* (CONICET / UNVM, Argentina)

LLOBET, VALERIA* (CONICET / UNSAM, Argentina)

Discusiones Sobre Agencia Infantil: Una Propuesta Teórica y Metodológica Desde y Para América Latina.

Este trabajo intenta problematizar la producción de conocimiento sobre las infancias latinoamericanas, y cuestionar cómo se ha explicado el ser niña/o partir de un marco dominado, principalmente, por los Estados Unidos. Postulando un enfoque situado sobre las niñas y los niños como agentes sociales, se pretende colocar un acento en el campo de las infancias desde la condición estructural de subordinación del Sur y sus heterogeneidades.

Las herramientas teóricas-metodológicas aquí propuestas, interrogan sobre las condiciones de producción de las experiencias infantiles en contextos de pobreza y desigualdad, para comprender las modalidades que asume la agencia en niñas y niños, como forma de procesar el tiempo histórico y de ejercer presiones sobre la estructura social, muchas veces, de maneras inadvertidas y disposicionales.

La intencionalidad es investigar la capacidad de acción (moral, política, social y lingüística) de niñas y niños, incluso en el marco de múltiples determinaciones, desde un enfoque que toma en cuenta cómo la mirada teórica muchas veces incorpora las relaciones de poder neocoloniales.

RC37-466.3

FAUSTINO, JEAN* (RNP, Brazil)

The Mud Revisited: About the Dog without Feather of Deborah Colker

This work aims to give continuity to a sociological reflection initiated in the ISA Congress in 2018, upon the recently launched dance spectacle entitle Dog Without Feathers.

The spectacle in question, signed by renowned choreographer Deborah Colker, had its performance debut in the second semester of 2017 and is still can be seen on theaters. After a wide national tour, since 2018, the show has also been performed in other countries both in the American continent and in Europe.

As highlighted by the choreographer herself, the spectacle mixes dance, video, music and poetry based on a homonymous poem written at the beginning of the 20th century. It is this poem that provides thematic unity to the integration of the other references and elements of the spectacle.

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One of the major aesthetic references found in the costume of the dancers, in the poem, in the music and videos of the spectacle is the mud. Originally, this mud belongs to the geographical context of the poem but that, throughout the historical chronology of the other artistic references used in the composition of the spectacle, takes a different meaning.

A meaning that also dialogues with a social, geographic and national political reality that was present in the historical background when the spectacle was created and that ironically returns to be part of the current national daily life , which also reflected in the external image of the country through international media.

To retake the analysis that began in 2018 and, at the same time, to update it by emphasizing the beauty and the artistic complexity of the spectacle is in short the challenge of the present work.

RC13-162.1

FAUSTINO, JEAN* (RNP, Brazil)

Unfolding Utopia: Violada Movement

At the last ISA World Congress in Toronto, I had the opportunity to present the partial results of a research that corresponds to the first part of this new work proposal.

The research presented at the 2018 ISA Congress (The Solidarity of the Musical Utopia in Contemporary Brazil) had as its scope a group of autonomous musicians distributed throughout Brazil. Musicians who have set up a solidarity network to make small shows with the objective of promoting a type of quality music, alternative the current mainstream.

More than the promoting their songs, these small shows were also intended to bring outstanding musicians closer to local artists, thus facilitating musical exchanges and partnerships.

The presentation of this research at the 2018 ISA generated a great interest of the attendees, in particular by the details of operation of this movement that the independent Brazilian musicians creatively created to disseminate and perfect the so-called authorial music.

This new work will be concerned with the understanding and presentation of a new movement that emerged as an unfolding of the first. This is the *violada*, which gets its name from grouping musicians who play *viola caipira* - a typical Brazilian instrument.

Musical specificity is not the only element that differentiates the new movement from its origin. While retaining some structural elements of the previous movement, it has adapted and altered some of the principles to reach a wider audience.

The purpose of this work is therefore to understand the organization of this new movement, such as its organizing principles, its dynamics, the ideals and objectives of its members, and the interaction with the initial movement.

RC15-JS-8.2

FEDER-BUBIS, PAULA* (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel)
OREN, KINERET (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheva, Israel)
HOREV, TUVIA (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel)
HEIMAN-NEWMAN, NITZA (Clalit Health Services, Israel)

"It's Not an Issue": Does Gender Matter in the Professionalization Process of Hospital Physicians?

The proportion of women physicians has increased in recent decades. They constitute a minority in some medical specialties, and the majority in others. However, they are under-represented in senior and management positions. This may be explained by the socialization process of women physicians, and/or by structural constraints of their employing organizations. The objective of this study was to examine gender-specific barriers and opportunities in the training and employment trajectories of internal medicine and general surgery physicians.

A qualitative study was conducted including face-to-face, in-depth interviews with 63 resident physicians from four hospitals across the country. The thematic analysis of data reveals that gender was not perceived as a central issue by the residents. Despite this "non-issue", they stated that "to attain professional goals, women [physicians] work harder" than their male colleagues. The burden of tasks involved in treating ever-increasing complex patients amidst a reality of a stagnated number of physicians positions, does not allow residents to be involved in research during work hours. Thus, research is expected to be conducted during the resident's leisure time, which is particularly detrimental to women physicians, since the social expectations and/or most of the household and family chores are undertaken by them. Residents described that their training program is not sufficiently structured, that they do not receive enough feedback, nor participate in learning activities such as seminars and journal clubs. Thus, also the systematic learning during the residency is pushed to the residents' leisure time.

We conclude that attention to the challenges and the organization of both specializations detracts focus from gender issues. The perception that physicians'

professional development relies primarily on their personal characteristics, reduces the responsibility of the health system to develop fully-capable clinical personnel.

RC31-382.3

FEDOROVA, IRINA* (Saint Petersburg State University of Economics, Russia)

Gender Specificity of Integration of Migrants into Russian Society

During last 10 years socio-demographic characteristics of migrants have changed, in particular, the number of women migrants has increased. Author analyzes the problem of integration of migrants into Russian society with regards to gender aspects and specificity. The role of integration is evaluated through the analysis of theoretical concepts of structural assimilation and real practices of migrants on the example of big Russian city Saint Petersburg. The report is based on in-depth semi-structured interviews with male and female migrants with different social status. Participants were selected using the snow-ball sampling method. This methodology recognizes social relationships and specific details about the experience of migrants and their strategies of adaptation and integration.

In order to provide a system view, the methodology includes the quantitative method – a sociological survey of host society in order to examine the change of attitudes towards migrants.

Major finding of this research is the formulation of real gender differences in the process of adaptation and integration of migrants. The increasing mobility of women from developing countries with traditional societies is influencing several spheres: demographics, social, economic and cultural. Female migrants go through a different decision-making process than men in deciding whether to migrate. Female migrants feel less protected and face more cultural and ethical difficulties in the host society. In turn, host society experiences negative attitude towards growing number of migrant families in the city.

Most women suffer the traumatic experience of forced separation from family. All of interviewees mentioned the increased number of divorces caused by migration and the change of attitude towards divorce in their traditional societies. The efforts of local government are not demanded by migrants. For successful integration it is necessary to have joint efforts of the host society on the political, social and economic levels, and from the migrants themselves.

RC24-281.3

FEITAL, MARCELA* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brazil)
DA COSTA FERREIRA, LUCIA (Unicamp, Brazil)

Climate Narratives and the Colonizing Mindset: Reflecting about How New Climate Pattern Has Been Teaching Us about Our Societies

Human migration has been part of world history in multiple ways and it has several reasons. Recently we have to cope with a contemporary dilemma of human displacement regarding climate change impacts. In this meaning, climate change has been causing very rapid transformations, not just regarding biophysical impacts of a warmer planet (e.g.desertification, droughts, extreme events, sea level rising), but also regarding culture, social behavior and values. This paper reflects on what this reality of new challenges and new patterns posed by climate change has been teaching us about our societies. It questions how the narratives of global knowledge about climate change and climate displaced people are influencing the way people have been interacting, behaving and establishing relations. To develop this problematization, this research was based on literature review, fieldwork with participatory observation and semi-structured interviews in Shishmaref – Alaska(USA). This exemplary case was chosen due to its historical importance on discussion about the nexus of climate change-culture. Allied to the current Environmental Sociology and Anthropology developments that have been questioning the hazard-centric vulnerability concept, this research draws attention to the fact that it is not possible to cope with climate change if we ignore that it is interconnected within a web of other ongoing dynamics that shape society. Shishmaref proves that culture and climate change are intertwined in the definition of their vulnerability, which is not just part of physical impacts, but it is also part of a historical process of cultural erosion due to a power relation caused by the colonialism mindset. This power relation defining the way people act towards climate change is not restrict to traditional communities facing colonialism process. It is also seen in global knowledge production, which is a key part of the problematic and also a key element to address this climate dilemma.

RC31-389.2

FELDMAN, DAVID* (University of California, Santa Barbara, USA)

Between Exploitation and Repression: The Immigration Industrial Complex and Militarized Migration Management

This paper analyzes the immigration industrial complex from a critical political economy perspective, arguing that it responds to the crisis of global capitalism in both its "economic" and "political" dimensions. In the former case, the immigration industrial complex mitigates a crisis of overaccumulation by opening up new profitable outlets for capital. In the latter case, it stymies migrant resistance and, through the promotion of migrant scapegoating, secures legitimacy for the system among downwardly mobile "native" citizens. Rather than argue that the complex necessarily reproduces the conditions for the long-term accumulation of capital, I draw attention to the fundamental contradiction inherent to its particular strategy of accumulation, which uses the racialized bodies of migrants as raw materials. While the detention and deportation of some migrants may serve to render the majority compliant workers, their systematic removal from the (non-prison) labor market clashes with the accumulation strategy of extracting surplus-value from the labor of migrant workers. I draw on the example of Big Tech in the United States—which is heavily dependent on migrant labor, but also responsible for much of the material infrastructure underpinning the surveillance and deportation state—to illustrate that such competing accumulation strategies may be present within the individual corporations comprising the immigration industrial complex. Consequently, the latter is internally fractured in ways not normally appreciated in the scholarship. Finally, I consider how one potential resolution to the above contradiction (from the perspective of capital in general) involves a transformation in the ways that capitalist states regulate and discipline migrant and immigrant labor. More specifically, the rise of border walls and powerful deportation machines presages a shift *away* from the production of migrant illegality, and coincides with the creation of ostensibly legal but highly vulnerable noncitizen workforces through an expansion of "guestworker" programs and temporary legal statuses for long-term immigrants.

RC53-654.6

FELDMAN, MARINA* (Rutgers University, USA)

Immigrant Latinx Mothers' Strategies to Educate and Care for Young Children

In the United States (US), there is still no widespread consensus about the relevance of Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), despite increased awareness about the effects of early intervention in development. Such lack of consensus seems to stem from longstanding values about family responsibility and the concurrent stigmatization of single-mothering in policy and political discourse. Currently, whereas the provision of public ECCE services is expanding, policies tend to be targeted on families in poverty, focused on 4 and 5-year-olds, being also unevenly distributed across states and communities. When LatinX immigrants are concerned, there can be further obstacles to accessing public services, from language barriers to citizenship concerns. The existing literature briefly indicates that Hinospanic families have lower enrollment in preschool; that these families might be choosing arrangements based on extended family; that the training of family providers seems to be an efficient way to expand access to preschool services within these populations. To any extent, however, there is no extensive literature focused on the strategies foreign-born LatinX mothers are employing in order to care and educated for their young children. This paper is an initial attempt to understand the networks of care created and employed by LatinX immigrant families in a context in which public and community services are available, but not for all. I will present a mapping of the concurrent strategies some families employ in the context of a city in New Jersey that had its provision expanded after the Abbot litigations, but still lacks services for certain populations and age ranges. I present the results of this pilot study and questions this analysis presented that will help me guide the data collection in a different context, where public provision is less significant—further reflecting the reality of several localities in the US.

RC36-462.5

FERLANDER, SARA (Sodertorn University, Sweden)
JUKKALA, TANYA* (Malmö university, Sweden)

Alienation in Marginalized Urban Areas

As our cities are growing, so are the inequalities between both their inhabitants and different neighborhoods. Individuals, groups of individuals, and entire neighborhoods are being marginalized in terms of access to resources, opportunities, health and wellbeing, as well as power and influence in political processes, not least those that relate to urban planning. Young women in marginalized urban areas have been recognized as being particularly at a disadvantage in the urban environment and as invisible in urban planning. In an ongoing research project, we focus on the lived experiences, experienced needs, and place-making process-

es of young women living in marginalized areas of Stockholm, Sweden, as a way in which to acknowledge their experiences within the context of urban development.

Our research uncovers different processes of alienation that can be linked to the marginalized position of these women in terms of young, female inhabitants of marginalized neighborhoods. These relate to the experiences of being excluded from processes of change in their neighborhoods; feelings of being forgotten, ignored, and left aside as other more affluent parts of the city are being developed; as well as feelings of being judged in relation to their position as young female inhabitants of marginalized areas that are associated with generalized negative perceptions of their neighborhoods.

At the same time, our research reveals a potential for empowerment within the marginalized (alienated) positions of these young women in terms of a standpoint from which they define their own selves and neighborhoods and from which a critical understanding of societal power relations, as well as more effective resistance to them, can be achieved.

RC35-450.3

FERNANDES, CARLOS* (Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique)

Friendship, Scholarship and Epistemic Commitment in Post-Colonial Mozambique

Sarah Stroud posits that friendship involves not just affective or motivational partiality but *epistemic* partiality. Good friends, she argues, are more inclined to construct positive representations of their friend's behaviors that they would not apply to nonfriends. Differently, Scott and Kawall argues that friendship is not an epistemological obstacle. It strengthens the dialogical and collaborative dimension of scholarship. This paper engages with these three authors, in order to explore the relationship between friendship and scholarship in Mozambique. The paper has two arguments. Firstly, during the socialist period, the truth regime was based on a dualistic reasoning which divided 'friends of the revolution' from their enemies ('reactionaries' 'traitors', 'new explorers' or 'petty bourgeois'). The place for nonfriends or ideological strangers were forced silence, re-education camps, exile or death. The academy was structured in the same logic: the production and legitimization of the scholarship of the friends of the revolution. In the end of the 1980's with the disintegration of Mozambique's socialism some scholars began to discuss the epistemic limitations of friendship in knowledge production. They claimed that most of the researchers produced a teleological history due to their loyalty to the party-state's socialist ideology. Secondly, in the present context of political and economic liberalization, we witness the return of the belief that research conflicts with friendship, but also a political re-appropriation of the concept of friendship as a weapon against scholarship produced by private and state-independent research institutions. FRELIMO's definition of the enemy as opposed to friends are now articulated with metaphorical notions such as the 'apostles of disgrace' or 'anti-patriots'. Stripped off from ideology these new terms are linked to broad notions of national belonging and fatherland, rather than with the standards of epistemic responsibility and justification.

RC52-634.5

FERNANDES, JÉSSICA* (Universidade Federal de São Paulo, Brazil)

Gender and Law Schools in São Paulo

While it is true that women have won their place in the legal milieu, it is also true that this achievement has not yet been fully successful. Some contemporary studies on legal careers show, on the one hand, the opening up of these professions to women and, on the other hand, their strong presence in lower positions in the hierarchy of legal careers. the aim of this paper is to present the partial findings of a research carried out in the context of a scientific initiation scholarship, funded by FAPESP, set out to analyze the presence of women in the universe of legal training through the study of two traditional Law Schools - one public and one private - in the State of São Paulo. This research has identified the process of feminization also in legal education, either in terms of its student body and in relation to the teaching activity. Furthermore, we have observed who are the women in this two law schools, what are the most common social representations and stereotypes about them, and what place is assigned to them in terms of legal area and administrative positions.

The analysis of the students has been performed through the application of questionnaires concerning the social recruitment and the professional aspirations of the newcomers students of 2016, as well as the undergraduate monographs completed at the second semester of 2015. By doing that, we could find out which areas have been chosen by these newly graduates. The examination of the professors' profiles was done both by the analysis of their curriculum vitae and 20 interviews with professors. This combined method allowed us to look into their professional trajectories and perceptions about the legal academic field.

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

RC04-56.3

FERNANDES, JÉSSICA* (Universidade Federal de São Paulo, Brazil)

Legal Training in Sao Paulo: Continuities and Changes in the Age of Professionalisation

Throughout Brazilian history, legal training has always enjoyed a preeminent position thanks to its pioneering role both in higher education and in the shaping of bureaucratic and intellectual fields. Nowadays, despite the fact that legal training still reproduces, to some extent, features of the termed bacharelismo imperial - as the number of teachers who still hold other legal-related occupations besides teaching proves -, continuous professionalization of higher education compelled Law teachers to invest in the acquisition of further academic titles and actively engage with research activities. In this context, this research project seeks to comprehend the extent of a series of ongoing transformations alongside with the reproduction of specific features commonly regarded as historically constitutive of legal training. For that end, we study some of the most renowned Law colleges in the city of São Paulo in order to assess the question of their relative autonomy in relation to external interferences - from the political, economical, and juridical fields - when it comes to legal training. In terms of methodology, this study is structured in two central axes: firstly, the study of the pedagogic outlines (projetos pedagógicos) adopted by the selected Law courses, taking into account how they relate to the recommendations conveyed by the Ministry of Education and the Ordem dos Advogados do Brasil (OAB) regarding legal training; secondly, the examination of academic training, by drawing on the analysis of their CVs (Currículo Lattes).

RC32-414.5

FERNÁNDEZ, ANA BELÉN* (UM, Spain)

Segregación Ocupacional. Dificultades De Acceso Para Los Hombres Que Se Quieren Insertar En Los Empleos Más Feminizados.

Desde el Grupo de investigación Mujeres en Mundos de Hombres, creado en 2011, estudiamos ocupaciones segregadas en función del género. En los dos proyectos I+D llevados a cabo se han estudiado diferentes profesiones en las que las mujeres tienen menor representación o visibilización con respecto a los hombres. El objetivo de esta comunicación es presentar una revisión de las motivaciones, las estrategias, las barreras de acceso e inserción laboral que tienen los hombres en aquellas profesiones más feminizadas. En concreto, la ocupación seleccionada será la de auxiliares de enfermería, ya que cada vez se necesitan más profesionales que puedan realizar labores de cuidado. Es necesario realizar una revisión de las condiciones de trabajo en las que se encuentran las y los auxiliares de enfermería, así como de su evolución futura para poder orientar e insertar a futuros estudiantes y trabajadores. Debido a los estereotipos de género aprendidos desde pequeños, los cuidados a pequeños o a mayores han sido asignados tradicionalmente a las mujeres. Será interesante comprobar si las trayectorias profesionales de los hombres son similares a las de las mujeres, y si realizan las mismas tareas en los cuidados asignados. La posibilidad de conciliar la vida familiar y laboral en las instituciones públicas puede ser una de las explicaciones por las que hay más mujeres en la profesión. Sería interesante comprobar si también se trata de una motivación para los hombres. Cuando elegimos especialidad educativa o trabajo, nuestras elecciones deben tener sentido en relación con nuestra identidad de género y autoimagen. La división de trabajo por género nos ayuda a definir dicha identidad, con lo que tanto varones como mujeres pueden desear mantener la división sexual por género en el mercado de trabajo. Para ello se ha comenzado por analizar la imagen pública de la profesión.

RC10-130.6

FERNÁNDEZ, CLARISA* (Instituto de Investigación en Humanidades y Ciencias Sociales, Argentina)

Evaluar Para Mejorar. El Vínculo Entre El Estado y Las Organizaciones Artísticas Comunitarias a Través De Las Políticas Culturales: Tres Casos De Estudio En Argentina

El presente trabajo propone un análisis que se desprende de nuestro proyecto de investigación titulado: "Políticas culturales y proyectos de desarrollo productivo y social. Un análisis de su articulación en territorios urbanos y rurales" (2011-2017)", desarrollado en el CONICET. Allí realizamos un análisis del vínculo existente entre el Estado y las organizaciones artísticas comunitarias, a partir del modo en que dichas organizaciones participan del diseño, planificación e implementación de las políticas culturales públicas. En ese sentido, nos interesa rastrear las instancias de participación ciudadana en las distintas etapas de construcción y puesta en práctica de esas políticas, en tanto que allí se articulan los intereses de los destinatarios de dichas políticas y del Estado.

Se trabajará particularmente con tres políticas culturales y tres organizaciones destinatarias, las cuales pertenecen a ámbitos urbanos y rurales dentro de la provincia y la ciudad de Buenos Aires, en Argentina. Se trata de los grupos de teatro comunitario Circuito Cultural Barracas (Ciudad de Buenos Aires) y Cruzavías (Partido de Nueve de Julio), y la Cooperativa La Comunitaria (Partido de Rivadavia). Los tres grupos pertenecen a la Red Nacional de Teatro Comunitario, en tanto trabajan territorialmente con actividades que exceden lo artístico –aunque lo incluyen- desarrollando proyectos de desarrollo e inclusión social.

Estos grupos se vinculan con actores del ámbito político, en sus instancias municipales, provinciales y nacionales, articulando estrategias para potenciar y acrecentar los beneficios de las políticas culturales, en pos de un mayor desarrollo de sus organizaciones y beneficios para sus comunidades. En este trabajo abordaremos los avances de la investigación presentada, haciendo hincapié en el proceso de evaluación de dichas políticas, y sus implicancias teóricas y políticas en los casos específicos.

RC10-119.4

FERNÁNDEZ, CLARISA* (Instituto de Investigación en Humanidades y Ciencias Sociales, Argentina)

Teatro Comunitario Argentino: La Ciudad Como Escenario De Utopías

El fenómeno del teatro comunitario en Argentina tiene una historia de 37 años, y actualmente hay en el país alrededor de 50 grupos funcionando. Se trata de un teatro "de vecinos para vecinos", realizado por personas no profesionales del teatro, que se reúnen para contar la historia de su pueblo, ciudad o barrio a través de la dramaturgia. Los grupos de teatro comunitario están compuestos por personas de todas las edades, distintas condiciones socioeconómicas, ideologías y religiones. Las obras se elaboran a través de ruedas de memoria donde los vecinos aportan recuerdos, anécdotas, documentos y testimonios con los cuales se va elaborando un relato, el cual se traduce en improvisaciones primero, y en escenas después.

Los grupos de teatro comunitario están nucleados en la Red Nacional de Teatro Comunitario, a través de la cual comparten experiencias, problemáticas y soluciones. Se trabaja de manera autogestiva, buscando siempre generar procesos de transformación tanto individuales como colectivos. Existen grupos urbanos y rurales, y si bien ambos adquieren características disímiles, comparten el modo de funcionamiento respecto de la reapropiación del espacio público. En ese sentido, el estilo del teatro comunitario es ecléctico (se retoman géneros como el grotesco, el sainete, elementos de la murga, etc.), y se caracteriza por utilizar particularmente el canto colectivo.

La propuesta del presente trabajo es dar a conocer las características de este teatro, haciendo principal hincapié en las modalidades de transformación que genera en las localidades donde se practica. Incluimos en dichos cambios tanto los procesos personales que viven los vecinos-actores, como también las experiencias de grupos que han logrado exceder lo artístico para convertirse en organizaciones sociales con capacidad de disputar poder en sus territorios locales.

RC39-486.4

FERNANDEZ, GLENN* (Sichuan University - Hong Kong Polytechnic University, China)

FEROLIN, MARIA CECILIA (Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology, Philippines)

Youth Participation in the Recovery of Marawi, Philippines after the 2017 Armed Siege

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 2015-2030 states that DRR requires an all-of-society engagement. Everyone, regardless of their age, gender, ethnicity, religion, or socio-economic position, should be involved in thinking, planning, and deciding about DRR. Over the past few years, several studies on youth participation in disaster preparedness and emergency response had emerged. However, studies on youth participation in disaster recovery are still scarce. This current research aims to help fill the gap in existing knowledge about youth participation in disaster recovery in the Philippines and to contribute to providing the much-needed evidence base for the formulation and implementation of future policies to enable and improve youth participation in post-disaster initiatives. The study focuses on the 2017 Marawi armed siege, the longest urban battle in the modern history of the Philippines. The five-month long armed conflict left the city of Marawi in ruins, hence the need for massive reconstruction. Through interviews and focus group discussions with both youth and adult stakeholders and through policy review and analysis of recovery plans, this qualitative study examined (1) the legal mandate to participate which comes from national policies and international frameworks subscribed to by the Philippines; (2) the organizations that the youth can join and connection to other DRR stakeholders; (3) the capacity to participate through the provision of adequate resources and support; (4) the opportunities to for the youth to participate in the form of events or activities; (5) the barriers or challenges to participation and how to overcome them; and (6) the motivations for the youth to get involved. The results of the cur-

rent study in Marawi will be compared to the general tendency in the Philippines of leaving the youth out of discussions, formal planning, and actual implementation of interventions related disaster recovery.

RC11-132.5

FERNÁNDEZ, MARÍA* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

Social Factors Related to Loneliness in Chilean Elderly

Objective: The aim of this study is to determine the prevalence of loneliness and evaluate its association with objective social networks, family functioning and perception of social support in a sample of older people from Chile.

Methods: Descriptive and multivariable analyses from data of Fifth National Survey of Quality of Life on Older People UC-Caja los Andes 2019. This survey is conducted of a representative sample of Chilean older people (60 and more), using the UCLA abbreviated scale of loneliness. Data will be controlled for socio-demographic factors, family structure and functioning, social participation and social support.

(Note: survey will be carried out between October-December of this year. Researcher is part of the technical team of the survey.)

WG08-728.2

FERNÁNDEZ DE LA REGUERA, ALETHIA* (Instituto de Investigaciones Jurídicas. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

Female Migrant Journeys, Detention and Human Rights Violations at the Southern Border of Mexico: Discourses and Practices of Disgust

Caravans fromCentral America have proved to be a strategy used by women and their families to cross Mexico in safer and more visible conditions. Since the end of 2018 the Mexican government has reacted to forced displacement with the enforcement of detention policies in the southern border. Few academic studies focus on the journeys of migrant women in the Central American–U.S. migrant corridor, especially, on how and under which conditions they undergo detention and deportation. In this article, I present some findings based on ethnographic research about the conditions, discourses and practices of disgust at the Immigration Detention Center in the southern Mexican border. The daily interaction between women and immigration officers at the Center reinforces the precariousness and vulnerabilities of female migrants, who despite the geographical proximity between their homeland and Mexico, arrive with limited resources and need to make use of complex strategies to avoid deportation. I show how structural and cultural violence determine not only migrant journeys, but are key elements in the operation of an immigration bureaucracy that dehumanize migrants and limit the possibilities for women to exercise their right to seek asylum.

RC30-365.3

FERNÁNDEZ MASSI, MARIANA* (Universidad de La Plata, Argentina)

La regulacion laboral en Argentina: desafios ante las nuevas formes de empleo

Desde la llegada al gobierno de la alianza Cambiemos, en diciembre de 2015, en la Argentina se instaló en el debate público la necesidad de modernizar la legislación laboral. Esta modernización ha sido habitualmente un eufemismo para referirse a la flexibilización de las relaciones laborales. En efecto, esta perspectiva se plasmó en un proyecto de reforma laboral integral presentado en 2017 por el oficialismo que, sin embargo, no logró tratarlo en el congreso. Aquella propuesta de reforma puede interpretarse a partir de tres objetivos complementarios: acotar el carácter protectorio de la ley, desresponsabilizar al empleador por las condiciones de trabajo que ofrece y flexibilizarlas. Uno de los elementos más salientes de aquel proyecto era la creación de una figura intermedia entre el asalariado y el trabajador por cuentapropia: el autónomo económicamente dependiente. En 2020, ya con un nuevo gobierno en el poder, la orientación de los cambios normativos impulsados ha tomado un carácter más protectorio. Por un lado, en julio de 2020 se aprobó la ley de teletrabajo, que habilita la modalidad pero garantizando algunos derechos novedosos en la legislación local, como el derecho a la desconexión, el derecho a la intimidad y la mención explícita del derecho a organizar la jornada laboral de modo compatible con las tareas de cuidado. Por otro lado, se ha abierto una discusión en torno a la necesidad de regular el trabajo en plataformas de reparto, que ha crecido notablemente desde 2018.

RC39-494.3

FERNÁNDEZ SAAVEDRA, ANA* (FLACSO URUGUAY, Uruguay)

GONZÁLEZ ARIAS, ROSARIO (University de Oviedo, Spain)

PÉREZ, CECILIA (Universidad de Concepción, Chile)

ALCEDO, MARÍA DE LOS ÁNGELES (Universidad de Oviedo, Spain)

Los Roles De Género Durante y Después Del Desastre. Estudio De Caso En Dos Comunidades Chilenas.

Una de las características de las sociedades contemporáneas es la complejidad de las interacciones que se producen entre los elementos que la componen, de manera que cualquier elemento que irrumpa en ese sistema complejo puede producir caos y desequilibrios sociales. Tal es el caso de los eventos de gran magnitud como terremotos, huracanes o tsunamis, los que su sola manifestación distorsiona por completo el orden social establecido provocando un desastre.

Uno de los elementos que se ve afectado considerablemente es el orden de género. A través de un estudio cualitativo realizado en las comunidades de Coliumo y Dichato en la provincia de Concepción, se muestran los cambios producidos en las relaciones de género durante y después del terremoto y tsunami de Chile en febrero de 2010.

Las primeras conclusiones muestran que los estereotipos tradicionales de género no necesariamente se cumplen durante el evento y que el papel de las mujeres en la etapa posterior es de vital importancia para la reconstrucción, dando lugar a procesos de liderazgo y empoderamiento. De esta forma la perspectiva de género resulta una herramienta imprescindible para garantizar la reconstrucción en condiciones igualitarias, a pesar de lo cual las intervenciones de las organizaciones que forman parte del sistema de respuesta no suelen considerar su incorporación en la gestión del riesgo de desastres.

RC28-347.4

FERNANDEZ-AGUERRE, TABARE* (University of Uruguay, Uruguay)

CARDOZO, SANTIAGO (Department of Sociologý, University of Uruguay, Uruguay)

MARQUES, AGUSTINA (Rivera Universtiy Centre, University of Uruguay, Uruguay)

EZQUERRA, PABLO (Rivera University Centre, University of Uruguay, Uruguay)

From 15 to 29. Trajectories in the University of Uruguay of Youth Evaluated By PISA 2003.

This paper constitutes a first step forward in the project "Abandonment, persistence and graduation in Higher Education between 2015 and 2018. Impacts of the decentralization of the UDELAR: Northeast, East and Montevideo regions" funded by the Research Program for the Improvement of the Quality of University Education "(PIMCEU), called 2017, of the CSE and the CSIC, of the University of the Republic.

The objective of component 3 of the project is to reconstruct the academic trajectory within the UDELAR until 2016, for young people evaluated by PISA in 2003. These young people were born between 1987 and 1988, reached the theoretical age of university admission between 2005 and 2006. Adopted the definitions made for Uruguay by the National Survey of Adolescence and Youth (ENAJ), it concludes at 29, we will observe such trajectories until 2016 and 2017 respectively.

The questions proposed to answer this paper are three: what young people have managed to enter the UDELAR? How many have managed to graduate from those young PISA 2003 who enrolled in UDELAR? What distinctive characteristics do those who have graduated and those who have not graduated, in terms of: their sociodemographic characteristics, their academic trajectory prior to entering UDELAR, the geographic area and region of study in which they completed higher education?

he data used comes from the articulation of the Second PISA 2003 Follow-up Survey carried out in 2012 (N = 2451) with four types of microdata available to the University of the Republic: (i) registration for new careers made in the System General of Bedelías; (ii) the statistical entry forms; (iii) the statistical discharge forms; and (iv) the consolidated student base developed by the Teaching Indicators System Unit (USIEN) of the UDELAR Sectorial Teaching Commission.

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

RC20-249.3

FERNANDEZ-PRADOS, JUAN* (University of Almeria, Spain)
LOZANO-DÍAZ, ANTONIA (University of Almería, Spain)

The Keys of the Digital Divide, Social Media and Political Participation in Latin America.

The annual studies of the Latinobarometro allow to know the public opinion of 18 countries of Latin America on different aspects. Since 2002, the questionnaire has included questions related to the Internet, such as, for example, the frequency of use, what it is used for, the place where it is connected, the social media services used, etc. The latest waves since 2013 include a question about social networks that digitally divides the population into about three thirds: not users them, users one or two, and users three or more (non-users, users and superusers respectively). This work aims, on the one hand, to carry out a descriptive analysis of the sociodemographic profile (sex, age, studies, ideology, income, subjective social class, etc.), a diachronic analysis (since the beginning of the millennium, but especially of the last 5 years), a comparative analysis between countries and, finally, an explanatory analysis of the different types of users of digital social media in Latin America. And, on the other hand, an approximation of the relations between political participation and the types of users of social media: support for democracy; opinion on the usefulness of social media to participate politically; and the practice of social activism through unconventional political actions (signing a petition, demonstrating, unauthorized protest, etc.).

RC48-597.3

FERRARINI, ADRIANE* (UNISINOS, Brazil)
PAESE, CELMA (Laureate International Universities,)
PEREIRA, ANTONIO (Unisinos, Brazil)
PEREIRA SANTOS, ALEXANDRE (Hamburg University, Germany)
PAZ, CÉSAR (Unisinos, Brazil)
FREITAS, CLAUDIO (UNISINOS, Brazil)
MÜLLER, ELISA (Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos, Brazil)

POA Inquieta - a Novel Form of Collective Action for Urban Transformation

Contemporary society is marked by increasing global inequalities and disbelief in institutions, but also by the emergence of new forms of collective action. This paper aims to present the Porto Alegre Inquieta Collective (PI), from Porto Alegre (Brazil). It aims to identify how the genesis, dynamics, and characteristics of PI can germinate the expansion of sociological analysis.

PI presents itself as a collective aimed at positive urban transformation from a local, human, creative, and inclusive vision stemming from Creative Economy. The collective organizes itself through Whatsapp groups (inspired by a significant truck-driver's strike in 2018) and in-person meetings (inspired by Medellín's "dialogue circles"). It constitutes an emancipatory platform that includes human elements: people with various places of speech; social processes (collaboration, facilitation, and meetings), and technological processes (observation, monitoring, communication and conflict management); as well as diverse human resources and technological, financial and material resources provided by partnerships and members alike.

The collective has no legal identity or partisan bias but understands itself as a political agent for social change. After a year of existence, it mobilizes over 2,000 members in 27 thematic groups and 21 ongoing projects. There are articulating roles to foster the "dialogue circles" and to horizontally and openly discuss governance. The collective adopts coexistence agreements instead of norms, such as "tolerance for failure"; "just do it!"; "act lovingly"; "love small-scale-deliverables"; "the abundance principle"; "work with creativity and knowledge"; "ideologies or parties do not drive us", and "there is no creativity without diversity and sustainability".

The empirical analysis of PI will scrutinize its characteristics (such as informality, horizontality, randomness, and plurality), which seem to provide new elements for collective action epistemology and analysis. Categories from Complexity Theories and Epistemologies of the South may provide new insights on contemporary collective action and on expanding Sociology analytics.

RC25-311.5

FERRATTI, GUSTAVO* (UFSCar, Brazil)
SACOMANO NETO, MÁRIO (UFSCar, Brazil)

Narratives of Organizational Success: Language and Meaning Making of Big Tech Executives

This article presents some preliminary results of a Ph.D. thesis that investigates the narratives and the meaning-making of executives - founders and CEOs - belonging to the five largest IT organizations - Alphabet (Google), Amazon, Apple, Microsoft, and Facebook - popularly known as big tech companies. We aim to understand how narratives and storytelling processes involving the success of these large organizations produce shared fictions that, ultimately, organize fundamental notions for contemporary capitalism such as "innovation" and "technological future". For that, we use a multidisciplinary set of theories that dialogues with organizational studies, literary studies, linguistics, social psychology, and computational sociology. Our method consists of a quantitative textual processing step that deals with large volumes of text (big data) for the foundation of the analytical categories; and a qualitative analysis stage that looks at the text in greater depth, seeking to identify the executives' narratives and the meaning-making processes from the previous stage. Our corpora are composed of secondary data extracted from multiple sources such as biographies, tweets, public interviews, and posts on ranking platforms. The text has been processed using Python programming language. Our preliminary results show variations of narratives that closely relate the success of the big tech companies to the individual meritocratic trajectory of these executives.

RC04-57.3

FERREIRA, ANTONIO* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Accordion Teacher in the Project Fábrica De Gaiteiros: A Case Study

This study introduces a master's research, finished in 2019, which pursued to understand the ways in which diatonic accordion teachers working in the *Fábrica de Gaiteiros* project were formed, identifying specific characteristics present in their musico-pedagogical training. The project was created in 2009 by musician Renato Borghetti in southern Brazil. The research had the collaboration of five teachers who work on this project, and the questions of interest were: how are the teachers who work on this project chosen, how did these teachers form, when did they begin to teach diatonic accordion and where comes the knowledge necessary to teach these classes. The case study was adopted as a methodology (YIN, 1994; FONSECA, 2002, PASSERON and REVEL, 2005; GOMES, 2008). This research is aligned with the sociology of music education and has as theoretical references authors who discuss the importance of personal and professional trajectory in teacher training (ISAIA, 2008, 2009; NÓVOA, 1995, 2007, 2012, 2017). The results revealed that the beginning of the career of the diatonic accordion teacher can occur in an unpretentious way, due to different events that arise as challenges. The *Fábrica de Gaiteiros* project works in contextual terms as an umbrella under which the teachers who participate in this research develop in their interaction a pedagogy of their own that is focused on the instrument. The diatonic accordion instrument and the project modify the ways of being a music teacher. The work contributes to a broader view of the formation and performance of the accordion teacher, to understand the strategies that are used to maintain the teaching and learning of an instrument such as the diatonic accordion and to understand the ways of being teacher in the area of music and to rethink the teacher's career in the context of academic training in music.

RC16-200.1

FERREIRA, DANIEL* (Insituto de Estudos em Sociologia e Política - UERJ, Brazil)

Can the Iron Law be Broken? Network Movement Parties As a Democratic Collective Subjectivity

This work aims to reintroduce the debate of político parties as a legitimate medium between society and State in contemporaneity. The main issue is how the emergence of new modes of organization, based on networks, could break Michels' Iron Law of oligarchy. His classical study on political parties has been a paradigm that undermines radical democratic idea in mass political organization. Even the movement party can lose their ties when incorporated in institutionalized political logic. As State and parties still seem vital for contemporary political scenario, embedded in political modernity's imaginary, this paper aims to comprehend new ways in which new activism organization has modified their classical intermediary structures between politics and society like the party. The main theoretical issue is how power has been distributed in comparison between the state organized society toward today neoliberal network society. For this purpose, this work mobilizes Domingues' collective subjectivity theory applied to economic

system and Rodrigo Nunes' distributive leadership concept. The first one faces that a new modernity turn has made possible economic changes from a hierarchy/command collective subjectivity towards a more networks/volunteers one, affecting the intentionality and centralization of the collective subjectivities like parties.The second gives some powerful insights in how leadership emerges and is legitimated in network-movement subjectivity. In this regard, Podemos' rise and fall - the nospanish movement party- will be analized as a case study to rethink the processes and limits of such strategy.

RC18-217.4

FERREIRA, DANIEL* (Insituto de Estudos em Sociologia e Política - UERJ, Brazil)

Network Society's Modern Prince: How Network Structure Can Reinforce the Organization of Movement-Parties.

This work aims to reformulate the debate of parties as a legitimate medium between society demands and State in contemporaneity. The main issue is how the emergence of new modes of organization, ones that are based on networks, could break Michels' Iron Law of oligarchy. His classical study on political parties has been a paradigm that undermines radical democratic ideas in mass political organization. Even the movement-party can lose their ties when incorporated in institutionalized political logic. An exemplary case is the Bolchevique political party. As we are still embedded in political modernity's institutions and imaginary, the modern prince is still a party, because that is the main way - however not the only one - to storm into the State's gate. But Gramsci's jacobinism formula, in the present day, has to be canalized in a much more complex network-like society, based on New Information and Communication Technology - NICT. The main theoretical issue is how power has been distributed, contrasting the state-organized society with today's neoliberal network society and how it affects movement-parties legitimation. For this purpose, this work mobilizes Rodrigo Nunes' distributive leadership concept as the key to rethink leadership role in mass movement. It considers three dimensions: (i) network-movements are based on mass self-communication; (ii) it lacks a large intermediary chain, thus enforcing leadership; (iii) leadership is legitimized in their role, creating a more open system. Party organization has always lacked all of these aspects, but recent approaches have tried to embrace these more auto-organized forms. In this regard, Podemos movement-party's rise and fall and Chilean Frente Amplia arrival will be mobilized as a case studies to rethink these radical democratic processes and their limits.

RC28-331.1

FERREIRA, DANIELA* (UFPE, Brazil)
PEROSA, GRAZIELA (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)
LEBARON, FRÉDÉRIC (Ecole normale supérieure Paris-Saclay, France)

Os Efeitos Diferenciados Da Segregação Social Em Recife e São Paulo

Este artigo apresenta um estudo comparativo sobre as características das estruturas sociais de dois contextos urbanos brasileiros (Recife e São Paulo), marcados pela expansão do sistema de ensino ocorrido nas últimas décadas. Com base nos dados estatísticos produzidos pelos censos do Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE) de 2010, o objetivo deste estudo é examinar, no espaço social dessas cidades, a distribuição dos grupos sociais em relação à escolaridade. Mesmo partindo de um conjunto relevante de indicadores objetivos, como as características sociodemográficas e de infraestrutura pública, também foram mobilizados indicadores relacionados ao sistema educacional. Consideramos um continuum que vai do abandono precoce ao investimento escolar mais forte, como o acesso ao ensino superior.

O estudo faz uso da Análise de Componentes Principais (ACP) para cada uma das duas cidades. A escolha de um conjunto de variáveis equivalentes para as duas cidades permitiu revelar as complexas relações entre as condições objetivas de vida da população e a escolarização. O primeiro eixo da análise corresponde ao desenvolvimento humano, em que a longevidade, a renda e o nível educacional da população estão fortemente correlacionados.

Tanto no caso de Recife quanto no de São Paulo, o segundo eixo é resultado da forte correlação entre a posse de um diploma do ensino médio e a presença de investimentos em infraestrutura pública. Em Recife, o segundo eixo diz respeito somente a alguns bairros da cidade. Já, em São Paulo, observavamos a mesma correlação com a peculiaridade de ter um conjunto maior dessas posições sociais intermediárias. Essa diferenciação de posições sociais entre uma cidade e outra, deverá ser objeto de um pesquisa etnográfica posterior buscando a compreensão dos mecanismos sociais em ação em cada uma das cidades.

RC51-629.2

FERREIRA, JULIO* (Universidade Federal de Pelotas, Brazil)

The Unreality of Reality: The Political Uses of Virtual Social Networks in the Post-2016 Brazilian Electoral Context and Their Role in the Decline of Traditional Media and Information As Truth

The falsification of the real in the virtual contexts of social networks and social media in general over the past three years has created an environment of constant mistrust that drives individuals to hatred and beliefs that de-legitimize science, knowledge and democratic institutions. The online world of the Internet, which was born as an information and knowledge propagation mechanism, in its beginning, has changed and transformed itself into a space for the promotion of an individualism and an aggressive self. The Brazilian social reality and the mass use of smartphones (where most web accesses occur) has just been reconfigured, allowing this self to establish itself as a being, and thus becoming a *homo panopticus*. With this, the digitization of social life and the virtualization of beings, coupled with the excessive consumption of information, made a form of existence, produced gaps rather than approximations. From that moment, a cyber-voter, who personalizes his vote, going beyond a traditional militancy, was born as active in virtual social networks and new meaning the use of online. Through this standard, and the uncritical consumption of information, whatever it may be, with this cyber-electorate, came the potentiality of using false news and its consequences as political motivators. In this sense, in the last election, 2018, rumors, lies, and false news were used as truth and believed to be real. In addition, there were constant contests about what was conveyed, generating discredit, disbelief, scorn and hatred against contrary opinions, further pushing away democratic debates. With this, the traditional Brazilian media (radio, newspaper and television), the latter, which had to digitize itself, eventually generated a paradox between the virtual real, which made the truth become a belief and tool to be manipulated by political devices.

RC15-185.3

FERREIRA, JUNARA* (UFRGS, Brazil)

Make This PAIN Stop !: Sickle Cell Disease and the Fight for Care

One of the first genetic diseases discovered in the world was sickle cell disease. Until the 2000s in Brazil, there was little interest from the medical sciences in researching, instituting protocols related to the disease. The disease has an incidence of approximately 90% in black people. The black and black women's movement has, since the 1970s, placed sickle cell disease (SDC) as a disease of incidence in the black population and portraying racism in the country. As a result, from the 2000s onwards, public policies aimed at health care for people with SDC were claimed. Along with the mobilization of the black movement entities, there was an intensification of the protagonism of people with translated DF, mainly by the creation of associations of people with SDC. The protagonism took place through various mobilizations, but above all through participation in scientific events, institutional events and social control instances of the Brazilian health system. The analytical and theoretical proposal will be based on the Foucaultian framework, focusing on genealogy, which seeks to unveil the conditions that enable the transformation of knowledge into a strategic / political device (knowledge-power), through a historical analysis of the conditions that made possible the emergence of a discursive subjectivity. As a question, how is the fight for care focused on DF in Brazil? And how does the struggle undertaken by black movement entities that occur at the macro level enable the emergence of micropolitics by the support networks of patients with SDC? The main objective of the thesis is to realize a genealogy of the fight for care directed to the SDC. As well, to analyze the relations between the struggle initially undertaken by the black movement entities and associations in favor of health policies aimed at people with SDC, the production of discursive subjectivities.

RC24-286.6

FERREIRA, LEILA* (Campinas State University, Brazil)
BARBI, FABIANA (University of Campinas - Unicamp, Brazil)
BARBIERI, MARIANA (Unicamp, Brazil)

The Climate Change Multilevel and Multistakeholders Governance Challenge in Brazil (The case of São Paulo State)

Most of the literature on climate policy is occupied by research on global and regional levels of governance, focusing on norms, rules and decision processes regarding the international climate regime (Betsill and Bulkeley, 2007; Okereke et al, 2009). Despite these necessary contributions, taking account the local dimension of the theme is also relevant, since most human activities that contribute to global climate changes take place at this level and, at the same time, this level is the most affected by the impacts of these changes . This paper will present and analyze the profile of policy responses in Brazilian national level and subnational

governments to climate change and to what extent these policies dialogue at the different levels (federal, state and municipal) and across sectors and stakeholders. To achieve this goal, in addition to the relation between National Policy and State Policy, we will analyze in depth 5 case studies in Brazilian medium cities in São Paulo State.

The paper will investigate the following questions: What are the key actors that influence position of local vis-à-vis ambition level on adaptation under the Paris Agreement (e.g. government/state bureaucracy; business; civil society; political parties; 'policy entrepreneurs'), and what are their interests/incentives and normative orientations? What domestic and international factors (e.g. price signals, membership in 'international clubs', norms, and international incentives) affect positions of the actors and what are the key levers and barriers to ratcheting national ambition? What are the implications for governance of ambition, i.e. ability of cities to take strategic decisions in respect to ratchet of ambition and to coordinate/mobilize action from other actors? What is the potential for transformative partnerships for raising ambition?

WG06-715.4

FERREIRA DA SILVA, PRISCILA* (University of Manitoba, Canada)

MARIDO KIGA, NEIMAR (Universidad Federal de Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil)

The Role of Indigenous Grassroots Organizing in Contesting Climate Change and Heteropatriarchy.

Neo-colonial practices embodied by nation-states like Canada and the United States continue to profoundly inform the displacement and dispossession of Indigenous communities throughout Abya Yala. This talk will explore the ways the government of Brazil actively participates and engages with neo-liberalism through the endorsement of resource extraction and agribusiness. From our perspectives, a displaced Amazonian queer woman living in Winnipeg, Treaty 1 territory and a queer Indigenous Boe (Bororo) from the Meruri Community located in Mato Grosso do Sul, we will discuss how colonial violence, which has escalated since President Bolsonaro inducted into power, intersect with violence against our bodies, nations, and lands. Through our lived experiences, we are interested in exploring how the interplay between the global and local colonial projects have shaped the current (chaotic) reality for Indigenous peoples in Brazil. The world turned to the Amazônia in August 2019 as the forest was in flames, but how does this physically impact the communities who rely on the land for livelihood and sustenance? We will also discuss the role of Indigenous grassroots organizing in contesting climate change and heteropatriarchy. We hope to draw parallels, buDild political alliances, and strengthen a solidarity movement beyond state borders. We believe that our collective experiences under colonial regimes can disrupt colonial narratives and allow for a more fluid understanding of Indigenous experiences across Abya Yala.

RC28-346.1

FERRER, ANA MARÍA* (Universidad de Santiago de Chile (USACH), Chile)

Diversidad Económica y Capital Social En Las Redes Apícolas Chilenas e Internacionales.

La presentación se basa en los avances de tesis doctoral que estudia la diversidad económica y el capital social en la apicultura chilena.

La polinización es una actividad de la apicultura asociada al cuidado del medio ambiente por el rol de polinización que cumplen las abejas (Bradbear, 2009). Se identifican dos tipos de práctica polinizadora: una comercial y una doméstica, lo cual sugiere que no toda la actividad apícola está enmarcada en acciones de maximización de la utilidad o beneficio y reducción de costos como la teoría del *rational choice* plantea.

El enfoque de los sistemas socio-ecológicos (Anderies et. al, 2004), (Janssen, et. al, 2006), (Ostrom E. , 2009), plantea que las interacciones se producen no sólo entre humanos, sino también entre humanos y especies. Ostrom (2000), demuestra que la acción colectiva no solo funciona con lógicas egoístas de maximización del beneficio por lo que no todos los sistemas autogestionados derivan un colapso como Hardin (1968) planteó. La autogestión de los recursos de uso común es posible gracias al capital social. Se analiza cómo funcionan la confianza, cooperación, reciprocidad e intercambio en la actividad apícola chilena. Los casos de estudio son las redes de apicultores chilenos. Se identifican además, dos organizaciones apícolas chilenas, la Federación Latinoamericana de Apicultura (FILAPI), y a la Organización Mundial APIMONDIA.

Los dos tipos de polinización, apuntan a una diversidad de relaciones entre apicultores y demás actores de la actividad apícola. El estudio de la diversidad económica apícola podría explicar, ¿cuáles y cómo son las interacciones que se producen entre subsistemas en la actividad apícola?, ¿qué tipo de resultados se producen de las interacciones en función del tipo de actividad apícola desarrol-

lada? Siendo que la polinización permite el cuidado del medio ambiente, ¿está la actividad apícola motivada hacia el mantenimiento de la biodiversidad del ecosistema natural?

TG04-744.3

FERSCH, BARBARA* (University of Southern Denmark, Denmark)

LARSEN, MILLE RENÉE (University of Southern Denmark, Denmark)

Risk Work in the Field of Mortgage Lending in Denmark: An Explorative Analysis

In this paper we are presenting the findings of the analysis of work practices in the context of mortgage loan applications. Here financial risk is handled and managed in several ways, both in relation to the loan applicant and the financial organizations involved. The empirical analysis is based in three qualitative case studies of local mortgage lending practices, all of which are based in rural areas, which in this context can be characterized as "high-risk" due to property market dynamics. The latter enables specific insights on practices of risk evaluation in "problematic" locations. In particular the analysis of qualitative interviews with the two groups of professionals that are specifically involved in this particular risk work in all three cases are included; i.e. bank consultants, responsible for evaluating the risks concerning the personal economy of the loan applicant and evaluation consultants, who are evaluating risks in connection with the property in question. In the context of the institutional and organizational background we will discuss the role of new regulations after the financial crisis, quantification, digitization and financialization of evaluation for risk work in this field.

TG04-747.1

FERSCH, BARBARA* (University of Southern Denmark, Denmark)

SCHNEIDER-KAMP, ANNA* (University of Southern Denmark, Denmark)

BREIDAHL, KAREN N.* (Aalborg University, Denmark)

To be or Not to be Anxious: How Parents Responded to Health Risks during the COVID-19 Pandemic in Denmark

This paper investigates how parents of children in primary school dealt with anxiety in the context of pandemic health risks during early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic. In Denmark, this group found itself at the frontline of the reopening after an early lock-down. Creches, kindergartens, and primary schools were among the first societal institutions to reopen, with the youngest pupils in primary schools to return first. This had been discussed controversially among parents, and one day after the announcement of the reopening a Facebook group called "My child should not be a guinea pig for COVID-19" had emerged. In this paper, we are analyzing how these and other parents dealt with this situation, based on qualitative interviews with 30 key informants (parents and teachers) supplemented by a qualitative survey filled in by 31 parents, collected during the first re-opening phase (April – July 2020). Our findings indicate several types of strategies of dealing with anxiety and risk, namely some that involve trust (1), especially in schools and teachers, enabling the parents to overcome their anxiety related to sending their children back to school, and others, that are not primarily built on trust, but rather on ignoring the anxious "gut feeling" (2) and resisting strategies (3) either in an overt (openly criticizing the re-opening) or hidden (e.g. keeping the child home sick) way. As our sample included a group of asylum seekers, our findings also indicate that patterns of exclusion in the context of an universal welfare state and a society characterized by comparatively high equality might mean a limitation of possible strategies, as e.g. resisting strategies appeared to be out of reach for that particular group.

RC32-JS-22.5

FERVERS, LUKAS* (University of Cologne, Germany)

KUROWSKA, ANNA (University of Warsaw, Poland)

The Role of Religion As a Moderator of the Impact of Childcare Reforms on Maternal Employment

Over the last decades, the share of women in the workforce has increased in many developed countries (Ortiz-Ospina & Tzvetkova 2017). But still, in many of them gender employment gaps are significant, particularly among parents of preschool children (OECD 2019). One of the major solutions to low participation of mothers in employment has been the provision of formal public childcare. The impact of public childcare on maternal employment has been already widely studied (see e.g. Schober and Schmitt 2017; Haan and Wrohlich 2011; Havnes and Mogstad 2011). The effects found differ significantly across societies, but not

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much of an explanation for this has been proposed so far. At the same time, there has been growing body of literature that highlights the importance of the cultural context for maternal work engagement (see e.g. Kurowska and Kocot-Górecka 2013; Pfau-Effinger 2005, 2004; Pfau-Effinger and Smidt 2011; Fernandez 2011; Matysiak 2011; Kotowska 2009; Austen 2000). Nevertheless, there is little research on the moderating role of cultural context for the effects of childcare reforms on maternal employment. In our research, we focus on the role of religiosity of the local social environment in which mothers live, for the effects of recent childcare reforms in Poland (2009 & 2011) on maternal work engagement. We discuss the theoretical causal mechanisms between the local religious context and the impact of childcare policy on women's employment. For the empirical analyses we merge Generations and Gender Survey data for Poland with religious data for all parishes in Poland, provided by the Institute for Catholic Church Statistics. We apply sharp regression discontinuity design to address the causality issues. Our preliminary results show that the more religious the local social environment is, the weaker is the effect of the childcare reform on maternal employment.

RC08-98.3

FESTI, RICARDO* (Universidade de Campinas, Brazil)

La Dialetique De La Production Du Savoir : Les Parcours Croisés Et Les Expériences Française Et Latino-Américain De La Sociologie Du Travail

Cet exposé analysera les échanges et l'importation de concepts, de catégories et de modèles théoriques de recherche survenus dans le champ de la sociologie du travail pendant les années 1950 et 1960. On passera par trois moments de la constitution de cette discipline que sont : la sociologie industrielle américaine (Elton Mayo), la sociologie du travail française (Georges Friedmann, Alain Touraine) et la sociologie du travail de l'Université de São Paulo (Juarez B. Lopes, Fernando Henrique Cardoso). On mettra l'accent sur les processus d'assimilation et sur la critique de ces derniers, notamment les dialogues et les parcours croisés entre les auteurs impliqués. On montrera aussi que la critique de la tradition structuro-funcionaliste de la sociologie américaine a été le point de départ aussi bien des sociologues français que des sociologues brésiliens. Ceux-ci ont tenté d'interpréter le monde du travail à partir de l'historicité de leurs pays et des conflits sociaux. Ces académiques ont fini par établir un dialogue intellectuel et une fructueuse réflexion sur le processus de modernisation du capitalisme occidental. A partir de l'analyse sistématique des ouvrages des auteurs impliqués et des recherches dans diverses archives en France et au Brésil seront mis en valeur les recherches et les projets en commun de ces groupes d'intellectuels. Enfin, cet exposé soutiendra que cette relation franco-latino-américaine s'est passée de forme dialectique et non pas par une simple imposition du centre à la périphérie.

RC17-214.4

FEUER, HART* (Kyoto University, Japan)

Crowding out Local Initiative in the Protection of Regional Agri-Food Specialties: The Growing Hegemony of Sui Generis Geographical Indication in East Asia

The growing popularity of Geographical Indication (GI) in Asia suggests that national governments are taking more seriously the protection of their regional specialty agri-food products. Although the impetus for this most recent shift can be traced back to the binding Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), many countries have gone beyond the basic requirements of TRIPS by adopting more strict *sui generis* (or European-style) GI policies and promoting these enthusiastically. Japan upgraded a collective trademark GI to *sui generis* GI with great fanfare in 2015 and signed a trade deal with the European Union to ensure mutual protection of GIs. China, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam have moved rapidly to harmonize with the European Union to enable cross-listing. Although there are notable differences in policy language and implementation, most countries have basically embraced the overall framework of GI as a primary method of protecting agri-food specialties. Have countries simply recognized GI, adapted as much as possible to local conditions, as the best way to protect and promote local products or are governments compelled to do so by the increasing soft power of the EU model? In this paper, I document how the progressive alignment with *sui generis* GI has crowded out some national standards and other comparable initiatives in East Asia, while also erecting a post-colonial discourse of agri-food protections that implies the superiority of a European model and access to European trade markets. I conclude that, while the *sui generis* GI model is malleable enough to be adapted to different agro-ecological and cultural contexts, it implies a renewal of certain hegemonic trade relations and the suppression and/or pre-emption of alternative standards.

RC40-507.4

FEUER, HART* (Kyoto University, Japan)

Educating to Navigate Food Futures: Food Literacy and the Role of Personal Agency in Agri-Food Systems

Agri-food scholars have moved away from blaming victims for poor health outcomes in contemporary food systems, but the increasing focus on structural and macro-level factors has distracted attention away from the potential of personal agency. The Covid-19 pandemic, which has witnessed a rise in home-cooking, fermentation, home gardening, and other self-sufficiency activities, is evidence that personal agency is not eradicated by oppressive food system conditions, but rather lies dormant. Food literacy scholars should see in this crisis a chance to re-assert the value of cultivating active and passive food skills *that match the challenges facing consumers in contemporary agri-food systems*. In turn, there is an opportunity for researchers of structure-side topics to let the pendulum swing back a bit and remember the pervading nature of education, particularly calibrated to prevailing structural factors. Doing so would also be a chance to integrate more fairly the experiences of peoples in less-industrialized food systems at the early stages of the agri-food transition, for whom there is a greater need to charter forward-looking agri-food pathways, rather to dismantle of existing hegemonies. Through a contrast of food education trends in Japan and Cambodia, I demonstrate that the advent of the food literacy paradigm represents a sharp break from the previous century's misogynistic and misguided attempts in food education. In Cambodia, food literacy immunizes against the most egregious elements of the modern agri-food transition but further legitimation of food skills is needed to engender imaginaries of alternative food futures. In Japan, food literacy encourages the politicization of the food system and diminishes the effectiveness of disempowering influences, such as food marketing, artificial additives, and deceptive labeling. Food education pedagogy for young children must transcend formal contexts (i.e. schools), but food literacy must be systematically benchmarked and diagnosed to identify and proactively resolve evolving food skill impediments.

RC47-589.4

FIEDLSCHUSTER, MICHA* (York University, Canada)

From Dissident Culture to Transnational Civil Society in Eastern Europe?

The dissident culture and mass protests that lead to the regime changes in 1989-1991 in Central and Eastern Europe attracted a lot of scholarly attention. Soon after, however, scholars noticed a retreat into the private, entrepreneurism, low civic organization and a professionalization of activism (NGO-ization) in many post-socialist countries. This seemed to be against the global trend of the rise of the 'movement society,' transnational social movements and global civil society in the 1990s onwards. Petrova and Tarrow (2007) have argued that the picture of low mobilization in Eastern Europe might be partly distorted by the choice of methods and research perspective (focus on the individual level and neglecting the relational dimension of activism (the ties among social movement organizations, relations to the state and other organizations)).

A related issue remains largely unstudied as well: the transnational dimension of contemporary activism in Eastern Europe, which is often reduced to international funding or the impact of EU-Europeanization.

This presentation will propose a research agenda for the study of transnationalization processes of social movements in post-socialist Eastern European countries by considering key transformations from dissident culture to contemporary transnational activism in the context of the role of the EU and EU-based transnational civil society organizations (CSOs). Going beyond the NGO-ization thesis (Saxonberg and Jacobsson 2016) this presentation asks in how far and in which (different) ways the Eastern European social movements engaged in transnationalization processes. What are the predominant modes of co-operation? Do they participate in transnational self-organized civil society spaces such as the World Social Forum? Can they influence the multilateral negotiations between the EU and their governments? The political context of post-socialist countries (recent democratization, neoliberal restructuring and hybrid authoritarianism, geopolitical location between the EU/the West and Russia) can help to renovate the conceptual apparatus of Western social movement studies.

RC48-608.1

FIEDLSCHUSTER, MICHA* (York University, Canada)

The Challenges of Democratic Political Agency in the World Social Forum

The World Social Forum (WSF), which takes place regularly since 2001, is an experiment in democratic social movement organizing in a global context of high social and political inequality and differing opportunities of collective organizing at the transnational level.

After almost two decades, scholars and activists alike are divided about the legacy and prospects of social forums. Many praise them as important schools of

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(transnational) democracy and tools for mobilization from the local to the transnational level. Others criticize them for being mere 'talk shops', lacking concrete results and for being places of co-optation by hegemonic forces (e.g. neoliberal market norms, global governance regimes or political parties).

Like many other social movement initiatives, the WSF operates within the tension of doing prefigurative politics (i.e. organizing according to the principles advocated in the external environment) and providing an open space on the one side, and the political, economic and organizational diversity among the participants, and the need for a good working relationship with existing institutions on the other.

Based ond the empirical work of the author, the presentation will outline the multidimensional issues of political agency in the WSF: How has the relationship between the WSF, institutions, and new modes of mobilization and organization changed over time? I will critically assess the reform attempts that have been made to make the WSF more inclusive, less prone to commercialization and commodification, and more attuned to newer mobilizations (Occupy-type and climate change movements etc.). I will argue that while the WSF has been and still is an important tool of the alter-globalization movements, its organizers so far missed to adapt it to the democratic expectations of many participants; new modes of mobilization; and persistent challenges of inequality and power differences among the (old and new) participants.

RC33-JS-15.2

FIERRO, ALBERTO* (, Hungary)

A Gramscian Theoretical Framework for Activist Research

There exist a number of differences between 'traditional' and 'activist' research: first, the engaged scholar does not research *about* something, but instead *with* someone. Second, s/he lives a split identity: on the one hand, s/he conducts academic work, on the other hand, the *activist* researcher (in)directly engages in political activities. Third, s/he hopes to produce a knowledge which – by itself – is useful for activists' goals.

However, as within other paradigms (positivist and constructivist), activist researchers' suggestions on how to think ontological and epistemological problems have been mostly directed to methodology (see Hale 2008). Through an analysis of existing debates on engaged scholarship's practices, this paper shows the need of a theoretical discussion on two related issues. The first concerns the limits and possibilities of imagining *political* research, i.e. knowledge which is itself progressive. The second issue stems from the first and it tackles epistemological problems of activist research: how to develop 'scientific' political knowledge?

This paper argues that Gramsci's work orients these theoretical issues by locating the activity of intellectuals within social relations, explicitly connecting knowledge production with capitalistic socio-economic structure. Moreover, a Gramscian understanding of the political nature of knowledge – as illustrated by Kate Crehan – suggests that transformative movements and their narratives originate from the lived experiences of subaltern classes. Thus, it is possible to conceive an 'activist epistemology' according to which scholars translate those subaltern practices into critical analyses. The present article enriches current debates in the social sciences by developing a theoretical framework which looks at activist research's objectives (developing *political* knowledge) and function (supporting the struggle of subaltern classes).

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RC19-230.3

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Teenagers in Uruguay: Fractal Marginalization of Expenditure?

In Uruguay, 90% of Public Social Expenditure (PSE) for adolescents due to their condition of being young goes to education policies (Mides, 2018). However, access to educational centers by this population presents deep structural inequalities: while a sixth of adolescents in homes of the first income quintile do not attend educational centers, only 2% of those in the fifth quintile do not (ECH, 2016). As a counterpart, the appropriation of PSE by adolescents is also uneven. Therefore, what happens to private household spending? What proportion do teenagers receive? In which areas of economic activity is it spent? Are there structural inequalities? These are the questions that the paper addresses.

Based on the information provided by the National Survey of Household Expenditure and Income (INE, 2005/2006), the level and composition of private spending is analyzed according to: (1) the presence of adolescents in the home; (2) the household composition based on its members' ages; (3) the household income levels; and (4) the characteristics of the expenditure allocated to education.

The paper concludes about the existence of differences in expenditure's level and structure according to the household composition and income levels. In particular, the presence of adolescents in the home implies a significant increase in private spending on education. However, this increase is observable only among the wealthiest households. These findings show a double marginalization in the appropriation of spending (both public and private) of adolescents with lower incomes who do not have access to the educational system.

RC54-658.2

FILGUEIRA DE ALMEIDA, DULCE* (University of Brasilia, Brazil)

The Body on the Donald Pierson's Thesis "Negroes in Brazil"

This article aims to present results about the concept of body on the Donald Pierson's thesis "Negroes in Brazil". For this purpose, bibliographical and documentary research was developed using archives from the University of Florida, United States and the book Negroes in Brazil. Donald Pierson (1900-1995), lived in Brazil between 1937 and 1957, was responsible for a racial and man conceptions, constituting one of the first comphreension of the body in Brazil. To build the analysis we used authors from the sociology of the body, such as David Le Breton (2006) and Thomas Csordas (2010), as well as authors from the Brazilian Social Theory, who helped us to understand the historical context of the Pierson's work. With the goal of discovering points of contact between the beginning of the sociology of the body in Brazil and the presence of foreign authors there, it became evident that, the North American school of Chicago, particularly Donald Pierson, greatly influenced our formation.

WG08-727.3

FILHO, LUCAS* (LA SAPIENZA University of Rome (ITALY), Italy)

Overabounding and Social Action: The Case of Restorative Justice.

For a long time, the concept of "love" was limited to the private field of individual life and its social dimension was little analysed. The classics of Sociology (Weber, Simmel and Sorokin) have recognized love as a reality that generates, develops and revives social bonds, renewing human relations. Continuously present in the overall set of systems of action and interaction in social reality, the existence of social love, "however modest it is, is far from negligible" (Boltanski 2005). In the fundamental intent of science to produce assertiveness and links between phenomena of reality with a reasonable claim to impersonality, to discard a reality present in society, however discreet its presence could be, would mean the negation of science itself.

We propose to study social actions and interactions characterized by surplus, unconditionality, non-instrumentality, dialogue and generativity, connecting them within the conceptual umbrella of love. Starting from this conceptual basis, the aim is to analyse surplus phenomena as specific forms of public sociality and agents of social cohesion.

The theoretical framework will consist of texts by classical and recent authors from the disciplinary field. The specific primary methodological contribution will be the conduct of research focused on the case study of restorative justice. Restorative justice is based on a strongly relational approach, in addition to the formal one, and on the careful consideration of the damage done to people, involving perpetrators, victims and the community in order to find possible solutions that will reduce or resolve the conflict, as well as to build peace from dialogue and mutual recognition. Considering its constituent characteristics, it is legitimate to envisage significant links between the Restorative Justice (in its course of research) with Social Love. The survey will be carried out with a qualitative approach within the framework of the theoretical reflection on Social Love.

RC31-JS-30.2

FINN, VICTORIA* (Universidad Diego Portales, Chile)

DONA REVECO, CRISTIAN (University of Nebraska at Omaha, USA)

What Influences Immigrant Voting? Integration and Voting Practices Among Immigrants in Chile.

What are the "integration" markers that might influence an intention to vote? Using data from an online survey responded by immigrants in Chile (2017), our objective is to analyze whether there is a relation between this intention to vote and an immigrant's integration to Chilean Society. We review the most common integration theories, such as Alba and Nee, Chiswick, Portes and Zhou, among

others, to define a set of variables that are traditionally associated with immigrant integration. We explore which of these variables better explain our dependent variable of intention to vote.

RC53-650.1

FIRINCI ORMAN, TURKAN* (Baskent University, Turkey)

The EU and Child Rights Governance: Legal Constraints, Critical Views, and Future Orientations

It is only in the last fifteen years that growing interest has developed on the role that the EU can play in promoting children's rights and interests across its Member States. After the Lisbon Treaty, there have been many changes both institutionally and legally. However, the problem is the EU as a non-state actor in international politics cannot ratify the UNCRC. Thus, the EU promotes the UNCRC values indirectly and has limited enforcement on its members. This situation limits the mainstreaming of children's rights at the EU level and unfortunately, obstruct children to reach their participation rights as whole citizens (UNCRC, Article 12). By referring to the existing actors (e.g. ENOC, Eurochild, children's councils, and parliaments, etc.), the paper aims to show the critical debate on the views of these child rights governance (CRG) mechanisms which apply the top-down processes of socialization and adult-led policy-making. Thus, the paper presents a complementary bottom-up conceptual framework which offers to integrate "children's lived citizenship" as a starting point to policy-making processes with and for children to show its importance. Such a view is focusing on the geopolitics of everyday life and considers children as capable agents acting alongside with the other members of their communities (Kallio & Häkli, 2010). For the future orientations, it is speculated that while legally the best solution would be of the accession of the EU to the UNCRC (which could ensure the Committee on the Rights of the Child to make recommendations to the EU and to establish independent monitoring mechanisms on children's rights), it is of the same importance to consider children's rights indicators (further developed Eurobarometer with qualitative and non-traditional methods) and thus children's lived citizenship in order to enhance the inclusiveness of the existing governance mechanisms.

RC29-JS-77.4

FISCHBORN, LUCIANO* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

NICHE TEIXEIRA, ALEX (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Representations of Violence on Twitter: The Case of the Hijack in the Rio-Niterói Bridge

Researchers in the field of sociology of violence (e.g., David Garland, José Vicente Tavares dos Santos, Alex Niche Teixeira, and Enio Passiani) have addressed the theme of representations or figurations of violence in traditional media, such as literature and television. They commonly agree that there is a dramatization of the phenomenon associated with the context of late modernity. This paper seeks to understand the representations of violence on new social media by focusing on highly resonated events on Twitter. Social media now disputes popularity with traditional media and motivates new types of concerns, such as the discourses of the social actors themselves, whose, opposed to institutional dimensions, directly express their world-views in these new spaces. Given the characteristics of the object - dramatization and emotiveness - the fields of sociology and anthropology of emotions have significant potential to help the understanding of this phenomenon, especially emotions like disgust and compassion, which reveal hierarchies, boundaries, and moral rules. For analytical purposes, this paper adopts the contextualist perspective, inspired by the Foucaultian notion of discourse, focusing on the micro-political dimension of emotions, i.e., how they reveal aspects of social structure. The empirical object is the recent case of the bus hijacking at the Rio-Niterói bridge: a highly media covered event that ended up with a sniper killing the hijacker. Several terms became Twitter's Trending Topics and twelve of them were selected and collected with RStudio software, reaching about 33 thousand tweets on the day of the incident (August 20, 2019). The results of a preliminary content analysis performed with the aid of NVivo 12 software will be presented and discussed.

WG06-711.4

FISHBERG, RACHEL* (Roskilde University, Denmark)

Beyond Methodological Nationalism? Using Institutional Ethnography to Study Scholarly Practices in Transnational EU-Funded Social Science Projects

Since the launch of European "Framework Programmes' in 1984, The EU has systematically allocated increased policy attention and funding to science and research innovation (Heilbron 2014; Heilbron et al. 2018). These targeted changes in research management and ideology, in concert with national and institution-

al management demands on scholars to be 'entrepreneurial' and 'international,' contributed to transformations in modes of knowledge production for scholars in Europe (Deem 1998; Fleck and Hönig 2014; Deem 2006; Shore and Wright 1999).

In order to participate in social science knowledge production at the European level, scholars interact with a number of intersecting institutions at the transnational, national and regional scales. These institutions, in addition to cultural, linguistic, and disciplinary norms, work to coordinate scholarly practices and shape the epistemological trajectory of the European social sciences. In my PhD-research, I take an Institutional Ethnographic (IE) approach to study a transnational field of European social science knowledge production from the perspectives and practices of scholars collaborating in EU funded projects. Specifically, I explore how scholars participate in the multi-scalar social spaces (national, institutional, disciplinary) involved in transnational EU project collaboration and knowledge production.

IE is useful for highlighting the coordination of social relations, both locally and trans-locally. However, much of the work utilising IE remains within a national context. In the case of European social science research, institutional systems are complex, and working with IE involves policy, actors, and institutional and disciplinary norms that cross borders and nospan regions. With this paper, I will give insight into the potential benefits of working with transnational multi-sited IE. Additionally, I will discuss a number of ongoing methodological challenges in working with a highly geographically and politically dispersed field.

RC44-543.3

FISHWICK, ADAM* (De Montfort University, United Kingdom)

D'URSO, LUCILA (CITRA-CONICET, Argentina)

Trade Unions Under Austerity: Labour Activism in the Post-2015 Automobile Sector in Argentina

Since 2015, with the electoral victory of Mauricio Macri, Argentina has experienced deep cuts in social spending and attempts to impose a regressive – and deeply unpopular – labour reform. Wages have stagnated as inflation has skyrocketed and the private sector – particularly domestic industrial production – has entered a deep and sustained period of crisis. In this paper, we examine how these effects of austerity in Argentina have impacted the capacity of labour activists to organise and mobilise against these changes. Drawing on data from semi-structured interviews with trade union officials, union members and dissident current and former union activists, the paper assesses recent experiences of labour organising in the automotive sector. Workers in this sector are represented by powerful, well-organised trade unions (SMATA and UOM), which regained substantial political influence during the prior period of union 'revitalisation' and rapid state-supported growth, securing wage growth but worsening working conditions (Santella 2015). In recent years, however, collapsing domestic and international demand has seen production fall dramatically, with plant suspensions and closures increasingly becoming the norm. Thus, the paper analyses the extent to which the 'creativity' of capitalism – exemplified by these combined crises – has been matched by the creativity of workers to contest and confront its deleterious effects (see Flesher Fominaya & Cox 2013; Fishwick and Connolly 2018; Nowak et al. 2018). In what ways have the changes to "labour and life" (Lazar 2017) stymied or revitalised organisation and mobilisation? How far can the existing organisational structures of the trade unions respond to these new conditions? And to what extent can union activists drive new dynamics of organising and press new demands that exceed the bounds of the workplace?

RC28-335.3

FITZNER, CINDY* (Berlin Social Science Center, Germany)

The Impact of Family Life on the Educational Achievements of Children

Educational success depends on a variety of factors, most of which are deeply embedded in the families in which children grow up (Hillmert, 2010). So far, there has been little research on the influence of family form on educational outcomes, beyond the consideration of divorce (Amato, 2010; Fagan und Churchill, 2012). In general, inequality research should pay more attention to the implications of diversity and the dynamics in family forms (Bernardi et al., 2013; Kreidl et al., 2017). Also, researchers have barely investigated the association between the quality of relationships within the family (climate) and educational outcomes. It is vague to what extent differences in the family climate can explain differences in educational outcomes despite similarities in family form (Amato et al., 2015; Kreidl et al., 2017). The interaction of family form, family resources and the quality of relationships has barely been investigated, mainly due to a lack of data that allows researchers to include variables at the micro level in the analysis (Kreidl et al., 2017).

With my current project I try to contribute to closing this gap. Not only I take the family form, but also the family climate into account when looking at differences in educational outcomes (grades, competencies, educational aspiration) of students. In addition, the importance of resources within the family should not be neglected. A further aim is to investigate how the relationship changes as a result of a transition in family structure. In the session Social Stratification and Child Development at the ISA Forum of Sociology I want to present not only why

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

it is important to consider the interplay of different family characteristics, but also present first empirical results. In order to analyze the relationship, I am using the data of starting cohort 3 from the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS).

RC52-642.1

FLAM, HELENA* (University of Leipzig, Germany)

On Professional Organizations and Their Various Pursuits

By and large the sociology of professions has left out of its purview civil society as well as the mobilization of professionals and professions expressed in issue-related organizing. Yet as the presence of Doctors, Journalists, Chemists or Sociologists without Borders and of many other local, national and international professional organizations shows, professions have generated many associations, all apart from those representing their occupational interests. If so, they have to be conceptualized as contributors to civil society and the question about the history and nature of their contributions to civil society has to be posed. In reverse, the sociology of professions has to open up to the possibility that some "professional" questions and issues are in fact imports from civil society. We do not have to look far - the equality, gender and global justice issues constitute such imports in our own discipline, sociology. In my presentation I will propose a research program for exploring professional mobilization and the organizational forms it takes. I will also pinpoint a few strikes, demonstrations and sit-in occupations which disturb, if not fully destroy, our image of professions as neutral privileged occupational groups. Time permitting, I will speculate about how such activities affect the image and power of professions in contemporary world.

RC47-581.1

FLAM, HELENA* (University of Leipzig, Germany)

On Transgressive Court Cases, Lawyers and Social Movements

Research on social movements has ignored the role of professions, while the sociology of professions has excluded civil society from its purview. Both have focused on the interactions between their subject matter and the state or the market, but neglected the dynamic interactions between professional and movement organizations. Positing professions as "embedded" rather than as the "third societal force" and de-centering social movements establishes a theoretical ground on which to study the diversity of relationships which emerge between social movements, on the one hand, and professions - in this particular instance, lawyers and their organizations, on the other. The relationships between lawyers and social movements can entail successful cooperation, but at times social movements and lawyer firms or lawyer-led campaigns may come into conflict - as an US case will illustrate. De-centering social movements reveals that transgressive judicial case reviews were fought for and won in Hong Kong in the absence of a (strong, visible, mobilized, bottom-up) social movement support. It also allows one to see that in Japan (post-WWII generation of) lawyers took on cases leading up to judicial case reviews even when social movement mobilization subsided. In both cases one could say that lawyers rather than social movements held issues in abeyance.

RC15-185.1

FLECHA, AINHOA* (Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Spain)

The Experience of Mid-SES Roma Navigating the Healthcare System in the City of Barcelona.

Literature about cultural sensitiveness of the healthcare systems in Spain is still scarce, especially in relation to Roma population. The research presented here explores the barriers faced by Roma population when navigating the healthcare system through qualitative fieldwork developed in the city of Barcelona. The sample includes both end-users and professionals, all of them being mid-SES Roma individuals. Additionally, policy makers working in the field of Roma people, were also interviewed as key informants. Results point out a series of obstacles that prevent Roma population from fully accessing the healthcare system at two levels: the interaction with healthcare professionals and institutional arrangements. Regarding interaction, biased communication and mutual prejudices appear as relevant aspects, especially in the case of women, who feel they are often treated as children by professionals, limiting their access to quality information and, in consequence, compromising their capacity of making informed decisions. As for institutional arrangements, two facts appear as especially relevant. On the one hand, the need to increase cultural sensitiveness requires a better accommodation of the extended family within healthcare settings. On the other hand, the need to reconsider the institutional provisions when dealing with death. Roma community demands respect for their will of accompanying their relatives at all times during the last moments of life as well as the body during the first hours after death. These demands are being tackled by the *Integrated Plan for the Roma* in Catalonia in collaboration with healthcare and funerary authorities to foster the accommodation of Roma demands.

RC04-55.4

FLECHA, AINHOA* (Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Spain)

Uniroma: Roma University Students in Spain

Horizon 2020 Strategy of the European Commission, within the target in Education, fixes as a priority the icreasing of the youth population that completes higher education. In front of this objective, there are vulnerable groups that face greater difficulties both to accede higher studies as well as to complete them. The low proportion of Roma university graduates in Spain affects their social inclusion opportunities, hindering their access to employment, especially in qualified positions. This collective suffers from a multiple discrimination, both due to their belonging to an ethnic minority and due to their frequent non-academic background. In the case of women, they face gender discrimination in addition. In Spain, while research about the situation of Roma population in primary and secondary education has been conducted, studies focused on their experience in university are scarce. The present research analyzes the experience of Roma first-generation college students with the aim to identify the difficulties they face when studying a bachelor or master's degree and identifies measures that contribute to overcome those difficulties. The final aim is to formulate recommendations to orient policies addressed at increasing the graduation rates of Roma university students. and to improve their academic results and their graduation rates. The methodological design combines daily-life stories, discussion groups and a longitudinal study with Roma first-generation college students, paying special attention to the variation by gender and field of study. The fieldwork will be complemented with in-depth interviews to key informants. The present paper will focus on the results of the initial survey which will be administered to 200 Roma university students in Spain.

RC46-562.1

FLEISCHER, MICHAEL* (Organizational Dynamics, USA)
WINSTON, NORMA (University of Tampa, USA)
LYMAN, ELIZABETH (Radford University, USA)
WISECUP, ALLISON (Radford University, USA)

Accrediting Your Undergraduate or Graduate Program in Sociological Practice: A Workshop on Process, Benefits, and Outcomes By the Commission on the Accreditation of Programs in Applied and Clinical Sociology (CAPACS)

Professionalizing Sociology begins with the accreditation of a program in sociological practice (applied sociology, clinical sociology, engaged public sociology, translational sociology, and forensic sociology) by the Commission on the Accreditation of Programs in Applied and Clinical Sociology or *CAPACS*. Graduates of CAPACS-accredited programs complete a carefully designed curriculum, ensuring employers that they possess a full spectrum of knowledge, skills, and practice experiences that distinguish them from other job applicants. Creating a highly educated and trained pool of sociological practitioners furthers Sociology's professionalization, as these individuals possess educational qualifications, training, and field experiences to support their acquisition of association credentials in interdisciplinary fields such as behavioral health care, social service administration, criminal justice, forensic counseling, and public policy research.

RC25-JS-6.2

FLEURY, SONIA* (FIOCRUZ, Brazil)
MENEZES, PALLOMA (UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE, Brazil)
POLYCARPO, CLARA (UERJ, Brazil)
FORNAZIN, MARCELO (FIOCRUZ, Brazil)

Discourses on Favelas: Marielle Franco Favela Dictionary Project

Historically, the favelas have been seen from a negative and a priori point of view by public authorities, media, upper and middle classes. This prejudice shapes public policies directed at these territories in the case of security and access to infrastructure services, provided in a discontinued and insufficient manner. However, a diverse set of collective actors are each day more insisting on questioning the effects of this assumptions and its impacts on violations on the dwellers' daily lives. Our objective in this paper is to discuss the experience of the "Marielle Franco Favela Dictionary" project, created through the collaboration of a heterogeneous group of people - researchers, slum dwellers and activists. By gathering the knowledge (academic or not) produced about the favelas through ours own Wiki platform and through a collective construction, the dictionary seeks to disseminate other narratives about the favela populations, seeking to value their memories and experiences. We situate this initiative in a broader de-

bate on memory as a right to the city. Therefore, in the first session, we present a reflection on the right to the city, a polyphonic concept that, however, has been highly useful in urban struggles by social movements and organizations. In the second session, we discuss the pattern of urbanization in Latin America, in which due to the barriers to access property, the logic of necessity gives rise to the informal city, forgotten by the government and subjected to oblivion. We then deal with the history of the favelas in Rio de Janeiro, reflecting on how the meanings of identity and memory in these territories have been disputed. Finally, we present the relevance of the project, given the previous experiences of recovering the memory of the favelas, especially in a context of intensification of militarization and the increasing violence in the favelas.

RC04-52.5

FLORENCIO, MIRIAM* (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Brazil)

MOURA, TATIANE* (Universidade Federal de Campina Grande, Brazil)

LIMA, CAROLINE DÁFINE* (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Brazil)

PONCE, FELIPE* (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Brazil)

La Identidad Docente y Sus Implicaciones Para La Eneñanza De Sociología En Educación Básica

Este artículo tiene como objetivo identificar y analizar la percepción de los profesores universitarios de grado de Ciencias Sociales de la Universidad Federal de Pernambuco (UFPE) sobre la identidad docente. Este profesional está preparando al maestro de sociología que trabajará en educación básica, así la cuestión de la identidad del maestro es fundamental porque es un educador el que está formando otro educador. Los ejes rectores serán: la percepción del profesor; la licenciatura en ciencias sociales; la formación de la identidad docente; La enseñanza de la sociología para la educación básica. Todos estos ejes son el resultado de las inquietudes y hallazgos derivados del proceso formativo y su correlación con la realidad brasileña y, específicamente, con la de Pernambuco. Se espera que esta investigación contribuya a la producción de conocimiento, no solo para el estudiante de la escuela secundaria, sino también para señalar los límites y el alcance de la formación del profesorado en Ciencias Sociales y así promover la democracia institucional. Se cree que el resultado de esta investigación puede responder algunas preguntas cruciales, tales como: ¿en qué medida la formación docente de la universidad prepara para el ejercicio de la profesión? Y además, ¿en qué medida esta misma educación puede explicar la realidad de los estudiantes de secundaria? ¿Cómo percibe el profesor universitario la licenciatura? Dado eso, la forma en que percibe el grado influye en su postura ética hacia la graduación. La metodología utilizada consistirá en la aplicación de un cuestionario semiestructurado para captar mejor la percepción de los encuestados. El público objetivo serán los profesores universitarios de la UFPE que enseñan para la licenciatura en Ciencias Sociales en el año escolar 2019.

RC48-607.3

FLORES, RAFAEL* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul,)

La Organización Del Comité De Combate a La Megaminería En Rio Grande Do Sul

La extracción de carbón mineral para la producción de energía es considerada una actividad altamente dañosa al ambiente y a la salud. Algunos países han incluso empezado movimientos para cerrar sus minas de carbón, en una búsqueda por matrices energéticas limpias y renovables. En la región metropolitana de Porto Alegre, sin embargo, desde fines de 2018 se discute un proyecto de la que podrá ser la más grande mina de carbón mineral a cielo abierto de Brasil, la Mina Guaíba. En fase de licencia ambiental, el emprendimiento se caracteriza por ser una grave amenaza, porque se localizaría: a pocos kilómetros del centro histórico de Porto Alegre; cerca del rio Jacuí, el más limpio de la región; en una área en donde hoy existe un asentamiento de reforma agraria responsable por una importante producción de arroz orgánico; al lado de territorio indígena de la tribu Mbyá-Guarani; y cerca del Delta do Jacuí, una formación importante y estratégica para el abastecimiento y la ecología de la región. En este escenario, distintas entidades han se organizado y conformado el Comité de Combate a la Megaminería en el RS (*Comitê de Combate à Megamineração no RS*), con el objetivo de impedir la concretización del proyecto. El Comité se organiza en tres frentes: técnica/jurídica, de comunicación y de movilización. Sus principales acciones son actividades

de concientización en ferias y eventos, producción de pareceres técnicos para cuestionar el proceso de licencia ambiental, y participación y promoción de eventos como seminarios, talleres y audiencias públicas. En este sentido, el Comité se ha rápidamente convertido en el principal actor social en la movilización contraria a la Mina Guaíba. El presente artículo busca analizar la organización del Comité, considerando el proceso y el contexto de desregulación de la legislación ambiental no solo en nivel del estado como nacional.

RC48-596.4

FLORES-MÁRQUEZ, DORISMILDA* (Universidad De La Salle Bajío, Mexico)

There Is Still Hope: Activism, Activists and Digital Public Expression in Local Conservative Contexts

This paper focuses on the link between public expression and political subjectivity among activists in Guanajuato, Mexico, as a local conservative context. This Mexican state is characterized by economic and population growth, in tension with political and cultural conservative positions. The emergence of activist initiatives becomes a source of hope for some actors, and a threat for some others as well.

The study considers three main delimitations: 1) activism is not limited to protest nor institutional political ways, it also includes initiatives rooted in everyday life, in local contexts; 2) conservative contexts are especially hard for those initiatives that propose deep changes; 3) those initiatives are usually long-term projects, in which the symbolic/communicative dimension are very relevant.

The first phase of the study consisted in mapping the civic/activist groups in Guanajuato, in order to identify problems, actors and challenges. We found 612 groups: most of them are civil society organizations, some others are activist collectives; most of them started in the past ten years; most of them sustain a conservative logic and work on social assistance, but there are also initiatives that present alternative visions of the future, by working on cultural promotion, environment, gender, and human rights; most of them use digital media for public expression, that is especially relevant face to the limitations and silence in mainstream media, and pressures over activists as well.

The second phase focuses on the trajectories of activists, in order to analyse how do they constitute as political subjects through activism. The preliminary results let identify different injustices as the spark that motivates the participation in an activist group, a trend to participate in more than one group, a very high relevance of digital public expression looking for positioning themselves in the public space, and some pressures to quit activist voices as well.

TG04-753.2

FOCÁS, BRENDA* (IDAES-UNSAM/ CONICET, Argentina)

Miedo Al Delito: Problematizando El Rol De Los Medios De Comunicación Como Una Dimensión Explicativa

Desde hace dos décadas, el miedo al delito se ha transformado en un tema de relevancia en el campo de investigación de la criminología y de otras ciencias sociales. Este artículo se propone, en primer lugar, conceptualizar el temor al delito, e indagar en distintas dimensiones que inciden en la configuración de este sentimiento. En segundo lugar, explorar sobre el rol de los medios de comunicación en el miedo al delito, en tanto actores de importancia que construyen relatos dramáticos con alto contenido moral. Por último, sistematiza algunos debates en torno a la incidencia de los medios de comunicación tanto en la generación de miedos como de otros sentimientos. El fin es problematizar el miedo al delito como un problema social y político con una autonomía relativa frente al delito y sus políticas en las sociedades contemporáneas.

RC29-361.7

FOCÁS, BRENDA* (IDAES-UNSAM/ CONICET, Argentina)

Percepciones De La Inseguridad: Una Mirada Intergeneracional

Las percepciones de la inseguridad se mantienen altas *en la mayoría de* los países de América Latina. Así„ *es importante plantearse el sentimiento de inseguridad como un problema social con una autonomía relativa frente al delito y sus políticas. En Argentina, la alta preocupación por el tema se debe al indudable incremento de las tasas históricas de delito pero se agregan otros factores, en particular cambios en las formas de representar el delito en los medios junto al déficit que han mostrado las políticas públicas dirigidas al problema .Según datos del INDEC (2017), el 85,1% de la población del país considera a la inseguridad en su ciudad de residencia como un problema "bastante o muy grave" y el 85,4% de los hogares cuenta con alguna medida de prevención.*

Esas percepciones no son independientes, fluctúan en relación con el contexto político y las emisiones mediáticas influyen en estas configuraciones.

En esta ponencia proponemos un análisis de los modos en que diferentes grupos etarios gestionan su seguridad así como las distintas percepciones que tienen sobre el tema. A la vez se propone una mirada intergeneracional sobre los modos en que

la inseguridad se vincula de distintas maneras en el seno de los grupos familiares. En términos metodológicos, trabajamos con entrevistas en profundidad con sectores medios de la ciudad de Buenos Aires.

RC31-389.4

FOERSTER, AMY* (Pace University, USA)

Migrant Rights Criminalization & a Rising Tide of Nationalist Mobilization

This paper examines attempts to criminalize humanitarian aid to migrants and refugees, and compares proposed legislation in three countries: Belgium, Germany and the US. I argue that a comparative view reveals such criminalization may represent a cross-national rightward "counter-mobilization" against solidarity and sanctuary efforts.

German nationals Pia Klemp, Carola Rackete and Claus-Peter Reisch, for example, have faced fines and time in prison for captaining volunteer-run migrant rescue ships in the Mediterranean Sea. Meanwhile, a provision of the proposed *Geordnete Rückkehr Gesetz* (Orderly Return Law) sought to impose up to three years' imprisonment for civil society actors and organizations that publicize dates of planned deportations.

In Belgium, politicians introduced a bill (*visites domiciliaires* or "home visits") to allow the homes of Belgian citizens to be searched to stem the practice of "hosting," in which Belgian citizens offer transit migrants a safe harbor in private homes. While the bill was tabled in 2018, its introduction resulted in a groundswell of citizen and municipal initiatives to oppose it; demands which have only been heightened as Belgium's federal elections (May, 2019) have once again resulted in broad gains for the right-wing and nationalist parties and politicians that initially proposed it, leading to fears that its implementation may be likely in the coming months.

Drawing from field work and interviews in Belgium and Germany, as well as years of migrant-rights activism in the United States, the presentation will explore strategies and tactics used by activists in all three countries to resist these efforts, to utilize both national and international human rights law to present legal challenges to them, and to argue that greater attention to cross-national solidarity networks are essential in stemming a wave of nationalist and right-wing gains that not only imperil migrants and refugees, but the very unpinning of democratic civil society.

RC20-250.4

FOG, AGNER* (Technical University of Denmark, Denmark)

Meta-Analysis of Published Cultural Variables Shows Reproducible Super-Factors

Many studies of cultural differences have resulted in apparently new cultural factors that got new names for every new study. A meta-study of 31 published studies shows that the factor analysis results of the different studies are more similar than previously recognized, but rotated differently. Factor rotation has obscured similarities between different studies. The unrotated solutions have one super-factor in common, reflecting the combined effects of economic, technological, institutional, social, cultural, and psychological effects that are strongly correlated with each other. These correlations were predicted from the so-called regality theory, based on evolutionary psychology. A second common factor (not predicted) reflects East-West differences.

The dominating super-factor is positively correlated with power distance, collectivism, conservatism, religiosity, regality, and tightness; and negatively correlated with development, individualism, secular values, emancipative values, egalitarianism, and sociosexuality. The fact that different variables and different sectors of society have been following parallel trajectories in the past does not mean that they will continue to develop in the same direction. For example, we have seen a recent backlash in democracy in many countries despite economic progress. This divergence can be explained by psychological reactions to scare-mongering and inequality.

The theoretical findings are useful for future cross-cultural studies. These findings are based on regality theory, which will be briefly explained.

For more info, see *www.regality.info*

WG08-729.2

FONROUGE, MARION* (UNLP, Argentina)

De La Subjetividad Capitalista Al Amor Como Respuesta

El objetivo de este trabajo es esbozar la producción de una subjetividad efecto del sistema capitalista y las alternativas posibles.

Desde una mirada sociológica, analizaremos cómo se viven los afectos en la actualidad, en relación a la ética del disfrute y el consumo que gobierna la sensibilidad en la actual fase de acumulación capitalista, en esta línea se estudiará la forma en que el capitalismo produce no sólo objetos de consumo, sino que es un modo de producción de sujetos, se estudia la dimensión de cosa del sujeto del

capitalismo y el advenimiento de una subjetividad capitalista, caracterizada por una combinación de narcisismo y cinismo (Colette Soler, 2015) y los modos de sujeción a un mandato al goce.

Nuestra hipótesis, basada en estudios teóricos y empíricos sobre las sensibilidades, plantea que existe una normalización de los cuerpos/ emociones en el consumo y en el disfrute inmediato (Scribano, A. 2013).

La metodología utilizada para este trabajo será el análisis bibliográfico, en torno a dos ejes:

a) La sociedad normalizada en el consumo y el disfrute inmediato Marx, K. (1844); Lacan, J. (1972); Zizek, S.(2005); Scribano, A. (2013, 2015, 2016).

b) El imperativo de ser feliz y "El malestar en la cultura" Freud, S. (1930).

Se analizan las fuentes de "Malestar en el capitalismo", se describen las "soluciones" a este malestar y se retoma la tesis de Freud que plantea el amor y el trabajo como formas de existencia.

En esta línea, y para esbozar un significado del amor, se estudia el planteo E. Fromm y el amor como respuesta al problema de la existencia humana, El Ensayo sobre el Don de M. Mauss y los aportes de Lacan para definir el amor como don simbólico y resaltar la potencia de los lazos de amor y reciprocidad.

RC32-397.6

FONSECA, LÍVIA* (, Brazil)

Decolonial Feminism and the Struggle for Rights in an Intercultural Perspective

The present work seeks to reflect on the understanding of the concept of decolonial feminism as an expression of the struggle for women's rights in an intercultural perspective. The proposal of a decolonial feminism seeks to break with the colonialities of power, knowledge, being and gender, so that the voice of women have an engagement from their place of speech, but in an intercultural relationship of multiple dialogues diversity as a practice of building notions about freedom. The senses of freedom are what underlie the rights of women if we start from the concept constructed by the theoretical line "The Right found in the street" for which the Law is an expression of the social struggles for the end of realities of oppression.

RC04-47.5

FONSECA BAUTISTA, CESAR DARIO* (Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Morelos, Mexico)
IBARRA URIBE, LUZ MARINA (Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Morelos, Mexico)
PÉREZ, MARÍA DE GUADALUPE (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

El Profesor De Educación Media Superior y La Satisfacción Con El Quehacer Docente: Pilar De Su Identidad

La identidad docente es resultado de una construcción que inicia con ideas preconcebidas que se difunden socialmente acerca de lo que es un docente, para continuar sistemáticamente el proceso formativo en las escuelas normales, el cual se prolongará, enriquecerá y afianzará a lo largo de su trayectoria laboral.

No obstante, para el caso de la Educación Media Superior (EMS) en México, la situación es diferente toda vez que 85% de los docentes no atraviesan dicho trayecto, no cuentan con una formación magisterial y/o pedagógica, y la mayoría ni siquiera concibieron la posibilidad de dedicarse a la docencia, llegaron a ella de manera fortuita y en muchas ocasiones, pensando en una actividad transitoria. Son docentes que se forman en la práctica y con los años. En México, un profesionista, de cualquier campo del conocimiento, es contratado y "da clases", permisividad difícil en otros empleos profesionales.

El propósito de esta ponencia es conocer cómo asumen su identidad, docentes de dos subsistemas educativos de EMS, los cuales responden a esquemas de construcción identitaria diferentes a partir de culturas escolares particulares, generadas al interior de dichos subsistemas.

La muestra constó de 17 docentes. Se empleó la entrevista semiestructurada para recabar la información. Indagar en la identidad docente es aproximarse a su realidad desde la perspectiva del protagonista, es decir, a partir de su visión, se toma como referencia lo que cada uno expresa de sí mismo, pero que a la vez involucra el contacto con el otro y dentro de un contexto particular, en este caso: los docentes de EMS.

Entre los principales hallazgos puede mencionarse una ambivalencia entre el no asumirse nominalmente como docentes, pero sí sentirse satisfechos con el resultado de su labor como tales. En todos los entrevistados se percibe conciencia de la responsabilidad y el compromiso social de su labor.

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

RC49-611.3

FONTES, BRENO* (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Brazil)

XAVIER, VIVIANE (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Brazil)

OLIVEIRA, PAULO (UFPE, Brazil)

Networks, Territory and Community: Practices of Sociability and Caring for Each Other

This communication proposes to analyze the phenomena that are located in the boundary between health (especially mental health) and social networks: it is a question for the analysis, from the daily life of a rural community, of reticular sociability's, which have consequences for practical and care solutions. The central question that I want to explore here can be summarized in this way: everyday practices of sociability imply the construction of resource mobilization, including those oriented toward caring for oneself. Rural communities have a peculiar territoriality, which indicates singular socio-centered structures of interactions with respect to those observed in urban areas. In this way we have the following questions to be addressed: how do people in their territory face the adversities of everyday life, and how are their egocentric networks an important ingredient to be considered? That is, what are the important mechanisms for the study of the sociability trajectories of people in psychic suffering? How can the analysis of social networks be useful for the reconstruction of the search for care?

RC49-616.1

FONTES, BRENO* (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Brazil)

Women, Social Networks and the Take Care of Yourself

Pesquisa recente em uma comunidade de pescadores no Nordeste do Brasil nos mostra um fenômeno importante: a existência de um índice importante de pessoas em sofrimento psíquico, e o uso de psicofármacos enquanto terapia preponderante. Além deste fato acrescenta-se outro de igual importância: que as mulheres eram as principais consumidoras de psicofármacos, representando mais de 80% das pessoas em sofrimento psíquico – em sua maioria transtornos de ansiedade. Questionados sobre este fenômeno, os profissionais de saúde indicaram que os homens, com territórios de sociabilidade específicos, faziam uso do álcool, enquanto auxílio no enfrentamento do stress cotidiano.

A partir deste fato, colocamos como questão central na explicação destas diferentes formas de enfrentar o sofrimento psíquico a partir da hipótese que   as sociabilidades vividas cotidianamente implicam em construção de práticas de mobilização de recursos, inclusive aqueles orientados para o cuidado de si.   Um achado – embora provisório – bastante significativo desta pesquisa foi verificar o fato de que as redes egocentradas das pessoas entrevistadas eram importantes para a iniciação destas pessoas ao uso de psicofármacos. Não somente introduzidos a partir da prescrição médica , mas também a partir de recomendações de amigos, membros da família, vizinhos, enfim pessoas que integram as redes de laço forte destas pessoas. E que estas sociabilidades implicam em diferentes configurações segundo as construções de identidade de gênero, com territórios predominantemente masculinos ou femininos.

RC24-298.1

FORAN, JOHN* (University of California, Santa Barbara, USA)

New Scenarios for Radical Social Transformation: Emergent Strategy and the Case of Eco Vista, California

The question looming over peoples and movements today is: how do we organize ourselves to envision and enable transformational outcomes?

Students and staff at the University of California Santa Barbara campus are laying the groundwork for a re-imagining of their community of 20,000 people just adjacent to the university, as a model "eco-village." With 80 percent of its population between the ages of 18 and 24, many of the rest being first- or second-generation immigrant families, Isla Vista, California presents unique opportunities for addressing some of the most critical issues facing any community aiming for a just transition based on housing access and affordability, community gardens and food security, a circular economy, no-carbon transportation, local energy under community control, and self-governance and public budgeting.

Our goal is to turn Isla Vista into Eco Vista in the next ten years by unlocking the community's creative capacity to implement diverse and innovative approaches to climate crisis, accelerate radical social transformation, and co-create a workable eco-village and knowledge-sharing base that inspires further innovation and wide-spread collaboration with a network of student communities across the world.

The intellectual currents informing us include Transition Towns, commoning, buen vivir and the rights of Mother Earth, degrowth, pluriversal design, and ecosocialism. One of the approaches that guides our collaboration is that of adrienne

maree brown's "emergent strategy" – working from the bottom up to generate an inclusive, member-driven collective process to articulate desires and achieve most sought-after outcomes.

This presentation will present the fruits of our work so far to turn *Isla Vista* into *Eco Vista*, by critically assessing these efforts to establish an ongoing, multigenerational, student and immigrant community project for an equitable and just transition in Isla Vista, and to put the result, Eco Vista, forward as a model for college communities and beyond.

RC26-JS-9.7

FORAN, JOHN* (University of California, Santa Barbara, USA)

Transforming the University to Confront the Climate Crisis

Drawing on my own experiences as a college professor of radical social change for 31 years who has been focused on the climate crisis for the past ten, in this paper I explore the crisis of higher education with respect to the climate crisis, the most pressing existential challenge of the twenty-first century, and then propose various approaches, actions, activities, and projects for classroom teachers to find teaching resources, students to engage in projects outside the classroom, and forming networks of educators to share knowledge, best practices, resources, and participatory action research and activism.

These will include the UC-CSU NXTerra Knowledge Action Network digital platform *[http://live-nxterra-ucop-edu-v01.pantheonsite.io/]*, the nearly carbon neutral conference [*https://hiltner.english.ucsb.edu/index.php/ncnc-guide/*], and facilitating students designing and implementing systemic alternatives outside the classroom in their own communities (such as Eco Vista [*www.ecovistacommunity.com*] at UC Santa Barbara, among others.

These initiatives, together with many others by educators across the world, suggest the outlines of a new type of university. The essay will discuss two prototypes of this which the author helped co-found and participates in – Transition U and Eco Vista Open U – which model a process/practice/strategy/pedagogy of co-creating with students, staff, faculty, and community members in Santa Barbara, California, and across the world.

The argument is that we must prefigure the type of more open, cost-free university that we need to confront a climate crisis which our present educational institutions are ill-suited to show leadership on, since they are typically embedded in a neo-liberal, capitalist ideology and business model, the very causes of the crisis itself.

It is hoped that the presentation will constitute an example of what it is about -- namely, an intervention with other academics to find alternatives to the "business-as-usual" model so prevalent around the world, and especially in the United States.

RC16-JS-20.3

FORNOS KLEIN, STEFAN* (Universidade de Brasília, Brazil)

Intellectuals, Resistance and Immanent Critique

The hereby proposed paper aims to initially take up the Minima Moralia (Adorno, 1951), written in a context that combined scepticism and despair with the necessity of preserving hope and fostering resistance, to shed light on a few of the contemporary problems revolving around conservatism and forms of authoritarianism. Having established its viewpoints, I move towards reflections of the end of the 20th and beginning of the 21st century, more specifically in the Latin American context, and establish a dialogue with the diagnosis brought forward by (Argentinian) Beatriz Sarlo and (Brazilian) Irene Cardoso.

Sarlo's discussion concerning the intellectuals ("Their power was anchored on knowledge. They thought that the diffusion of knowledge was a source of freedom. During a long time they did not take into account that knowledge could be an instrument of social control. But no one besides them denounced that knowledge could be an instrument of social control", Sarlo, 1994) and Cardoso's contribution on the articulation of politics and the university (Cardoso, 2001) act as a second movement of thought to situate the context of how redemocratization in the period following the widely spread military regimes in Latin America formed (bildet) the sociological outlook.

Finally, in the last movement I shall problematize the role of knowledge and intellectuals for our present context, considering the ideological expressions that mark contemporary social conflicts and, as such, pointing out in which ways immanent critique should be seen as even more relevant and poignant to resist under these circumstances. Hereto, aspects of organizational nature that surround the present intellectual stance as well as problems concerning the form and content of critique appear as paramount to such a debate and shall be further deepened in this reflection.

RC40-513.2

FORTANE, NICOLAS* (INRAE, France)
BEAUGRAND, FLORENCE (,)
HELLEC, FLORENCE (,)
JOLY, NATHALIE (,)
PAUL, MATHILDE (,)

Reducing antibiotics by strengthening intensive and industrial agri-food systems? Transitions in animal farming in the age of Capitalocene

The massive and uncontrolled use of antibiotics, particularly in agriculture, is now considered to be an important factor of the Anthropocene. The farming sector has thus been urged for several years to drastically reduce the use of antibiotics through a series of public and private measures aimed at promoting a transition to a more sustainable agriculture. This paper proposes a critical reading of different forms of transitions and how they tend to articulate (or not) in the field of animal farming. Indeed, although reducing antimicrobial use is presented as a way of strengthening sustainability and of flattering agro-ecological utopia, it more often contributes to processes of re-intensification and re-industrialization which are far from diminishing the human footprint on the planet.

 This paper is based on a series of collective surveys conducted among farms that have succeeded in significantly reducing their use of antibiotics in recent years in France (interviews with farmers, veterinarians and livestock technicians in the cattle, poultry and pig sectors). We show how transitions towards prudent use of antimicrobials is conceived and enacted at different levels, from the technical settings of farming systems to the socioeconomic practices and structures that drive these changes. This analysis makes it possible to reflect on the forms of resilience and attachment of/to the dominant agri-food system that our antimicrobial resistance policies are currently supporting. In the end, transitions in the age of Capitalocene seem to be able to strengthening the intensive and industrial components of the agri-food system, contrariwise to the narrative that the "champions" of antibiotic reduction try to convey.

RC12-155.1

FORTES, PEDRO* (UFRJ, Brazil)

Access to Digital Justice As a Contemporary Challenge

Access to Digital Justice in Contemporary Law consists of a relevant theme for the future of law and development, as individuals, groups and society becomes more active in the virtual environment, electronic commerce, and technological space of the internet. Nowadays, economic, political, and social conflicts emerge more and more in our online experience than our off-line life in a way that invites reflection on how to provide more access to digital justice. In this context, Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) is already a reality and the exercise of imagination of the future of access to digital justice requires a reflection of the possibilities and challenges of ODR in a setting of multi-door courtrooms, collective actions, small claims courts, electronic arbitration, and various paths of digital justice.

RC28-332.4

FORTUNATO, VINCENZO* (Università della Calabria, Italy)
CHAVEZ MOLINA, EDUARDO* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)
MARTIN ARTILES, ANTONIO* (Universidad Autonoma Barcelona, Spain)

Comparación SOBRE La Inclusión Social Activa ENTRE Modelos Sociales: España E Italia Versus Argentina y Uruguay

COMPARISON ON ACTIVE SOCIAL INCLUSION BETWEEN SOCIAL MODELS: SPAIN, ITALY VERSUS ARGENTINA, URUGUAY
Authors: Antonio Martin Artiles; Vincenzo Fortunato; Eduardo Chaves
Is it possible to import certain patterns of social policies in the face of unemployment? International institutions recommend certain policy prescriptions to deal with unemployment and protection against poverty. The theoretical and conceptual framework of these policies is spread across several countries, often without considering their institutional and structural differences.

An example of this is the Active Inclusion Policy, promoted by the European Union. The objective is to link three pillars: unemployment protection, intermediation in the labor market and active job search. The link between these three pillars is made through the principle of conditionality and vertical and horizontal coordination. In other words, by linking rights and duties. These concepts have been extended through the political literature and today seem to influence the orientation of the employment policies recommended by the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, Mercosur, among others for Latin America

In this paper we compare trends in two European countries (Spain, Italy) culturally linked to two countries in Latin America (Argentina and Uruguay). The objective is to analyze how the promotion of certain concepts, such as active inclusion, social protection, subsidy, conditionality, vertical coordination, horizontal coordination, intermediation, among others, can have different meanings and produce different results, despite apparently using the same conceptual framework. Institutional and structural differences between these four countries can help explain the differences and the usefulness of these policies.

RC39-486.3

FOTHERGILL, ALICE* (, USA)
RIVERA, JASON (SUNY Buffalo State, USA)

Studying Vulnerable Populations in Disaster: Issues for Consideration

As disasters increase and intensify, it has become clear that many vulnerable populations globally are hit the hardest and endure the greatest losses. Scientists work to carefully study the experiences of those most vulnerable – such as, but not limited to, those vulnerabilities created by inequalities based on age, social class, and race and ethnicity – in a disaster event, using a multitude of research methods and guidelines. What are the methodological challenges of these studies in a disaster context? What are the ethical considerations? It is important to carefully consider how studies should be designed and carried out. This paper will explore these considerations, discussing methodological approaches, best practices, and impacts on marginalized communities. We will feature in-depth examples in the article, including research on children and youth in Hurricane Katrina, discrimination in disaster relief and recovery processes, and Native American Nations in the aftermath of disasters.   We will also explore issues such as ethical considerations, obtaining consent to participate, as well as obtaining local permission and collaboration. The chapter concludes with recommendations for how best to use various methods with vulnerable populations in the future and to be mindful of the effects of research studies on participants.

RC08-92.2

FOURNIER, MARCEL* (Universite de Montreal, Canada)

The Fmsh-Paris: The Place of Sociology (1963-2013)

The Fondation de la Maison des sciences de l'homme-Paris (1963-2013) : the special place of sociology.

Founded ,with the collaboration of Clemens Heller, by Fernand Braudel in 1963, the Fondation de la Maison des sciences de l'homme-Paris has played an important role in the development of the humain and social sciences in France. In this paper, we will present 1) the history of this very original institution : its main orientations (interdisciplinary, support to emergent research programs, etc.,) and actions (library and documentations, conferences, publications, international co-operation etc.) at the national and international levels and 2) the special place of the sociology in this institution : collaboration of French sociologists: Raymond Aron, Pierre Bourdieu, Alain Touraine, Serge Moscovici, Philippe Besnard, Alain d'Iribarne, Michel Wieviorka) and sociologists from other countries, (W. Lepenies, I. Wallerstein, etc..

RC44-539.5

FOX-HODESS, CAITLIN* (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)

Worker Power and Trade Union Strategy: Lessons from the Docklands

From the perspective of many labor movement practitioners and scholars, organizing logistics workers may provide a sort of magic bullet for labor movement revitalization or left political projects today, as disruptions at key chokepoints in the global economy send ripples outward. In this paper, I draw on research conducted in Europe and Latin America on the International Dockworkers Council to examine the possibility of revitalizing labor movements through the global organization of logistics workers and consider the implications for the theorization of worker power more generally. In brief, I find that the structural power of dockworkers is far more complicated than dominant economistic theories suggest. While the dock labor process and dockworkers' key position in the global economic system provide a high degree of potential structural power, this power is only actualized in particular socio-political contexts which differ tremendously across the globe. Unfavorable national contexts impinged on dockworkers' ability to make use of their structural power just as much as they did on the ability of less strategic groups of workers. The result at the national level is weak, ineffective and in some cases, non-existent, dockworker unions. Under such conditions, dockworkers are heavily reliant on external alliances with labor and social movement actors. Yet, surprisingly, even in the successful cases in the project, in which organizing environments were relatively favorable, dockworkers suc-

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

ceeded through a combination of effective industrial action and external alliance building. As a result of these findings, I propose a novel theoretical framework for conceptualizing worker power, drawing on the work of Nicos Poulantzas to incorporate its simultaneously economic, social and political dimensions. I propose that such a framework is better able to account for both cross-sectoral and cross-national differences in worker power and therefore better able to inform trade union strategy at the national and transnational levels.

RC33-423.3

FRĄCKOWIAK, MACIEJ* (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań, Poland)

Shooting Script and Its Advantages in the Exploratory Stage of Spatial Research

The subject of the presentation would be the shooting script research technique, initially designed by Charles Suchar (1997). It consists of using photography during the observation to put the process in order and record the results. Suchar, when discussing shooting script, focuses primarily on individual researchers perspective and consider the tool usability concerning analytical reasoning (using photography to define and categorise the observed phenomenon). I want to put attention on the advantages of a shooting script connected more with an initial stage of a research process. So when photographing and organising the images help to formulate the research topic, capture how it relates to the material and visual aspect of the space, and the fostering effect of image for research team building, establishing contact with research participants and the social environment. When put together, the indicated advantages of the technique at all stages of the process allow seeing the full potential of this relatively simple but useful research technique. Especially as the shooting script is a useful not only in research practice but also in sociology teaching, due it is easy to understand and use, coherent with the specificity of sociology as a form of understanding (Berger 1963), as well as encourages self-reflection of research as a process that develops over time and amongst human and non-human actors. During the presentation, I will consider not only the possibilities but also the limitations of the technique (including the risk of reduction to the visual dimension of phenomena, delineation of the area to be observed, standardisation of the photographic process, representativeness of results, Western-centricity of visual techniques). The argument will be based on the experience of shooting script utilisation during the project on socio-spatial transformations in the Polish-German borderland I participated.

RC35-452.3

FRAGA, EUGENIA* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)
TORTEROLA, EMILIANO (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)
TROVERO, JUAN (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Germani and Wright Mills: Simultaneity Around "Mass Society" in the South and the North

Gino Germani and Charles Wright Mills, despite coming from -and working in- different countries, not only share a same era that leads them to problematize similar social processes, but also their academic trajectories present a series of coincidences in what refers to journeys, books, intellectual interlocutors and political affinities. Thus, in the first place, both authors produce their ideas from the early 1930's on, standing out, among others, the simultaneity of their conceptualizations about the emerging mass society around the 1950's. Secondly, it is suggestive that both thinkers have worked in one of the most important academic centers of the twentieth century: the city of New York. Thirdly, the Spanish translation of Wright Mills's The Sociological Imagination, but specifically the inclusion of the controversial prologue written by Germani in 1961, stands out as a milestone. Finally, it should also be noted that both sociologists maintained implicit and explicit dialogues in their works with the critical theory perspective of the Frankfurt School. All this raises the question about the location of the knowledge produced by both thinkers. More specifically, we ask in each case: from where and for whom do they write? In this paper, thus, we propose fundamentally two tasks. The first one aims to trace the ways in which the South and the North appear in both Germani's and Wright Mills's lives and works. The second will investigate how each of them have conceptualized the emerging mass society in their works, pointing out both their similarities and differences.

RC05-67.5

FRANCA MONTEIRO, ANA JULIA* (University of Coimbra, Brazil)

Racism in Brazil through the Eyes of the Abyssal Line: A Critical Look into the Legislative Production in the Last Years.

What we call modern common thinking is marked by an abyssal line within the Western world (Santos, 2007). This means there are distinctions drawn that turn individuals into visible and invisible. These conflicts between social regulation and emancipation that are part of the contemporary world, resulting in inequalities and lack of opportunities for certain subjects.

This proposes a critical analysis of the propositions of law regarding race and the Black population presented in the Brazilian parliament (1946 - 2013) (Machado et al, 2015). They were classified into Accommodationist, Integrationist and Assimilationist theoretical approaches for segregated societies. Accommodationist bills of law would have terms that emphasize "difference" in both public and private spheres. An integrationist proposal would have a neutral and common public arena and difference is reserved exclusively to the private sphere. In assimilationist ones, the emphasis is on the creation of something new from the mix of 'founding' cultures, supporting the myth of a racial democracy.

Now, I propose a further look into the propositions by discussing the content of the Integrationist and Assimilationist approaches versus the Accommodationist through the abyssal line lens. The goal is to contribute to the understanding of how subjects with racialized bodies are pushed across the abyssal line, according to the situation, going from visible to invisible, from human to non-human beings. This will enrich the understanding of the dynamics of discourses of race and racism in the political arena throughout the last decades through the legislative power based on the epistemologies of the South (Santos, 2007).

Machado, C. and Monteiro, A. (2015) 'Tramitação legislativa e a questão racial no Brasil (1946-2014)', 39º Annual meeting of ANPOCS, Group discussion of Race, Caxambu.

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RC22-265.2

FRANCO, TIAGO* (, Brazil)

The Political Mobilization of Igreja Universal Do Reino De Deus: An Analyze of the Political Strategies of Folha Universal in the 2018 Brazilian Presidential Election

This paper analyses the discursive strategies adopted by Folha Universal to discuss the Brazilian presidential elections of 2018 and the main political subjects in dispute during the election campaign. A weekly newspaper produced by Igreja Universal do Reino de Deus (IURD), Folha Universal is one of the church's most important media, since it can unite the religious speech with the facts and news of the public sphere, including the political events. When articulating the national political issues with the theological believes of the church, the newspaper becomes an instrument of political socialization. The present investigation seeks to identify the strategies used in this political process. For the analyze, were collected Folha Universal edition from 10/22/2017 to 10/28/2018, corresponding one year of the newspaper publication before the election's day. Facing an extensive database, it was necessary to select by previous analyze the newspaper sections with the most explicit political content. Therefore, were selected the Opinion section and the main story, published on the cover. The content analysis was made using MAXQDA, a software for qualitative and mixed methods. For the codification, was adopted a deductive approach based in the recent research done on the last Brazilian elections, the rise of the new conservative movements in Brazil and the political action of Pentecostals churches and leaders in the country. The analyze points to an approximation between the view of IURD and the political positions of the far-right candidate Jair Bolsonaro, who was elected. In addition, it also points to attempts of the newspaper to value political participation and to emphasize the importance of the religious based vote in the elections.

RC10-126.4

FRANTZ, WALTER* (UNIJUI, Brazil)

La Organización Cooperativa En El Camino Del Desarrollo Local

En el escenario hegemónico de producción y distribución de las riquezas, las relaciones sociales son predominantemente competitivas, orientadas por la lógica de la acumulación capitalista. Para gran parte de la población es cada vez más difícil la inserción en las relaciones del sistema de producción y distribución de las riquezas y se evidencia la necesidad de nuevas relaciones económicas, nuevas relaciones de trabajo, nuevas relaciones de poder, de nuevos conocimientos. De estos hallazgos pueden nacer perspectivas de actuación, pues un escenario de crisis constituye también posibilidades de alternativas. Para la mayoría de los seres humanos, ciertamente, esta puesto el desafío de construir nuevos referenciales de orientación para sus prácticas, especialmente en relación con las cues-

tiones sociales y ambientales. El escenario apunta a la necesidad de construcción de nuevos mecanismos de defensa para las economías más débiles, sometidas a la lógica del capital. La constitución de instrumentos adecuados y la definición de caminos concretos de desarrollo, especialmente, de desarrollo local continúan siendo cuestiones centrales y retadoras. En la realidad de la economía de mercado no solo existen los aspectos competitivos. Muchos son los aspectos cooperativos, que pueden construir caminos de intervención em procesos sociales de desarrollo. La organización cooperativa y las acciones de cooperación, por su naturaleza social, por su sentido económico y por sus significados culturales y de formación política, se pueden constituir en caminos de un proceso de desarrollo local mas sustentable. Es así como se tiene presupuestado que la organización cooperativa se afirme como una fuerza de promoción de desarrollo, recalcando la cuestión local. De este modo, las practicas cooperativas se pueden traducir en desarrollo local para la construcción de conciencia y fuerza en las relaciones sociales, especialmente, del campo político y económico.

WG08-725.1

FRATCZAK, MONIKA* (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)

Exploring Emotional Responses to Data Visualizations (graphs, charts and maps)

The recent increase in private, public and political use of data and the increased circulation of data through visual representations indicate that the study of data visualization (graphs, charts and maps) is gaining importance as a research subject. Despite this, there has been little sociological contribution to the understanding of everyday experiences of data visualization (dataviz). Data studies has been characterized by studies of the top-down operations of data power and by a related absence of attention to experiences of data 'from the bottom up'. There is, therefore, a lack of research into emotional reactions of non-experts to dataviz.

To address this gap, my research explores emotional responses to circulating online data visualizations on climate change. Using political campaign organizations, I will investigate whether their dataviz have an emotional impact on people, and whether and how it can prompt political concern and participation in the UK and Poland. The relationship between data visualizations, democratic participation and the political implications of emotions are particularly important at this time of significant political changes both in the UK (Brexit) and in Poland (given the rise of the far-right). Despite different geo-historical conditions, both countries are experiencing the significant role that emotions play in (data-driven) decision making.

Inspired by Actor Network Theory approaches the project uses mixed qualitative methods and include the following: social semiotics analysis of data visualizations which involves interviews with data visualization designers; and individual semi-structured interviews with thirty diverse participants from the UK and Poland. In my presentation, I will discuss the theoretical framework, research design and initial findings of my project.

RC47-584.4

FRAZZETTA, FEDERICA* (University of Catania, Italy)
PIAZZA, GIANNI* (University of Catania, Italy)

Resisting the Militarization of Territory Beyond the Environmental and Health Protection: The No Muos Movement in Sicily

The presence of US military bases in Sicily (Italy) has always been a contentious issue. The most recent data report that in the island are hosted about 12 US/NATO military bases. From the 1980s, diverse protest campaigns arose in opposition to the militarization of the territory and the perceived colonization made by US military forces. In the last decade, the No MUOS movement in Sicily has put again these issues in the public agenda. In fact, since 2008 a LULU (Locally Unwanted Land Use) movement has opposed the construction of the M.U.O.S. (Mobile User Objective System), a ground station of satellite communication used by the US Navy, near the city of Niscemi, being part of a global system based also in Virginia, Hawaii and Australia. The No MUOS movement, still existing despite the system has recently been activated, was able to delay its construction and activation, mobilizing thousands of activists and ordinary citizens coming from all Sicily and the rest of Italy. Even if it has risen in a small territory, the No MUOS movement has always had a NOPE (Not On the Planet Heart) perspective rather than being affected by Nimby syndrome. In fact, the frame bridging of different issues characterized the movement: beyond the protection of the environment and of people's health from the electromagnetic pollution, the opposition to the war and the militarization of territory, the antiracism and other issues. Moreover, the movement reached a transnational scale in its peak, involving local committees, national and international networks. With this contribution, we analyse the movement's frames, networks and forms of action, underling not only the connection between antimilitary and environmental issues, but also with others at local and transnational level. We will use the analysis of documents, semi-structured interviews with key informants and participant observation.

RC26-JS-9.3

FREDDANO, MICHELA* (INVALSI (National Institute for the Evaluation of Educational System of Instruction and Training), Italy)

Action Research for School Evaluation Literacy: Practical Experiences from the Italian Field

In Italy, the culture of evaluation has been developing under the impulse of large-scale assessment surveys (at national and international levels) and the introduction of the Italian School National System of Evaluation with the Presidential Decree n. 80/2013. As a consequence, since 2015 each Italian school has to do self-evaluation and to complete a self-evaluation report, since 2016, has to define improvement actions to achieve and to realize a three-year improvement plan, and since 2019 has to realise a social reporting on results of the improvement plan.

In this framework, local decision-makers supported the schools by promoting events and activities on school evaluation literacy among school administrators and teachers. Particularly this paper reflects on the power of action research for training evaluation literacy among school operators by showing two experiences from the Italian field. The first case regards an experience conducted by the regional school office of Emilia-Romagna region from the 2016/17 school year; the second case focuses on the realization of a school network composed by all the school of the Liguria region. Both the cases have the aim to promote evaluation literacy among schools and to create synergies at territorial level.

The study examines the questions of the balance between practice and research and of the validity of the applied research tools, focuses on its implications at micro-level into driving decision-making, and reflects on its rule to sustain the evaluation culture from a multilevel governance standpoint.

The paper underlines that action research is an important strategy that allow teachers to empower evaluation literacy and to improve organizational and management skills, from the fulfilment of evaluation actions to the development of aware practices, increasing the sensitivity towards the culture of evaluation and the use of its results in the frame of school as learning organization.

RC33-424.2

FREDDANO, MICHELA* (INVALSI (National Institute for the Evaluation of Educational System of Instruction and Training), Italy)

Understanding Students' Response-Styles in Large-Scale Assessment Studies. an Analysis on Iccs 2016 Data

This research focuses on the challenges and opportunities attached to the process of building citizenship measures. More specifically, the aim of this study is to understand students' response-styles in large-scale assessment studies, with a specific focus on data from the International Civic and Citizenship Education Study (ICCS) 2016.

Different studies show the presence of response-styles, distortions or misrepresentations on answering. It is less difficult to control these aspects when the researcher goes personally on the field to administer questionnaires; it is more difficult to detect when the research consists of secondary data analyses.

Particularly this paper is focused on the analysis of data collected by the European regional questionnaire that is a research instrument administered to students from the European participating countries, with the aim of assessing aspects of civic and citizenship education related to the European context.

With the aim of detecting distortions due to missing data, acquiescence phenomena, response set and for estimating the perceived distance between the different modes of response, an analysis of the correspondences had been done on some of the questions from the European module of the student questionnaire. The questions are measured with ordinal scales, e.g. Likert scale. The sample taken into account for the analyses is that of the 3,766 students attending the third class of the 170 secondary schools of the Italian grade, representative for macro-geographical areas.

The analysis of the correspondences allowed to deepen the influence of the type of question on the behavior of the respondents. Results underline the respondents' comprehension of the questions and if there are semantic differences or similarities among items of the same battery, in the idea that having comparable indicators, if properly constructed and used by researchers with caution, can favor the comparison between the various educational systems and be a useful policy-orienting tool.

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RC29-359.2

FREDES, DANIEL* (Universidad Central, Chile)
MANZANO, LILIANA* (Universidad Central, Chile)

Legitimidad Policial En Contextos De Alta Violencia: Análisis Del Rol Mediador De La Segregación Residencial

En el contexto latinoamericano, Chile exhibe tasas delictuales comparativamente bajas y menores niveles de violencia -medido a través de tasas de homicidio. Este panorama global, sin embargo, esconde la distribución desigual con que se manifiesta el fenómeno criminal en el país, especialmente en las zonas urbanas. El rol de la segregación urbana, la acumulación espacial de desventajas sociales y la distribución del delito en las principales ciudades chilenas ha sido documentado en diversas ocasiones a través de estudios empíricos, en concordancia con las teorías y evidencias levantadas desde la criminología socioespacial.

Adicionalmente, en línea con los estudios internacionales sobre desorganización social y eficacia colectiva, se ha intentado complementar el modelo explicativo de la distribución espacial del delito, con la incorporación de medidas de cohesión y control social a nivel barrial. Sin embargo, los hallazgos empíricos no han respaldado la aplicación de estas teorías al contexto chileno o latinoamericano, emergiendo explicaciones alternativas. Estas explicaciones buscan relevar la legitimidad con que cuenta las instituciones policiales en la ciudadanía, y las posibilidades de construcción de vínculos colaborativos, como factores claves en el desarrollo de comunidades eficaces.

En este contexto emerge la pregunta, ¿En qué medida la segregación residencial modera la asociación entre violencia y percepción de legitimidad policial, en las zonas urbanas (ciudades y comunas) de Chile? Para responder a esta pregunta se han estimado modelos de regresión jerárquicos utilizando las bases de datos procedentes de las Encuestas Comunales de Seguridad Ciudadana (2016) y el Censo de Población (2017), aprovechando la oportunidad única de contar con dos bases de datos robustas dentro de un periodo temporal cercano. Los resultados preliminares de los modelos multinivel confirman el rol mediador de la segregación residencial, realzando la necesidad de integrar las problemáticas urbanas en la generación de políticas públicas de seguridad pública.

RC32-405.2

FREEDMAN, JANE* (Université Paris 8, France)

Gendered Impacts of Refugee Family Reunification Policies in the EU

This paper will examine the ways in which the barriers to refugee family reunification within the European Union impact on women refugees and asylum seekers increasing their vulnerabilities and insecurities. Based on research carried out in Greece and Italy, the paper considers the gendered impacts of family reunificaiton policies and the operation of these within the European political space.

RC26-318.4

FREGIDOU-MALAMA, MARIA* (University of Gavle, Sweden)

Sharing Economy in the 21 Century

This study analyses the construction of sharing economy and its influence on business partnerships and the development of sustainable consumption of products and services. Sharing economy refers to a cross business and people collaboration aiming to solve economic, social and environmental problems by giving consumers access to products and services for free or in lower prices. Sharing economy can contribute to development of sustainable enterprises and to enhancing peoples´ ability out of poverty by allowing the reuse and circulation of resources and generating income to households or saving the environment. The study examines the collaboration between a construction company and car companies in the context of Helsinki, Finland. A qualitative method was used and interviews with respondents from the constructions industry, car companies and public officials. The findings show that there are different motives for collaboration in sharing economy. The public officials aim to increase alternative transportations. The construction company aims to reduce costs and get comparative advantages by selling more apartments. The car companies aim to increase their market share and both companies aim to develop new innovative business by long-term cooperation to benefit their business, the customers and the society. The research contributes with an empirical study to the development of the theory about sharing economy and collaboration of businesses. This research is limited to one case and one context. Comparative research in other sectors and contexts can allow the development of business models for sharing economy.

RC26-318.3

FREGIDOU-MALAMA, MARIA* (University of Gavle, Sweden)

Sustainable Business Development By Sharing Economy

The aim of this study is to analyse the construction of sharing economy and its influence on business collaboration and the development of sustainable consumption of products and services. Sharing economy refers to a cross business and people collaboration aiming to solve economic, social and environmental problems by offering consumers access to products and services for free or in lower prices. Sharing economy contributes to development of sustainable enterprises and to enhancing peoples´ ability out of poverty by allowing the reuse and circulation of resources and generating income to business and households or saving the environment. This case study examines the collaboration between construct industry and car sharing companies. Interviews have been conducted with three categories of respondents in the construct industry, the car sharing industries and public officials. The findings suggest that there are different factors affecting businesses to collaborate. In general, the collaborating entity shares a common interest to contribute to comparative advantages for businesses by sharing the interest of saving the environment and lower the costs for consumers by providing the use of a service that users do not need to pay for ownership. New innovative business models and consumption patterns for the benefit of the collaborating partners and the society are constructed. The findings contribute to theory development by presenting an empirical study of companies in two different sectors and analysing how respondents motivate cooperation. This research is limited in examining only one collaboration of businesses in one context. Comparative studies about different models of collaboration, what the advantages are for consumers, the environment, the democratizing of the markets and the solidarity to future generations can be interesting future research subjects.

RC55-670.4

FREITAS, ALAN* (UFRJ, Brazil)

Heritage Assets As Indicators of the Social Origin

The main objective of this article is to propose an indicator of the social origin of families based on social well-being. Unlike the demographic and economic analyzes that assess the social destiny of individuals, focusing on the heads of the families, the focus of the our article is twofold and represents the proposition of two socioeconomic indicators, one based on the social origin and the other based on the destine of individuals. In the absence of a monetary indicator of the social origin, we use this indicator as a proxy for the socioeconomic status of families. This indicator can be useful for the problem of the lack of monetaries informations in different generations, as it happens in some countries, above all, for the analyzes that aim to capture the movement (change or constancy) of societies. It is thus an alternative indicator for researchers interested in assessing the social origin of individuals. The informations are from of the Milênio Institute (2008), used because they contain information about the assets of the heads and their parents.

RC55-672.2

FREITAS, ALAN* (UFRJ, Brazil)

Well-Being and Social Stratification Process in Brazil

The transmission of the socioeconomic advantage in Brazil has a double path, (i) investment in formal education and (ii) direct transfer of socio-economic well-being between relatives. We built a socioeconomic indicator that measures the social origin of individuals to measure access to well-being and we comparated this indicator with the variable - education. Quantitative methodologies (Principal Components Analysis and Path analysis) and data from the Millennium Institute (2008) were used.It was seen that the inequalities associated with the labor market (education) are significant, although historical differences between families are more important for the understanding of contemporary social inequalities.

RC44-539.3

FREITAS, LEONARDO* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

The Strike of 2014 and the Associativist Flourishing of the Rio Street Sweepers: Causes and Consequences

As a part of an ongoing doctoral research, the paper takes as a mark the historical strike of the public cleaning workers of Rio de Janeiro, which took place in 2014 during the carnival, carried out by the so-called "garis", in an independent and oppositional way against their trade union official leadership and also disregarding the court decision that decreed the illegality of the movement. The approach returns to the past, seeking to problematize the antecedents of this mobilization and goes further in an attempt to understand its consequences for

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the union organization of these workers. Based on related bibliography, on journalistic articles and mainly on the interviews with the street sweepers, it starts from the so-called 2013 June Journeys, which took place just over 6 months earlier the strike, seeking to identify and understand the processes of repertoire and performance transfers from the social movements to the union action of the street sweepers that ended up affecting their strike outbreak. Regarding the consequences of the 2014 mobilization, the work analyzes its symbolic charge over these workers, problematizing how it became a reference in the subsequent strike mobilizations of 2015 and 2019, through attempts, successes and failures to reproduce performances and objectives originally applied in 2014. In addition, it analyzes the dynamics of organization of these workers over this period: how the union leadership has matured its relationship with its base, dealing with embarrassments, sometimes avoided, sometimes deepened; and how the trade union opposition groups moved into political groupings and civil law associations. Finally, it discusses the direction taken by this union segment in the (informal) sense of a company unionism, problematizing particularities of union activism in the state public service sector in Brazil.

RC40-513.5

FREYER, BERNHARD* (University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences (BOKU), Austria)

BIELING, CLAUDIA (University of Hohenheim, Germany)

DIEZ SANJUAN, LUZIA (University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Austria)

ELLSSEL, PIERRE (University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Austria)

FIALA, VALENTIN (University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna, USA)

WIECK, CHRISTINE (University of Hohenheim, Germany)

BINGEN, JIM (Michigan State Universtiy, USA)

Organic (Agri-)Food Systems in Europe and Sub-Saharan Africa: Critical Reflections on Health and Ecological Crises

There is evidence that the COVID-19 pandemic (C19P) could be linked to biodiversity loss and climate change (CC). Therefore, the nexus of FS-C19P-biodiversity-CC is of specific interest for the assessment of the social and ecological adaptive / transformative capacity (ATC) of food systems (FS) to contribute to reduce the risk of current health and environmental driven crises. This paper sheds light on this nexus by describing, comparing and assessing FS in the Global North and South, using the diverse FS in Europe and Sub-Saharan Africa as cases, and critically discusses the ATC of FS under current crises, with a specific focus on organic farming FS.

FS are drivers of, and affected by biodiversity loss, CC and C19P. The Global Corporate Food Regime of the North with its high input agriculture is criticized as one of the drivers of these crises. In the South, smallholder farmers still produce most of the food with low intensity that is distributed via informal market systems. But clearly these comparably low input FS are also one of the main drivers of, e.g., environmental damages. Organic farming is both promising new pathways and, in the meantime, challenged by tendencies of losing their specific socio-ecological, value driven profile.

Methodologically the paper is based on a literature review and theoretical reflections. First, a FS typology is developed interpreting FS as holistic systems from farm to fork, differentiating organic farming small scale-local markets to conventional farming large scale-retail markets. Second, an extended ecosystem services model adapted to the latest crises, assessing FS´ role as drivers of crises, how they are affected by them, and their ATC under crisis. Finally, policy trajectories (e.g., farm to fork strategy) and global commitments (e.g., SDGs; EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030) potential to support FS transformation processes will be analysed.

RC04-58.1

FREYTES FREY, ADA* (Universidad Nacional de Avellaneda/ Universidad Nacional Arturo Jauretche, Argentina)

Developing Strategies for Educational Inclusion of Young People in Poverty: Teachers' Perspectives, Practices and Projects in Complex Socio-Territorial Contexts

In Argentina, the National Education Law (Ley de Educación Nacional) of 2006 established the mandatory completion of secondary education. This implied a challenge for educational policies, given the high levels of abandonment in the last years of secondary school - particularly in sectors of greatest poverty -. The new legislation installed in the educational system a discourse that emphasized the search for "inclusion" in secondary school, understood not only as access, but as permanence and completion of the educational level. Such discourse guided various policies and programs, some aimed at the entire secondary level - curriculum change, flexibility of the academic regime - and others more focused in a few institutions. The latter proposed an exploration of alternative formats, away from the traditional grammar of modern schooling.

This paper compares two institutions that develop their activity in areas of extreme poverty, in Buenos Aires and Greater Buenos Aires. They are particularly active in the reflection and exploration of strategies aimed at favoring the educational opportunities of young people in poverty. One of them depends on a national university and is presented as a field of exploration for "inclusive" strategies, with the academic and material support of the university. The other, , is a common school in the City of Buenos Aires, and its innovations are the result of the initiatives of their teachers, within the framework of the jurisdictional curricular design. The paper, developed from a research with a participatory action research methodology, analyzes, through teachers' narratives, the different theoretical and ideological perspectives about "educational inclusion" that circulate in these schools, the knowledge and experiences constructed by teachers in relation to "inclusion" and the tensions they experience in their daily work in a complex socio-territorial context.

RC04-47.2

FREYTES FREY, ADA* (Universidad Nacional de Avellaneda/ Universidad Nacional Arturo Jauretche, Argentina)

Jóvenes En Nuevas Universidades Del Gran Buenos Aires: Trayectorias Académicas, Pruebas y Caminos De Inserción Laboral.

Las dos primeras décadas del siglo XXI se han caracterizado por una notable expansión de los sistemas universitarios en diversos países de América Latina. A la creciente demanda por educación superior se suma una agenda de las políticas educativas que pone énfasis en la búsqueda de inclusión y democratización en la universidad. Esto ha dado lugar a estrategias de ampliación de la oferta universitaria (creación de nuevas universidades, tanto públicas como privadas; tanto de formato tradicional como con nuevos formatos, con diferencias entre países) y de generación de programas nacionales e institucionales de apoyo a las trayectorias universitarias. En Argentina, esta tendencia se ha expresado a través de la creación de nuevas universidades públicas en territorios donde antes no existía una oferta universitaria: entre 2007 y 2015 se crearon 16 universidades, 8 de las cuales están localizadas en el Gran Buenos Aires. Estas instituciones nacieron con un mandato inclusivo, implementando dispositivos para mejorar el acceso y la permanencia de jóvenes de sectores populares a la universidad.

La presente ponencia analiza la experiencia universitaria de jóvenes estudiantes (varones y mujeres) que son primera generación de sus familias en acceder a una institución de educación superior, en dos de estas nuevas universidades del Conurbano Bonaerense. Se indaga específicamente las "pruebas" que cada estudiante debe enfrentar en su trayectoria universitaria –tomando un concepto de Martuccelli-, las estrategias que ellos despliegan para trascenderlas y las maneras en que encaran su inserción en el mercado de trabajo de su profesión. En relación a esto último, se exploran tanto sus aspiraciones hacia el futuro como las estrategias que implementan para alcanzar sus metas.

El análisis pone especial atención a las desigualdades y diferencias entre estudiantes de diversos géneros y carreras, explorando así las "pruebas" ligadas a distintos campos profesionales, en intersección con desigualdades socio-económicas y genéricas.

RC05-65.7

FRISINA, ANNALISA* (University of Padova, Italy)
KYEREMEH, SANDRA AGYEI (, Italy)

Making Anti-Racism through Arts?

a Collaborative Visual Research with Racialized Youths in Italy

The first part of our paper introduces the collaborative visual research with 30 artists (musicians, film-makers, writers, comic artists, theatre artists, slam poets) who are part of a generation of Italians who usually are not considered part of the "white nation" because of their colour/physical appearance and/or their family migrant background and/or their Islamic belonging. We explored how racism affects their life experiences and how their cultural participation challenges the dominant representation of Italianness and fosters new collective identifications against racisms (i.e. "Afro-Italianness").

The second part of our paper is devoted to discuss methodological issues. We will reflect on how we combined digital ethnography and in-depth interviews with photo-elicitation. Moreover, drawing from critical reflections on the limits of participatory visual research (Luttrell and Chalfen 2010; Guillemin and Drew 2010), the paper will discuss the dilemmas of using participatory video (Milne, Mitchell and De Lange, 2012) with a collective of young artists who are engaged in a self-organised squatting community from Milan. The collective is dedicated to the memory of Abdul (Abba for his friends) Guiebre, a nineteen-year-old Burkinabe-Italian who was murdered in Milan in 2008, by two bartenders shouting 'dirty N-word'.

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He was killed because of a supposed theft of cookies and racism was not recognized as an aggravating factor in the trial. Nevertheless, Abba has become a generational icon and in his name youths continue to fight against racism.

RC57-JS-69.3

FRISINA, ANNALISA* (University of Padova, Italy)
FARINA, FILOMENA GAIA (Phd Università di Padova, Italy)
SURIAN, ALESSIO (UNIPD, Italy)

Visualizing Race, Challenging Racial Inequality

an Anti-Racist Action-Research with Primary School Children and Teachers

Visual culture scholars (Rose 2007, 7-12) invite to explore how images make social and cultural differences more or less visible. We are interested in how children drawings about the "others" visualize racial difference in contemporary Italy. We will discuss how images produced by children are looked at and how they are inserted in the social contexts of their daily lives. In Italian schools, there are intercultural programs addressing diversity, but seldom they face issues of power and inequalities. Indeed, as Gabrielli (2015) showed, public schools socialized children to racial knowledge.Children learn race and racism since early childhood (Ausdale and Feagin 2001), but many adults keep on thinking about them as "multicultural angels". Our study is inspired by Paola Tabet research "The Right Skin" (1997) which showed how racist colonial culture is still alive and it affects how children see the "others" in contemporary Italy.

We combined children drawings and narratives with focus groups, involving about 100 10-years old children of primary schools from Padova. Children are active social actors (Corsaro 2018) who do not simply reproduce racial hierarchy but also challenge through their peer cultures. We will illustrate the importance of the process of audiencing (Rose 2007, 22-3) of their images. The site of focus group is crucial to discuss hegemonic representations about "others" and to let emerge (political) subjectivities of children who can reflect on their lived citizenship experiences (Baraldi and Cockburn 2018).

We will offer some thoughts on possible future directions for involving teachers on visuality and antiracism, by working on children images of "others" and their ability to reframe images in a variety of ways.

RC46-560.2

FRITZ, JAN MARIE* (University of Cincinnati and University of Johannesburg, USA)

Environmental Injustice: Incarceration in the United States

A sustainable world has to involve all of us including those who are incarcerated. This presentation focuses on a rather new movement in the United States - one that connects environmental justice issues to the lives of those who are imprisoned. There is a discussion of environmental injustice issues - and steps forward (or not) - in relation to those who are housed or working in prisons, jails and other detention facilities as well as those living in the surrounding communities.

RC32-406.1

FU, JIAN* (Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada)

Foreign Support or Foreign Hostile Force: The Influence of Nationalism on Chinese LGBT Discourse

With China's increasing involvement in the process of globalization, the nationalism also increased, which has brought many challenges to China and the world. This article will respond to challenges to LGBT rights in China because of the conflicts between nationalism and globalism. Nationalism has been a complicated impact factor for LGBT human rights in the globalized world. In China, nationalism cooperating with the Confucian culture is significantly restricting LGBT rights by blocking some LGBT friendly supports from the world civil society. Moreover, the government and the public are trying to construct foreign supports as hostile foreign forces. Based on it, this article tries to reveal the tensions and conflicts between competing identities and discourses (nationalist and LGBT identity) in the globalization environment. And also, this paper will further try to explain why foreign supports for LGBT rights in China are transferred into hostile forces. To this end, this article will analyze the discourses on politics of LGBT rights in the past ten years and deeply explore the *"798 Advocacy Activity"* which is unusual public advocacy for LGBT rights and visibility occurred in Beijing in 2018. This article will deepen the understanding of LGBT human rights predicaments through the perspective of nationalism and deepen comprehension of the limits of transnationals social movements.

RC49-617.3

FU, JIAN* (Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada)

Freely Gender Expressions and Mental Health Among Transgender Young Adults in China

Freely gender expressions among transgender young people (young people whose gender identities are different from their sex assigned at birth) can be a complicated process associated with promoting psychological well-being. On the other hand, freely expressing their gender identity may bring social discrimination and stigmatization which are social stressors and may raise risks of adverse mental health outcomes. However, limited research predicts whether or not transgender people can express their gender identity openly and freely in the real-life and related outcomes for their mental health. This paper will aim to examine the complex mental effects of freely gender expression among Chinese transgender individuals. Using data from "2017 Trans/Transgender Community Survey in China" and path analysis, this article will explore whether and through what kind of paths freely gender expression can improve or constrain mental health among transgender individuals in China.

RC52-634.1

FUENTES, SEBASTIAN* (CONICET/FLACSO-UNTREF, Argentina)

La Feminización En La Psicomotricidad En La Argentina y Su Formación: El Protagonismo De Las Estudiantes y Graduadas En La Expansión Del Campo Profesional

La psicomotricidad en la Argentina inicia su formación universitaria en los años 2000, expandiéndose a partir de la diversificación institucional de las universidades en la década previa, y la creación de nuevos perfiles universitarios que habilitaron la creación de nuevas carreras y/o la academización de formaciones técnicas. Esto permitió el desarrollo del ejercicio profesional en áreas donde no gozaba de legitimidad, más allá de la clínica/tratamiento individual. En el campo de la psicomotricidad, este proceso no modificó la histórica feminización de la disciplina,a antes bien, se expandió su campo de intervención en problemáticas e instituciones vinculadas a la infancia/crianza/educación/cuidado: todas áreas históricamente feminizadas, con menor "prestigio" y menor nivel de remuneración promedio. Sin embargo, ese proceso también permitió a) la creación de nuevos perfiles profesionales en políticas públicas, donde antes estaban ausentes, creando nuevas oportunidades de inserción laboral a las egresadas universitarias; b) el desarrollo de nuevas áreas -como el trabajo en espacios comunitarios, organizaciones barriales, asociaciones civiles, etc.- a partir de iniciativas tanto docentes como de estudiantes. Discutiendo con las representaciones que plantean la hegemonía de la innovación en su versión "tecnologizada", analizo las prácticas, sentidos y proyecciones a futuro que realizan estudiantes y graduadas recientes en psicomotricidad, que se materializa en un cuasi activismo disciplinar y de compromiso social, que permite expandir el campo profesional, generando "demanda" en ámbitos que hasta entonces desconocían la existencia de la disciplina. Este proceso se vincula a su vez con tendencias globales y políticas impulsadas por los organismos internacionales acerca de la profesionalización del cuidado y la atención/cuidados como políticas universales. Basado en una investigación desarrollada con estudiantes y docentes de la Licenciatura en Psicomotricidad de la Universidad Nacional de Tres de Febrero (Argentina), presento las tensiones y las prácticas solidarias y comunitarias, constructoras de este campo profesional en expansión.

RC04-45.1

FUENTES, SEBASTIAN* (CONICET/FLACSO-UNTREF, Argentina)

The Scales of Educational Privatization: The Offer of Private Universities in Different Mercosur Cities

In the Mercosur countries, the growth of Private Universities -in terms of the number of institutions and the concentration of enrollment- could be due to a greater plasticity of this type of institutions to create training offers according to the demands they detect in the "market", helped by differential regulations on the part of the control agencies of the higher education system in each country. In this presentation, I am interested in analyzing the regional and territorial logics in which the offer is built, the institutional-legal typologies of the institutions (e.g. profit, non-profit), the diversification into professional-disciplinary areas, and the political and market regulations that make the "quality" of that offer. As part of a regional study carried out in four Mercosur countries (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay), I analyze the strategies implemented by the private universities located in: Large urban centers, capital cities and medium-sized cities. In this I seek to understand how mercantile logics are constructed at the regional level, taking into account spatial differentiation, and the focused on specific profile of students. I also observe the weight of "products" that are usually sold by univer-

sities within their courses, such as sports, technological and solidarity experiences, or their apparently greater connection with the labor market and companies. The objective is to advance in the knowledge of privatization processes understanding that they are diverse and unequal according to the territory and scale where this offer is deployed, regional diversity that educational research does not necessarily address. I suggest neoliberalism in education -showcased by privatization and other processes- is not a stable or homogeneous regime, and its effects must be analysed contextually.

RC29-361.1

FUENTES DÍAZ, ANTONIO* (Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla, Mexico)

Por Propia Mano. Inseguridad, Linchamiento y Defensa Comunitaria Armada En México

La ponencia discute la aparición de respuestas defensivas de colectivos y comunidades rurales o ciudades pequeñas en México, frente a la violencia y la percepción de inseguridad, caracterizadas por la apropiación de funciones securitarias. La ponencia propone entender estas respuestas como parte de un continuum en la gestión de riesgos, que va desde la justicia vigilante hasta la autodefensa armada; para ello analizará los casos de linchamientos en las tres últimas décadas, así como el movimiento de autodefensas en México que se visibilizó con mayor vigor hacia el año 2013. Discute la tesis que en el actual escenario de inseguridad, colectivos y comunidades reaccionan defensivamente, pasando de reacciones relativamente espontáneas (linchamientos) hacia una mayor organización (auto-defensa armada). Señala que la participación de las comunidades en la apropiación de su seguridad se da en un entorno social donde la legalidad e ilegalidad se confunden, una zona gris funcional al contexto de reconfiguraciones económicas regionales que ha favorecido la violencia. Asimismo se plantea que este tipo de participación colectiva o comunitaria defensiva se entremezcla con el fomento de las políticas estatales de seguridad ciudadana, conformando gramáticas antagónicas de la participación.

RC26-317.2

FUJII, KYOKO* (Kogakkan University, Japan)

Educational Effects of Community Activities at Universities: the Case of Watarai Café Ryoku Project

The purpose of this report is to clarify the knowledge and issues regarding the educational practice that university students take the initiative in, from the cases of "Watarai Cafe Ryoko Project", which the students of Faculty of Contemporary Japanese Society at Kogakkan University have joined.

This project is the collaborative project with Watarai Town and has been carried out continuously since 2016. The purpose is to popularize Ise tea, a specialty of Mie Prefecture, as well as Japanese tea, by product planning, development, sales, and PR, and to activate production areas. Activities include understanding the current situation of Japanese tea and creating new problems through interviews with Japanese tea producers and Watarai Town Office, rediscovering the attractiveness of Japanese tea through tea picking and production experiences, creating PR posters and videos of Ise tea, developing and selling Japanese tea products using Ise tea, and making bread using Ise tea. In addition, at present, Mie Prefecture, especially the Ise-Shima area, has a remarkable problem of an aging society with a low birth rate and is plagued by a lack of local actors. This project is expected to help solve this problem.

Various knowledge was obtained by examining the activity of this project. In the future, we will explore the possibility of commercializing the product developed in the collaboration business, and further promote the efforts for industry-government-academia cooperation including enterprises. Furthermore, the promotion of projects based on the SDGs will be a priority issue.

RC25-306.1

FUJIYOSHI, KEIJI* (Otemon Gakuin University, Japan)

How to Learn to Understand Others without Verbal Communication

Language is an important tool for communication in almost every society. Children are taught how to communicate others as well as how to view the world according to the society's own context. How a society teaches its children how to use its language is, therefore, a helpful window to see the society's view of the world and human relationships.

Some years of research on textbooks of Japanese language for Japanese students shows that Japanese children are taught to express something that they think they are expected to express. They are generally encouraged to understand the situation where they are put and the role they should take in such a situation. There we can understand how Japanese people are taught how to regulate their selves in accordance with the society's convenience.

This presentation shows how children are taught to take a designated part in the Japanese society and suppress their selves for their society's sake. The author would like to make it a starting point to organize comparative researches on how each society teaches its children to use its language to take part in the society respectively in collaboration with the interested scholars in the world.

RC05-68.6

FUKUDA, TOMOKO* (Chiba University, Japan)

Afghan Migrant Entrepreneurs and Agglomeration of Used Auto Parts Traders in Japan

Japan is famous for its strict standards for refugee recognition and low refugee recognition rates. Even those who wish to apply for refugee status do not apply with little hope of being granted. Another option is the residential status of "Business Manager" for business owners and "Engineer/ Specialist in Humanities/ International Services" for employees. Most of the Afghan migrants who live in the Imba district of Chiba prefecture in Japan are Hazaras. They are ethnic, linguistic, and religious minorities in Afghanistan and seem to be "quasi-refugee." On the other hand, many of them have succeeded in business and are relatively wealthy migrations. Most of them are traders of used auto parts. They agglomerate in the Imba area of Chiba prefecture. In the 2010s, Afghan entrepreneurs also relocated their families to Japan. As the number of Afghan children surged into school, educational administration is under pressure to respond without waiting. Some local Japanese language support volunteer groups barely make up for the lack of service. The kinship network that connects the world is the base of Afghan entrepreneurs' trade. Its most important market is in Sharjah in the United Arab Emirates. This paper argues that international politics, such as the Afghan conflict and sectarianism in the Middle East, influenced Afghan migrants' community formation in Japan.

RC04-54.4

FUTABA, YASUKO* (University of Tokyo, Japan)

Hidden Racism Under Justified Ablism in Educational Organizations: How Intersectional Systemic Oppression Works in a Meritocratic Institution

This research explores how formal equality under meritocratic institution justifies ablism and ultimately permit other forms of discrimination as racism and social class discrimination in implicit manners. One of the known principles in public education in Japan is strict formal equality in the meritocratic system. Students, receiving precisely the same treatment, are expected to perform as good as others unless impairments are found formally to certify their inability to cope with mainstream education. That does not only justify ablism, which leads students with recognized impairments to exclusion from the mainstream of education but also places students with significant differences but without recognized impairments such as those with different cultural or family backgrounds in critical condition. Ablism seems the only systemic oppression functions in Japanese schools as the criterion for formal exclusion from Japanese schools is whether or not students have any recognized impairments. However, recent studies suggest that discrimination in the forms of racism or social class does operate in Japanese schools under cover of the ablism. The author argues that ignoring invisible systemic oppression may allow additional invisible systemic oppressions such as discrimination based on hetero-sexuality to developed in the institution, or otherwise, such oppressions are already developed but just invisible to researchers.

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RC06-71.4

GABALDON-ESTEVAN, DANIEL* (University of Valencia, Spain)

TAHT, KADRI (, Estonia)

Children School Time Organization and Life Arrangements in Spain

The Spanish educational system is characterized by having a rigid educational system, with little flexibility in how the teaching hours are distributed among subjects. In the same way, the Spanish educational system is grouped into the set of systems that make a higher and more rigid teaching load as long as it does not fit a progressiveness that accompanies the also progressive evolution of the students' capacity. There is also the most noticeable leap in school load in the transition from primary to secondary school. The Spanish education system is also located among the countries in which repetition and private lessons are most often used, and in which there is a high school dropout. The extensive recourse to homework, tutoring and review classes means that a greater workload is required by the students than the officially established as theoretical teaching time. In this paper we propose a novel look at time-use issue, by studying how time is organized around children's life and with a special focus on how school timing influences the other spheres of children's life. For this, an extensive analysis of the Spanish Time Use Survey is presented. Although the cross-sectional nature of the data does not allow us to prove causality, it provides us with rich information about daily time-use of households (parents and children) and allows us to establish a typology of life arrangements of school-age children across Spain on the one hand, and connect the time-related arrangements with various socio-economic characteristics.

RC53-652.3

GABALDON-ESTEVAN, DANIEL* (University of Valencia, Spain)

Desynchronized School Time Organization: A Neglected Form of Structural Violence on Children and Youth.

The interlinks between structural violence and inequality have been of interest for social scientist as has been other forms of violence in the school system. In the last years, however, life sciences have been bringing about increasing evidence on the influence of time on the life of individuals. With the recent developments of chronobiology and different streams within chronomedicine (sleep, nutrition, etc.) we are becoming more aware of the consequences of desynchronized life styles on the health, academic performance and the quality of life of individuals. On the other hand, studies on performance underline the relevance of good food and sufficient rest for optimal school performance and the need to adapt classes to the circadian cycles of students. School time that is not properly synchronized to the needs and characteristics (chronotype) of students is, to a large extent, a waste of time and a 'neglected' source of inequality. To explore this novel association for this research we follow Galtung' structural violence to apply it to the study of how desynchronized school time organization can be understood as a form of violence where pupils are harm by preventing them from meeting their basic needs, health, academic performance and the quality of life of pupils.

RC15-180.2

GABE, JONATHAN* (Royal Holloway, University of London, United Kingdom)

COVENEY, CATHERINE (De Montfort University, United Kingdom)

WILLIAMS, SIMON (Department of Sociology, Warwick University, United Kingdom)

Enhancement Imaginaries: Exploring Understandings of Pharmaceutical Cognitive Enhancing Drugs Amongst Different Occupations

The growing use of psychoactive substances in everyday life, an increasing experimentation among users and the potential of poly drug use for non-medical or enhancement purposes is an important social issue. The paper aims to build on previous research to gain a more in-depth qualitative understanding of the imaginaries around pharmaceutical cognitive enhancement (PCE). It focuses in particular on how so-called pharmaceutical cognitive enhancing drugs (PCEDs) might be used and the social acceptability of these uses for those in various occupations. Data come from 6 focus groups (20 participants), representing three occupations (academics, ambulance staff and lawyers), recruited in the UK. We discuss four distinct 'enhancement practices' where PCE use was conceptualised as a way to: (1) become the best version of oneself; (2) gain a competitive edge over others; (3) for personal achievement or well-being; and (4) promote personal/public safety. The findings problematise the term 'enhancement' by showing the different ways in which use of pharmaceutical 'enhancement' drugs can be imagined and understood. The implications for the concept of pharmaceuticalisation are also considered.

WG08-723.2

GABOWITSCH, MISCHA* (Einstein Forum, Germany)

Emotional Regimes and Commemorative Conflict

This paper proposes a new conceptualization of emotional regimes, developing Laurent Thévenot's sociology of regimes of engagement, and employs it to explain commemorative conflict as well as cases when commemoration is less conflicted than expected.

The study of regimes of engagement is the most theoretically sophisticated variety of French pragmatic sociology. It distinguishes between different grammars of commonality, based on plural orders of worth, individual interest, personal affinities to common-places, or exploration. Each grammar is structured by different intermediary objects, ways of communicating, and modes of settling differences. Most importantly, every grammar is based on a background mode of engagement that structures situated encounters: people are variously assumed to be engaged in justification for the common good, in the pursuit of an individual plan, in familiarity, or in exploration. This paper shows that each grammar also implies a certain emotional regime: moral emotions; individual emotions expressed in a conventional format; authenticity; or excitement. Conversely, every grammar also comes with a view of what constitutes bad affect or emotional deviance: "too personal" emotions not connected to an order of worth; co-dependence / lack of emotional autonomy; inauthentic emotions; and indifference or lack of emotional openness. The paper argues that this approach to emotional regimes enables a more fine-grained and productive account of different types of emotional conflict and emotional communion than do ideas of dominant emotional regimes (William Reddy) or separate emotional communities (Barbara Rosenwein). This is illustrated with examples from a multi-year ethnographic study of commemorative practices surrounding Soviet war memorials and Russian military cemeteries in different countries. The empirical part of the paper discusses both cases where commemorative conflict is unexpectedly absent despite seemingly incompatible interpretations of the object of commemoration, and those where different emotional regimes clash in commemorative practices.

RC16-194.2

GABOWITSCH, MISCHA* (Einstein Forum, Germany)

PATTARONI, LUCA* (, Switzerland)

HOFFMAN, ANDREW STAVER* (iHub for Security, Privacy, and Data Governance at Radboud University Nijmegen, Netherlands)

Theorizing Exploration: Science, Protest, Squats, Fieldwork

This paper develops Laurent Thévenot's sociology of regimes of engagements by fleshing out a regime that has received only cursory attention so far: the regime of exploration. Drawing on work by Thévenot and by the late Nicolas Auray, the paper traces the exploratory mode and its attendant grammar of collective exploration or improvisation across a variety of empirical contexts, including scientific discovery, mass gatherings such as protest events, musical performance, computer games, communal living, and sociological fieldwork. In each case it shows how the serendipity that is at the core of exploration is fortuitous but also results from conventional frameworks that either deliberately or inadvertently facilitate it, such as interfaces for databases of scientific data, rules for improvisation in jazz, and the spatial setup of squats or protest gatherings. The grammar of exploration is then shown to reflect phenomena central to theorizing in other traditions in the social sciences and humanities, such as Hartmut Rosa's theory of resonance or Hans Ulrich Gumbrecht's *production of presence*. Particular attention is paid to the ways in which attention to the regime of exploration allows us to bridge the notion of conventions central to French pragmatism with the idea of generative mechanisms at the heart of critical realism: the ways in which, from a pragmatist perspective, the material equipment of conventionally pre-formatted situations can generate serendipity, can be seen as similar to the ways in which mind-independent mechanisms ground discovery in both the natural and the social sciences.

RC54-663.2

GAIA, PAULINO* (Universidad de Brasília - UnB, Brazil)

Prácticas Corporales En El Sítio Veiga: Diario Y Identidad

El presente trabajo tiene como objeto de investigación las prácticas corporales realizadas en el Quilombo Sítio Veiga, ubicado en la ciudad de Quixadá-CE-Brasil, un estudio justificado por el reconocimiento de la necesidad de preservar la cultura de este grupo social, e identificó la ausencia de investigaciones relacionadas con este tema. La investigación se esta desarrollando con un enfoque cualitativo y se enbasa en el estudio de caso etnográfico. Los procedimientos para obtener información son: a) observación participante, b) cuestionarios, c) entrevistas, además del contacto informal, en un intento de responder la siguiente pregunta: ¿Cuáles son los significados y significados atribuidos por quilombolas a las prácticas corporales realizadas? en tu vida diaria como expresión de identidad? El objetivo general es comprender los sentidos y significados de las prácticas corporales diarias y su relación de identidad en el Quilombo Sítio Veiga en Quixadá, CE, Brasil. y los objetivos específicos: identificar y registrar las prácticas corporales realizadas por el grupo social, constituyentes de su identidad; Descrebir las técnicas corporales del grupo basadas en la construcción de sus identidades en su vida diaria; Analizar cómo se manifiestan las diferentes prácticas corporales en Quilombo Sítio Veiga; Analizar los aspectos simbólicos que constituyen los elementos de identidad del grupo social, especialmente la Fiesta de la Danza de São Gonçalo El marco teórico utilizado se basará en los conceptos de Simmel (1981) que presenta estudios sobre percepciones sensoriales y emociones; Silva (2005) que trae discusión sobre las prácticas corporales; Le Breton (2009) dedicado a la comprensión de la corporeidad humana como una construcción social y cultural; Mauss (2017) describe que los movimientos más esenciales en la vida son las construcciones sociales y culturales con el concepto de técnicas corporales; Merleau-Ponty (1999) con el objetivo de capturar la esencia de la corporeidad del grupo social en estudio.

RC47-585.1

GAIGER, LUIZ* (Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos, Brazil)

Reciprocity As a Key Structuring Element of Solidarity-Based Economies and Collective Action

This paper aims at bringing a theoretical contribution centred on the concept of reciprocity, which can be summarized in a few points: first, in order to illustrate the use of the polysemic notion of reciprocity in studies on non-capitalist forms of economy, highlighting some convergences between analytical approaches, as well as some controversies arising from the proximity of the term with neighbouring notions such as compulsory retribution or bilateral exchanges. Secondly, the concept of reciprocity will be resumed in the theoretical perspective of Karl Polanyi, situated in our view in the same line of Marcel Mauss and other authors who have given relevance to the paradigm of the gift. According to this understanding of social life, whose starting point is the primacy of interdependence and of social bonds between individuals and human groupings, reciprocity is especially important as a pillar of social and economic integration. The concept of integration leads to the third purpose of the paper: to verify how reciprocity, by fulfilling an integrative role, articulates other economic principles and gives them another meaning and other functions. The solidarity economy will be examined as a historical case illustrative of this analytical perspective, considering in particular its expressions in Latin America, in which reciprocity structures cooperation and self-management practices. Doing so, reciprocity not only shapes particular forms of economy, but functions as a dynamic principle and foundation for collective interaction and social mobilization. Broadly speaking, this current case, as well as its historical antecedents in the South and in the North, shows how the recognition of our anthropological condition of interdependence gives reciprocity a structuring role of human realities.

WG08-719.4

GAIGER, LUIZ* (Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos, Brazil)

Social Ties and Reciprocity As Happiness Pathways in Solidarity-Based Economy Experiences

According to Marcel Mauss's "The Gift", human life depends primarily on social bonds. Words that evoke seminal works by prestigious intellectuals, like compassion (Karen Armstrong), honour (Kwame Appiah) and reciprocity (Marshall Sahlins, Dominique Temple), would in fact make sense only on the premise of a human nature based on relationships, between givers and plaintiffs of social ties. The essentials in human life pass through them; with happiness is no different. This is the main argument of this paper, resulting from literature reviews and, above all, from several researches on solidarity economy experiences conducted since the 1990s.

Happiness includes a judicious, reflected perception. It is also a process that involves our acting, our thinking, our reason, our emotions and our sensitivity (Eduardo Giannetti). For what reasons would the solidarity economy favour social ties to be built and perpetuated, bringing what matters to happiness? The general answer is that the protagonists of the solidarity economy use their experience in creating social bonds and their willingness to cultivate them. This behaviour is favoured by their life systems, anchored in a logic of reciprocity (Karl Polanyi, Eric Sabourin) that encourages successive retribution between individuals and collectivities, attaches great value to social bonds and does not separate the economy from other spheres of life. In general, the solidarity economy is carried forward by individuals with a pronounced ballast of associative, community-based or class-based experiences who prefer to live a denser, more binding style of sociability. Their experiences in the solidarity economy provide new exercises, enhancements, creations and, thus, an awareness of our anthropological condition of mutual dependence. These social actors refuse to exchange their values and life systems for the benefits of a higher, illusory and unreachable degree of so-called modern civilization, and therefore maintain the critical and insurgent character of their initiatives.

RC39-486.5

GAILLARD, JC* (The University of Auckland, New Zealand)

Disaster Studies: How Radical Are We?

This presentation discusses how much disaster studies has progressed over the past 40 years. It will particularly focused on the so-called vulnerability paradigm and alleged radical agenda. In the 1970s, we were indeed challenged to not only reconsider what we thought, until then, were the causes of disasters and their impact on societies but also how we researched disasters. We were encouraged to contest Western epistemologies, their concepts and methodologies that were being rolled out across the world under a disguised imperialist agenda. Forty years later, despite much noise about the advancement of the vulnerability paradigm and its impact on how disaster risk reduction policies and practices have been designed, it seems, though, that we have merely scrapped the tip of the iceberg. In many ways, we are still reproducing a number of biases that were criticised in the 1970s, hence often pursuing, often unconsciously, an agenda that primarily serves Western researchers at the detriment of those who are most often affected by disasters in the rest of the world.

RC53-JS-43.3

GAITÁN, ANA CECILIA* (UNSAM, Argentina)

Violencia y Mujeres Jóvenes. Aportes De La Producción Académica Mexicana Para Pensar El Lugar Del Estado Argentino En El Ejercicio De La Violencia De Género.

A pesar de los acalorados debates mediáticos y académicos, las denuncias públicas y las masivas y heterogéneas movilizaciones sociales bajo las consignas "Ni Una Menos" y "Vivas Nos Queremos", la violencia de género no ha cejado en Argentina. Si bien en los últimos años las reflexiones sobre las violencias como problema teórico ha recobrado fuerza en la región, en dicho país, a diferencia de otros como México, las investigaciones académicas sobre el papel del estado en el ejercicio y la reproducción de la violencia hacia las mujeres y las niñas continúan siendo escasas. Atendiendo a esto y en un diálogo con las producciones mexicanas sobre el tema, el propósito de esta ponencia es presentar aspectos centrales de aquellas conceptualizaciones sobre el lugar que ocupa la violencia hacia las mujeres y sus discursos públicos en la reproducción de las relaciones de género en urbes fronterizas como Ciudad Juárez y Tijuana, las cuales resultan fructíferas para la indagación del papel del estado argentino en la regulación del género. El objetivo de este diálogo, es avanzar en construir nuevas preguntas que permitan indagar en torno a cómo, en el territorio del conurbano bonaerense, la violencia hacia las jóvenes pobres y los constructos discursivos del estado al respecto, inciden en su autonomía en el uso del tiempo y del espacio, a la vez que en sus emociones y deseos. Aunque se encuentran a miles de kilómetros de dichas ciudades, los barrios de sectores populares del conurbano bonaerense albergan a jóvenes mujeres que se encuentran expuestas a una trama de violencias que, si bien adquieren especificidades locales, se configuran, de igual modo, sobre un entramado de desigualdades de género, edad y clase, que aquellas experimentan de manera intersectada.

RC36-461.4

GAL-EZER, MIRI* (Kinneret College on the Sea of Galilee, Israel)

The RC36 Covid-19 Pandemic Survey: The Political-Economy Context for the Israeli Case Study

This presentation reports on a survey conducted by RC36 in collaboration with the Institution for Population and Human Sciences (IPHS), Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, for the purposes of a comparative study of selected countries. The survey's aim is to investigate how people experience and deal with stresses caused by the Covid-19 pandemic and the consequent changes to their private and working lives. Our particular focus here is on Israel.

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

The welfare-oriented Jewish Democratic State of Israel, established in 1948, was based upon pre-state Labour Movement instruments beginning in 1920. It deteriorated after the 1967 conquest and occupation of the Palestinians territories into a capitalist state, and Likud right-wing governments expanded neoliberal nationalistic political-economic policies after 1977. Following the 1995 assassination of Prime Minister Rabin by an extreme right student, Israel became a militaristic, authoritarian, illiberal democracy. The Oligarchic Phase of the state's further degeneration after 2009 resides upon Prime Minister Netanyahu's ideological, brutal, neoliberal austerity policies. Israeli then entered a phase of Disastrous Distraction when the Covid-19 pandemic erupted in early 2020. Israel had been poorly equipped for nearly two decades, with the number of medical staff unchanged since 2003, when Netanyahu, as Treasury Minister, initiated deep cuts in the welfare budget. The country was thus ill-prepared for the new corona virus. Israelis are also now suffering from ongoing poverty, deep unemployment, hunger, and third-world standards of state services. Reliable surveys indicate that more than 65% of citizens feel anger, alienation, and mistrust concerning the conduct of the dysfunctional Netanyahu government. The continuing political-economic crisis serves the Prime Minister's interests by obstructing court proceedings concerning his corruption allegations.

A representative statement from the RC36/IPHS survey findings is "I think that the Israeli government is completely mismanaging the corona virus crisis."

RC36-455.4

GAL-EZER, MIRI* (Kinneret College on the Sea of Galilee, Israel)

The Struggle of Israeli Liberal Citizens to Cut the Contagious Networks of Fascism

This presentation traces how Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu has sought to implement Shock Doctrine (Naomi Klein) under cover of the Covid-19 pandemic. His actions set off from the 2003 ordering of deep cuts in personnel and welfare budgets in a reorientation towards neoliberal ideology and practice. Although the Israeli population has since risen from 6.6 million to over 9 million people today, welfare budgets have remained unchanged even as settlers in the occupied Palestinian territories and the military have been generously funded. The further degeneration of the state after 2009 has resided upon the U.S. Republican Party's extreme ideology. Beginning in 2016, Netanyahu has also adopted President Trump's illiberal policies that support the richest 1% and lead to the construction of a fake "reality" and alternative facts that obscure actual reality, break democracy rules, conflate private and state interests, and possibly jeopardize state security.

When Covid-19 erupted in early 2020, Netanyahu promptly took charge of pandemic-control efforts, transforming them into a military-security action. Military secret services operate where public health specialists should be active, "contact tracing" the movements of Israeli citizens through their mobile phones. Mossad was sent across the globe to purchase respiratory machines and protective clothing for health-care staff, and the population has been managed by committees on the basis of emergency orders embedded in Israeli laws that date from the British mandate (1920-1948). The government, parliament, and supreme court have been intentionally weakened by persecutions and parallel secret rulings, while deliberately repeated political-economy crises and general elections serve Netanyahu's interests by obstructing court proceedings concerning his corruption allegations.

Today there are ongoing, very large public demonstrations throughout the country in the face of violent repression by the police and secret anti-terror units as engaged citizens struggle against the deterioration of Israel into an illiberal authoritarian state.

RC51-633.1

GALAN-GUEVARA, CARLA* (National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), Mexico)

A Sociocybernetics Approach to Understanding Livelihoods Transformations and Sustainability

As has been widely documented, indigenous communities around the world have a very close link with nature and with the sustainability of the environment. In recent decades, many indigenous communities have been increasingly immersed in a monetized and global market economy, leading to modify their livelihoods which, in many cases, puts at risk both sustainability and the diversity of knowledge systems behind the maintenance of vital ecosystems.

How could these aspects be reversed and the continuity of sustainable livelihoods of indigenous communities ensured? To answer this, it is necessary to understand the processes and conditions that can allow the maintenance of sustainable livelihoods; the ways to tackle influences that cause transformations; as well as the conditions and processes through which sustainable livelihoods and traditional knowledge can be recovered.

From a research of the livelihoods of an indigenous community, with an ethnographic and interdicsiplinary perspective, the sociocybernetic approach is adopted in the analysis for the construction of systemic models, by means of

graphic representation. In this way, it is possible to understand the related aspects of sustainability, both in the structure and within the dynamic processes of the system. The processes that worsen or weaken the structure, organization and self-organization of the system (vulnerability) are observed; as well as those that provide a balance (resilience) and the states and processes that reinforce or enable sustainability.

This analysis provides relevant information to locate possible actions regarding sustainability, identifying variables and processes that need to be controled as well as those that need to be strengthened or reinstated to ensure envronmental sustainability and social well-being. The tool of modeling of the structure and dynamics of a system also allows to account for the observer's hypothesis systems, making them available for dispute and discussion in different fora, an aspect inherent to sociocybernetics practice.

RC44-538.2

GALGOCZI, BELA* (European Trade Union Institute, Belgium)

The Concept of `Just Transition` at the Light of Real-World Practices

Now with having become mainstream, the concept of just transition has become complex and multi-faceted often running the risk of hollowing out or being over-stretched. It should not remain an abstract concept however, but a real practice in real societies and workplaces. This paper will take an attempt to deconstruct the concept by discussing its various interpretations and dimensions and by highlighting the role of trade unions in applying it. Concrete examples from two key sectors of the European economy, energy and automobiles, will follow where massive employment transitions are under way and where social dialogue plays a key role. As social dialogue is seen as a key element – not least as key pillar of the ILO just transition guidelines - of any successful just transition practice, lessons from European practices can also provide inspiration to the rest of the world.

Literature review and reference to several case studies under different institutional settings will be applied. The paper will focus on trade union strategies and related just transition policies in the two sectors analysing the drivers of the transformation, employment and regional effects and the emerging actors` strategies.

After framing the main challenges, section 1 will provide an overview about the concept of just transition as it evolved in the last four decades. Section 2 will discuss the varieties of just transition in a critical way. Section 3 will look at the role of trade unions in just transition at different levels and will argue why in spite of the diversity of their views and attitudes trade unions can play an eminent role in making just transition a success. Section 4 will examine the role of social dialogue at light of case study references from two key sectors, the energy and the automobile sector. Section 5 will conclude.

RC09-114.1

GALIMBERTI, DEBORAH* (, France)

Regional Economies in Transition: The Politics of Industrial Upgrading on Europe's Peripheries

The communication aims to present the theoretical framework and empirical results of an on-going research on the politics of industrial upgrading in two peripheral economies, in Southern Italy (Apulia) and Lower Silesia (Poland). These two cases are analysed as cases of the capacity of local communities - political élites and organized social actors - to build alternatives to neo-liberal globalization and pursue progressive patterns of local development. We use the concept of "constrained local societies" drawn from Cardoso and Faletto seminal work on dependent economies (1979) to account for the specific social and institutional contexts we are analysing. These latter are indeed characterized by fragmented social institutions and a pervasive and particularistic role of politics. Besides emphasizing the exogenous constraints to development, Cardoso and Faletto analysis factored in endogenous processes of socio-economic change. This research aims to contribute theoretically to this debate by addressing the question of "the limits of actors' capacities to make changes to institutions within particular contexts" (Crouch, 2007) Our research is based on a paired comparison (Tarrow, 2010) of two most-similar and least likely cases as for the emergence of cross-class coalitions and/or social mobilizations advocating for policies delivering inclusive redistribution or forward-looking investments. Our study is bounded to the historical period of neo-liberalism and zoom-in a period of 15 years (2004 - 2018): the rising social and environmental contradictions of capitalism are then considered as an exogenous pressure that might entail the emergence of conflicts even in highly constrained local societies. The analysis will be directed in unravelling and comparing through which causal mechanisms socio-economic change might unfold (Jessop 2005). A methodological discussion will also be engaged around the context or space and time dependent nature of "causal mechanisms" and what does it imply for the generalization beyond our cases.

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

RC30-369.4

GALINDO CASTRO, ADRIAN* (Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo, Mexico)
DIAZ RODRIGUEZ, MARTHA (UAEH, Mexico)

Las Políticas De Inserción En El Mercado Profesional En México, Análisis De Los Programas: Tú Primer Empleo y Jóvenes Construyendo El Futuro

En México no existe una correspondencia ni remotamente simétrica entre la preparación profesional y el mercado laboral. Cada año egresan de las universidades públicas y privadas miles de jóvenes que no encuentran cabida en un espacio laboral que corresponda a su preparación y cubra sus expectativas de status y de ingreso. El desempleo y el empleo precario son una amenaza constante que acompaña a los recién titulados en la búsqueda de integrarse a un empleo estable y bien remunerado, son el sector que proporcionalmente reporta el mayor índice de no ocupación laboral. Los gobiernos federales han intentado paliar este problema ofreciendo programas que buscan incentivar a las empresas y otras unidades captadoras de recursos humanos calificados a contratar, aunque sólo sea temporalmente, a los solicitantes de empleo. La presente investigación tiene por objetivo evaluar las políticas de empleo implementadas por dos gobiernos de signo político contrario. La primera corresponde a la administración de Felipe Calderón (2006-2012) que se llevó a cabo bajo el programa denominado *Tu primer empleo*. El segundo caso, corresponde al programa que lleva por nombre *Jóvenes construyendo el futuro* implementado por el actual mandatario Andrés Manuel López Obrados (2018-2024) y que tiene vigencia de un año. La hipótesis que proponemos es que ambas tentativas sólo tendrán resultados ínfimos que no resolverán el problema debido a que ninguna de las propuestas gubernamentales aborda el verdadero problema que consiste en establecer una política de Estado que vincule de manera realista la preparación profesional con la activación de sectores económicos que absorban al capital humano recién formado.

RC34-426.2

GALLAGHER, KATHLEEN* (Ontario Institute for Studies in Education/University of Toronto, Canada)
BALT, CHRISTINE (University of Toronto, Canada)
CARDWELL, NANCY (OISE/University of Toronto, Canada)
VALVE, LINDSAY (OISE/University of Toronto, Canada)

Seeking Hope and Joy in Youth Climate Action: Examining Verbatim Theatre in Ethnographic Research Collaborations with Toronto Youth on the Climate Crisis

This paper examines the use of verbatim theatre as a sociological research methodology for studying youth perspectives on the climate crisis. Set in a Toronto high school drama classroom, this research emerges from a five-year, multi-sited ethnography entitled *Global Youth (Digital) Citizen-Artists and their Publics: Performing for Socio-Ecological Justice,* which investigates the role of drama in global youth climate action. We mobilized verbatim theatre as a research methodology and tool for inviting the youth to be co-constructors of knowledge in the research field (see Gallagher, Rodricks and Jacobson, 2020). Our verbatim theatre research revealed our participants to be resistant to the 'popular story' that youth are "the ones the world should turn to in search of hope" in this time of climate crisis (Ojala, 2018, p. 11). Rather, we observed instances of 'eco-anxiety' in the youth's creative processes, marked by distinct moments of distraction, avoidance and escape (Ojala, 2018). However, their verbatim theatre work also revealed a desire for support from older generations on how to develop more 'solutions-oriented' and 'joyful' efforts in confronting the climate emergency (see Ojala 2018, p. 14; Ehrenreich 2007). Our findings call for a reconsideration of how 'climate issues' are framed in discourses of youth climate action. They invite older generations to attend to 'possibility' and 'joy' as productive orientations to meaningful, solutions-oriented climate action in the face of youth climate anxiety.
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RC34-JS-16.1

GALLANT, NICOLE* (INRS Urbanisation Culture Société, Canada)
LONGO, MARIA EUGENIA (INRS, Canada)

To Capture Diversity within a Limited Political Categorization: Youth Neither in Employment, Education or Training (NEET)

Confronted with youth difficulties with job placement, various governmental and supra-governmental bodies mobilize the category of people "neither in employment, education or training" (NEET, NEEF, or NINI). The increased usage of the term – particularly in public policy – has expanded the notion to encompass a wider range of both ages and phenomena. Thus, the term NEET now brings together very diverse realities : such youth are not only young people excluded from the labour market and discouraged by job insecurity or training difficulties, but also young people engaged in domestic work, non-commercial or informal activities, workers that are not available to work due to health problems, young travellers, etc. First, the paper aims to describe the limits of the category, both because of its vagueness and because of the synchronicity of its temporality. Second, it explores the feasibility of a statistical approach to identify – among youth that are not in employment, education or training – those who are also to the margins of institutions and have fewer protections. Third, using other analytical frameworks, it aims to identify the NEET youth who are short of a recognized social status (Paugam 2008, Fontaine 2016). This discussion would give an idea of the number of young people most likely to need state support.

RC11-135.1

GALLARDO FERNÁNDEZ, MARIA* (UNIVERSIDAD PABLO DE OLAVIDE DE SEVILLA, Spain)

El Apoyo a Cuidadores De Personas Mayores: El Caso De Los Servicios Sociales

El apoyo a cuidadores de personas mayores: el caso de los servicios sociales
Los apoyos a los cuidadores familiares de personas mayores son la cara oculta de los sistemas de protección social, de las políticas de apoyo a las personas mayores.
En España en 2006 se aprobó el Sistema de Apoyo a la Autonomía y a las Personas en situación de Dependencia. Se contempla un catálogo de prestaciones de apoyo fundamentalmente dirigidos a personas mayores y con un mayor desarrollo hasta la fecha de prestaciones dirigidas a personas mayores en situación de dependencia. Las personas mayores manifiestan su interés en permanecer en sus casas el mayor tiempo posible en su entorno habitual, en sus casas. Es un hecho que es el segundo país más longevo del mundo después de Japón. Eso tiene sus ventajas, un grandísimo éxito social. Pero también sus inconvenientes, va a suponer una mayor carga de los cuidados/res familiares, teniendo en cuenta que en muchas regiones del país no hay tasas de reemplazo generacional. Se plantea resultados de investigación de los apoyos existentes y los necesarios desde el ámbito de los servicios sociales de primer nivel, los llamados servicios sociales comunitarios desarrollados en el ámbito municipal. Se establece una comparación entre las perspectivas rural y urbana.

RC11-135.3

GALLARDO FERNÁNDEZ, MARIA* (UNIVERSIDAD PABLO DE OLAVIDE DE SEVILLA, Spain)

La Participación Social De Las Personas Mayores En El Diseño De Las Políticas Sociales

La participación social de las Personas Mayores en el diseño de las políticas sociales
Los diagnósticos sociales son muy necesarios para un adecuado diseño de políticas sociales. Las herramientas y los modelos que se utilizan para ellos repercuten en los resultados. En el ámbito de las personas mayores se plantea la necesidad de contar con ellos, pues son una fuente de información y de sabiduría poco valorada. Con el objeto de realizar una revisión sobre el tema. Se analiza la inclusión de la participación de la población en las leyes autonómicas de los servicios sociales, así como de las leyes específicas de personas mayores. Se pretende resaltar y poner en activo la necesidad de la participación de los usuarios, en este caso las personas mayores, para el diseño e implementación de políticas sociales.

RC44-548.2

GALLAS, ALEXANDER* (University of Kassel, Germany)

Being on the Side of Workers: On the Ethical-Political Commitments of Labour Studies

Labour scholars habitually stress that they are on the side of workers. However, they rarely explain what being on this side actually means. Importantly, a politics of, for and by labour has been attacked from all sides of the political spectrum. This suggests that the political stance of labour studies cannot be assumed to simply reflect the general intuitions of the social science community or the broader public. If labour scholars show sympathy for organised labour, they make themselves susceptible to being charged with bias. In my paper, I seek to defend labour studies against such charges. I analyse implicit normative evaluations made by labour scholars and provide justifications for them with the help of arguments found in normative social theory. First of all, I show that scholarship in the field is informed by what I call political-ethical commitments. In particular, I examine seminal contribution to contemporary labour studies, namely Beverley Silver's *Forces of Labor* (2003), Edward Webster et al's *Grounding Globalisation* (2008) plus the recent attempts to develop a 'power resources approach' (Schmalz et al. 2018). I demonstrate, with the help of a close reading, that there are implicit normative evaluations at work in those texts. In a second step, I argue that these evaluations are compatible with a position in normative social theory called 'qualified ethical naturalism' (Sayer 2005), and explain why this position is plausible. Finally, I demonstrate that 'qualified ethical naturalism', if connected with a systematic reflection of labour relations in capitalism, results in a principled critique of class domination, as was envisaged in Karl Marx's *Capital* (1867/72). I spell out the implications of this insight by developing normative guidelines for research that is on the side of labour and for the strategic choices of labour movements.

RC51-632.3

GALLON, LUCIANO* (Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana, Colombia)

An Introduction for a Sociocybernetics Approach to Think the Facts of the 21st Century

The four dimensions presented for the IV ISA Forum of Sociology as challenges of the 21st Century are: Democracy, Environment, Inequalities and Intersectionality. However, as sociocyberneticians observing the observers of the data that describes these dimensions, we can ask for the state, trajectories, and dynamics behind the scenes, we can ask for the Facts of the 21st century. This work presents an introduction for a Sociocybernetics approach to think on the facts of this Century, not only based on a first order observation, but also on a second order one. The introduction covers a review of the Cybernetics and Sociocybernetics core concepts and applications, then presents a set of data sources, indicators, and indexes to look at for figuring out how the world problems are behaving and, at the end, propose that with the possibility of open-access data available over the internet, a hands-on workshop session can submerge the participant on a discovery activity about the state of world, steering new thinking on the contradictory results with respect to their personals believes, the media and the public opinions. At the end, some conclusions will enrich the Sociocybernetics approach on facing the problems to understand the envisioned solutions better.

RC47-578.4

GALVÃO, ANDRÉIA* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brazil)
TATAGIBA, LUCIANA (Unicamp, Brazil)

Contradictions of Capitalism and Distributive Conflict. June 2013 in the Light of an "Integrated Protest Approach"

This paper aims to analyze June 2013 demonstrations in Brazil exploring the complex relationship between the upward trajectory of the protests, which is already starting from 2012, and the particular way in which the crisis of capitalism expressed itself in the Brazilian context.

Although it may be tempting to make associations between June 2013 and the global protest cycle against austerity, the Brazilian case has peculiarities, as the protests intensified before the economic and political crises became manifest (Tatagiba and Galvão, 2019). Our hypothesis is that the attempt to deepen the "neo-developmental essay" (Singer, 2015) in response to the crisis of capitalism resulted in intensified distributive conflict during the Dilma Rouseff administration. In turn, this conflict over the appropriation of income and the public budget was expressed in the streets through different agendas that went from defending social policies to fighting corruption.

The article proposes: i) to present the main aspects of our theoretical approach, which we call an "integrated protest approach", seeking to understand how socio-political processes are linked to economic factors in the configuration of collective action; ii) to discuss how the PT governments reacted to the 2008 eco-nomic crisis; iii) to analyze the relationship between protests and distributive conflict between 2011 and 2013; iv) to discuss the "fight against corruption", a claim that grows from 2013 onwards, and its relationship with the distributive conflict.

TATAGIBA, Luciana e GALVÃO, Andréia. Os protestos no Brasil em tempos de crise (2011-2016). *Opinião Pública*, n.25, p.63-97, 2019.

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RC04-44.6

GALVEZ, DIANA* (University of Iowa, USA)

Cultural Reproduction or Neo-Institutionalism? the Role of High-Stakes Testing Policies on Social Class and Racial Inequalities in Math Placement in U.S. High Schools

Prior research reveals a mismatch between students' academic achievement and their placement in the curricular hierarchy, a mismatch that contributes to racial and social class inequalities in education. Most studies addressing this mismatch have focused on cultural forces such as teachers, and their role as educational gatekeepers, or families' cultural capital. Still, the role of structural forces such as state-policies on how schools distribute educational opportunity remains underexplored. Using panel data from the Educational Longitudinal Study (ELS:2002), a dataset with a nationally representative sample, and hierarchical linear modeling (HLM), I examine the association between high-stakes testing policies and the persisting racial and social class inequalities in high school math placement. High-stakes testing policies, a specific form of accountability policies, rely on the assumption that keeping schools accountable to the state promotes school efficacy, and subject the allocation of schools' resources to the schools' performance on standardized tests. Despite these accountability policies have expanded across the U.S. in the last 30 years, some scholars anticipate a negative impact on equal access to educational opportunities in school for students from different cultural and socioeconomic backgrounds. The findings of this study are analyzed in the light of two central competing sociological theories that have been used to explain educational inequalities: cultural reproduction and neo-institutionalism.

RC04-48.6

GALVEZ, DIANA* (University of Iowa, USA)

Disparities in Math Placement across Iowa High Schools: The Interplay between Race/Ethnicity and Geographical Location

In U.S. high schools, disadvantaged students, including kids of color and kids from low-income families, are less likely to enroll in advanced placement math courses than other students with similar academic performance. Still, the mechanisms driving these disparities are unclear. Employing public-use data from the Iowa Department of Education from 2015, in this project, I examine: (1) how racial/ethnic inequalities in access to calculus are distributed at the school, district and county levels in the state of Iowa, and (2) how these inequalities vary across rural and urban schools settings. I draw upon dissimilarity indices traditionally employed in the literature on racial segregation and adapt these measures to disentangle inequalities in access to learning opportunities happening at different scales and geographical settings. This methodology allows to address the intersectionality between two central axes of inequalities in access to advanced math courses by high school: race/ethnicity and geographical location. By visualizing the influence of non-merit-based factors on students' learning opportunities in schools, this study disputes the ideologies of individualism and meritocracy as the central driving forces in students' academic success. This study has important implications for policies aimed to promote educational equity.

WG05-700.1

GAMBHIR, VANDANA* (Keshav Mahavidyalaya, University of Delhi. India, India)
SHARMA, SHAGUN (Keshav Mahavidyalaya, University of Delhi, India)

Inequality and India: The Upward Trajectory

Reducing inequalities is high on the agenda of the Government of India. Several initiatives have been taken up by the government to eliminate poverty, inequality and to empower the marginalized sections of the society by expanding the social security net. India has come a long way in last three decades since the implementation of liberalization and globalization policies. In 2018, as per the World Bank Data, the life expectancy at birth has risen to 69 years of age in contrast to 58 years in 1990. The student enrollment ratio in secondary education has reached 75% in 2018 when compared to 37 % in the early 1990s. The child mortality rate per 1000 live births has declined from 126. in 1990 to 37 in 2018. The Gini coefficient of income inequality for India fell from 36.8% in 2010 to

33.6% in 2015. This is due to the three-pronged Jan-Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile (JAM) programmes by the government that are aimed at a comprehensive strategy of inclusion, financial empowerment and social security. This paper aims to present the multi-dimensional approach of Indian economy to reduce inequalities of all kinds (including resource inequality, income inequality etc.) due to major policy initiatives by the Government of India that have led to better access to health, banking, education services to different sections of the society. It brings in light the policies and practices of government that are in line with the Sustainable Development Targets aimed at achieving greater equality and promoting the social, economic, and political inclusion of all by 2030. Even though India ranked 147 out of 157 countries in CRI Index by Oxfam, the government is committed to take forward the national focus on inequality through budgetary allocation in multiple schemes and how work on these schemes shall show improvement in country's ranking in future years.

RC22-267.2

GAMUZZA, AUGUSTO* (University of Catania, Italy)
LEONORA, ANNA MARIA (University of Catania, Italy)
MAVICA, GIORGIA (University of Catania, Italy)
NICOLOSI, DAVIDE (University of Catania, Italy)
SCIERI, ALESSANDRA (University of Catania, Italy)

Inter-Religious Dialogue As Antidote to Radicalisation through the Involvement of Religious Communities and Civil Society. a Mediterranean Case

The Council of Europe Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2018-2022) (CM(2018)86-addfinal) highlights the strategic importance of the awareness-raising programs on radicalisation and other preventive measures among frontline practitioners engaging civil society. Radicalization, as a concept, has been considered from different analytical angles: the process leading from extreme values and opinions to using violence to display a political agenda (Goodwin 2018); the everyday interactions through which *microradicalisations* are generated (Holbrook 2013); a socially constructed dynamic through which active subjects co-create the sense of their biographic experience (McDonald 2018). Terrorism - more precisely the threat of violent terrorism - can sharpen social and political divisions, weakening a pluralistic civil society through intimidation and increased polarization. Many concrete questions arise from these issues, one of the most relevant is to explore the "*who*" and "*how*" civil society actors can cooperate to counteract radicalization.

The aim of this work is to discuss the main insights and present the exploratory analysis of qualitative interviews with religious leaders focusing on the relationships between the religious communities and local institutions to counteract religious radicalisation through interreligious dialogue practices. Data discussed are a part of a larger comparative mixed-method action-research conducted in 5 European Countries (Belgium, France, Italy, Poland and Romania). The main insights unveils that the process of creation of a new approach to inter-religious dialogue – considered as a socially constructed practice involving religious communities – must start from mutual recognition of shared principles (ideological level) followed by concrete actions (concrete level) with cooperative activities.

RC36-459.2

GANDLER, STEFAN* (Universidad autónoma de Querétaro, Mexico)

Self-Alienation and Historical Ethos

Self-alienation is different in each case of a different historical ethos. In difference to Georg Lukács in *History and Class Consciousness*, the former senior faculty of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM) Bolívar Echeverría (Riobamba, Ecuador 1941 – Mexico City 2010), thinks that there is not one only way of reification, what can be understood as the basis of everyday life self-alienation.

Reification exist in each region and time in *different* forms of behavior, social institutions, ways of speaking/listening, constructing/living, sowing/harvesting, cooking/eating, etc. that make us think and feel that the unlivable is at the end of the day livable. The heart of the question lies in the fact that those forms of everyday life cannot be understood and analyzed simply on the basis of the abstract social form of commodity production (that is, the value relations), but must also be understood through the concrete form of use values produced and consumed in each case, in every region and in different historical moments.

For this reason we have to distinguish at least four forms of *historical ethos* in the actual capitalist modernity: the realistic ethos, the romantic ethos, the classical ethos and the baroque ethos. Each of these four *ethe* includes, and that is the core point of our presentation, different ways of self-alienation.

RC16-JS-45.1

GANDLER, STEFAN* (Universidad autónoma de Querétaro, Mexico)

Why Does the Angel of History Look Backwards?

Why does Walter Benjamin's angel of history look *backwards*?

We find three reasons for this in Benjamin's *Theses "On the Concept of History"* :

Firstly, epistemologically speaking, looking backwards is both paramount and compulsory. In other words, the angel cannot look forward; he must turn backwards to get his bearings.

Furthermore, because, ontologically speaking, the future does not exist. So-called "progress" does not lead us closer to a brighter future but rather carries us further away from paradise lost, and time is anything *but* automatic, homogenous advancement.

Lastly, because, from a political standpoint, stopping National-Socialism is impossible if it is regarded as an anomaly, a state of exception diametrically opposed to inevitable progress. The angel of history looks behind him to protect tradition from corruption by the powerful, for battles are fought for the dead and defeated of past generations and *not* for promises of the future.

RC26-320.3

GANTZIAS, GEORGE* (HELLENIC OPEN UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, CULTURAL ORGANISATIONS MANAGEMENT, MSc, Greece)

Info-Communication Culture and Cultural Policy 'Artificial Intelligence Culture', Cultural Management and Collective Will Democracy.

The traditional-based cultural policy training systems requires far more cultural management programs and artificial intelligence technology overall than cultural policy programs we are accustomed to. Moreover, new cultural policy and artificial intelligence programs are found by new technological changes in our social, economic, political and cultural systems. Dramatic changes are underway, not only in the structure of cultural policy system in areas such cultural management as the cultural strategy and cultural communication, but also in the way to policy making them and to develop global public interest principles to sever quality of cultural policy systems in our society. Internet of Thinks (IoT) is likely to have impact on cultural policy programs, and its consequences could be increasingly disruptive. The role of the info-communication culture and Artificial Intelligence (AI) decision making in creating an 'Artificial Intelligence Culture' (AIC) is particularly interesting. Indeed, the operating cultural organization tends to become an organization of artificial intelligences of all kinds in '*Collective Will Democracy' (CWD)*. The depth and rapidity of these changes compel a reassessment of the ability of various cultural organization structures to cope and adapt. AI transformation is likely to create a digital ecosystem that cultural managers focused heavily on what it takes to drive value, reshape the organization, and develop a data-driven culture in info-Communication globalization. This paper considers critical questions: are cultural policy programs adequate to address the AI transformation and digitization of cultural management issues in our society? Can a concept depend on an "Artificial Intelligence Culture" offer a critical perspective suggestive of developing a digital cultural management model in the future? Finally, it also outlines a set of cultural policy issues for developing AI cultural systems in our society.

RC26-317.3

GANTZIAS, GEORGE* (HELLENIC OPEN UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, CULTURAL ORGANISATIONS MANAGEMENT, MSc, Greece)

Regulating the Regulators in Artificial Intelligence Era: Analytics Regulation, Public Interest and Ethical Issues

Info-communication globalization, artificial intelligence and ethical issues are the next impending revolution will be about given regulators new knowledge opportunities to regulate both locally and globally. Artificial intelligence revolution requires regulatory mechanisms to prepare their regulator, citizens, policy makers, and end users to work and think in new ways. As more AI systems are deployed, a subsequent and equally important issue that all regulators and policy makers in general will need to answer is how to retrain regulators when machines take on regulatory tasks humans once did. We believe regulation academies hold the promise of playing a role in this retraining effort. Our experience suggests that analytics regulation can be an extremely effective avenue for developing an AI-regulator workforce in a concerted manner, providing a network of local and global regulatory mechanisms to protect public interest and ethical issues in info-communication globalization. Regulators with more than 20 years of experience in their respective fields were often unaware, unconvinced, or uncomfortable with recent AI developments. AI technologies are constantly evolving, and

regulation experts need to stay up to date on AI techniques, tools, and supporting technologies. This paper considers critical questions: are regulation mechanisms adequate to address the public interest and ethical issues in our info-communication globalization? Can a concept depend on an Analytics Regulation' (AR) offer a critical perspective suggestive of developing a global regulation model in the future? Finally, it also outlines a set of public interest theories for regulating the ethical issues in info-communication society.

RC10-127.1

GANZ, MARSHALL* (Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, USA)

AIELLO, EMILIA (Harvard University, USA)

Public Narratives for Public Leadership: An Approach for Building Power and Creating Change Among Civic Communities

Leadership is accepting responsibility to create conditions that enable others to achieve shared purpose in the face of uncertainty. Central for the leadership practice is the capacity to exercise and enable others to exercise agency, acknowledging its relational, values-based, and empowerment-oriented dimensions. The Public Narrative pedagogy emerged as a way of developing public leadership (Ganz, 2008), an approach through which we can harness the power of narratives and thus advance organizational democracy and self-management. We can access the narrative moments in our lives to communicate sources of caring and source of hope, a Story of Self. We can also draw on moments of shared narrative experience to tell a Story of Us. And we can learn to turn the present moment into a narrative moment in which we are confronted by an urgent challenge, a Story of Now, which move us to act. The Public Narrative approach has been developed and used for more than 10 years now, in different contexts and domains -from the Obama Presidential campaign, to community organizing in countries such as Japan, Serbia, or the Pacific Islands, among others. In this paper we discuss the approach and inquiry on those underlying elements that contribute to their potential for adaptation to diverse contexts and settings. Two are the elements that play a role in this regard. First, the universality of stories, that is, that stories matter in all contexts as we learn through stories. Second, using storytelling for social action is an art that can be crafted, what involves that those individuals who learn the Public Narratives, can transfer it to others by means of coaching. In order to illustrate this, we present and discuss some examples of how public narratives are being used worldwide, thus contributing to build power and create change among civic communities.

RC20-250.2

GANZEBOOM, HARRY* (VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Why Weights Do Not Matter, but Do Harm

In this presentation I examine the functions and dysfunctions of post-stratification weights in comparative survey research, in particular the International Social Survey Programme and European Social Survey. In particular I maintain that (A) post-stratification hardly matters for point estimates and explain why that is the case, and (B) post-stratification creates considerable harm to statistical efficiency -- an issue that a number of recent treatises on the issue have not paid attention to. I illustrate these points with an analysis of religiosity in the two cross-national surveys.

RC34-438.3

GARAÑO, IGNACIO* (Universidad Nacional de Avellaneda, Argentina)

SECONDI, JORDANA (Escuela de Educación Media Nº 6 D.E. 5º, Argentina)

SAAVEDRA, VIRGINIA (Escuela de Educación Media Nº 6 D.E. 5º, Argentina)

Educación De Jóvenes En Contextos De Desigualdad Social: Reflexiones Desde El Territorio y En Una Escuela Secundaria

Latinoamérica se encuentra atravesada por procesos económicos y políticos que producen, reproducen y refuerzan desigualdades sociales y procesos de exclusión de las mayorías de las poblaciones, del acceso a derechos fundamentales tales como la salud, la educación, el acceso a la tierra y al trabajo.

En este marco, se vienen dando hace décadas procesos migratorios que confluyen en las grandes ciudades del continente, construyéndose asentamientos que en cada ciudad adquieren características específicas pero que tienen en común algunos elementos estructurales.

En la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires (Argentina), desde las primeras décadas del siglo XX se han ido edificando asentamientos denominados Villas, cuya población se compone mayoritariamente de migrantes internos de Argentina, así como también externos de países limítrofes. Una de las Villas de mayor extensión y densidad poblacional es la Villa 21-24, ubicada en el Barrio de Barracas.

El presente trabajo se inscribe en una investigación-acción participativa en curso llevada adelante entre la Universidad Nacional de Avellaneda (Argentina), la Universidad Nacional de Quilmes (Argentina) y el CINDE (Colombia). En ese marco, se propondrá indagar en las representaciones de estudiantes de una escuela secundaria pública ubicada en la Villa 21-24 de la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires acerca de las categorías de *inclusión, paz y ciudadanía*. Se pondrán en juego dichas conceptualizaciones a la luz del proceso de trabajo territorial que viene realizando la escuela, vinculado a estrategias pedagógicas específicas y desde una perspectiva que se propone problematizar, historizar y discutir acerca de los procesos de desigualdad social y su impacto en los y las jóvenes que estudian en la escuela secundaria.

RC33-422.3

GARAY REYNA, ZENAIDA* (Universidad Nacional Cordoba, Argentina)

El Lugar De Las Decisiones y La Incidencia En Políticas Públicas De OSC: Una Mirada Crítica Desde Al Activismo Ambientalista a La Epistemología Estadocéntrica

Hay importantes dimensiones culturales e históricos en las prácticas y teorías de la espacialidad y la territorialidad. A lo largo de la historia, las organizaciones políticas (estados, imperios, federaciones, etc.) han sido los usuarios más importantes de la territorialidad. Algunos estados, como por ejemplo Argentina, tienen territorialidades más complejas y formalmente jerárquicas que otros, con esquemas de gobierno multinivel. Hoy en día, las empresas transnacionales y globales, e incluso organizaciones no gubernamentales poseen tambien jerarquías territoriales que abarcan las políticas existentes. Por lo tanto, aun cuando algunos usos de territorialidad atenúan o incluso desaparecen, otras emergen. Aunque varían en forma y complejidad, la territorialidad parece estar siempre con nosotros como una estrategia importante para la organización de las actividades humanas, incluso, ya que debe considerarse junto con otros tipos de espacialidad, tales como la interacción a través del espacio y el lugar de decisiones.

Esta propuesta pretende abordar las tensiones existentes en torno a las prácticas de incidencia en políticas públicas de las Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil, a través de un estudio de caso de la Provincia de Córdoba (Argentina), desde el marco de una redefinición epistemológica estadocéntrica. Nuestra conjetura inicial refiere la importancia de retomar el concepto de lugar y su peso en las decisiones estratégicas por parte de las organizaciones para generar prácticas de incidencia política, que atraviesan los diferentes niveles de gobierno. De este modo, "lugar", se expresa como el sentido de lugar o identificación con con el mismo, como una comunidad única, paisaje, y un orden moral. En esta construcción, cada lugar es particular y, por lo tanto, singular. Un fuerte sentido de "pertenencia" con un lugar, ya sea consciente o como se muestra a través de la conducta cotidiana, pueden ser eje de la participación en los asuntos relacionados con políticas medioambientales.

RC10-130.4

GARAY REYNA, ZENAIDA* (Universidad Nacional Cordoba, Argentina)

Permeabilidad a Los Procesos De Incidencia De Organizaciones De La Sociedad Civil Desde 2010.

Los diseños institucionales de división de poderes y los mecanismos de rendición de cuentas o accountability se encuentran en debate en América Latina. Refieren a la forma de organización interna de los Estados, los modelos de consolidación democrática que caracterizan a la región y buscan reducir la posibilidad de concentración del poder político (Gargarella, 2010; O'Donnell, 2000). A pesar de los diseños institucionales, los mecanismos de accountability se encuentran limitados por la manera particular de configuración de los Estados, que a la vez inciden en las relaciones que se puedan instituir en el régimen político. Otros autores señalan la importancia de añadir una dimensión social, usualmente informal, que hace de la rendición de cuentas, horizontal y vertical, procesos radicalmente distintos cuando la ciudadanía se involucra y moviliza. Así, la rendición de cuentas se torna en un concepto amplio que incluye el proceso de toma de decisiones, y mecanismos formales para que la sociedad participe en la planeación y evaluación de políticas públicas. En relación a la participación de la sociedad, algunos recurren a la noción "Sociedad Civil", dando cuenta de procesos de apropiación de normas, espacios y dinámicas para exigir cuentas e incidir en políticas públicas. Estos procesos destacan la importancia de la participación de una pluralidad de grupos, organizaciones y ciudadanos en la gestión pública, y cómo las distintas instancias y mecanismos de participación generan procesos y resultados diversos. La incidencia de la Sociedad Civil y sus organizaciones (OSC), como propuesta participativa, refiere una participación instrumental en la medida en que habilita decisiones, políticas, procesos de evaluación y el funcionamiento de los procesos

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de control. Por tanto, este trabajo busca dar cuenta de los mecanismos y procesos de incidencia de diversas OSC en los espacios públicos locales de Córdoba (2010-2020), Argentina, que permiten generar instancias de accountability social.

RC05-65.5

GARBOVAN, LIDIS* (Canterbury Christ Church University, United Kingdom)

Performing Data: Theatre Play 'Amma La'. Reflexive Account of a Mixed Theatre Method in Migration Research in India

Writing the ethnographic data interpretation of my PhD research about the question of Indian citizenship for Tibetan refugees in India as a theatre play titled 'Amma la' (meaning 'mother' in Tibetan) and having it performed together with and for the research participants in India (2019) is a decision made at the end of a process of searching for innovative and collaborative methodologies and motivated by a personal inquiry into what sociological and ethnographic research is, who it is for and what the researcher can do with the research findings. Performing the play 'Amma la' with Tibetan participants in the summer of 2019 is a method of sharing the research findings in a collaborative, creative and novel way that opens up possibilities for shared meanings and transformative re-interpretation of the data, within an embodied, artistic and performative dimension. The performance of the play 'Amma la' in McLeod Ganj in July 2019 sits theoretically at the intersection of verbatim theatre (Paget, 2009), political theatre (Lustgarten, 2015), and participatory drama (Brown et al., 2017), as well as forum theatre (Boal, 2008; Ganguly, 2017; Kaptani, 2019) and physical theatre (Bailey, 2019, Zagaria, 2016). It could also be argued that the play 'Amma la' constitute a form of experimental theatre (Gatt, 2015) that is not complete and foreclosing, but processual and prospective. And finally performing 'Amma la' is a form of process drama (Bowell and Heap, 2013), focusing on improvisation, and the process of creating and acting a scene for the benefit of the participants-actors, and not on the polished and rehearsed performances for a specific audience. For these reasons, I argue that the play 'Amma la' is actually constructed on and theoretically supported by what I will simply call mixed theatre methods, that which I will reflect on during this presentation.

RC19-229.5

GARCÍA, TANIA* (University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, PR)
MORALES, XAVIER (University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, USA)

Global Look at Universal Basic Income Programs from the Utopian Post-Work Model

As technological innovations enter workplaces, capital increases with less labor. This sheds concern towards the limiting accessibility to employment. Universal Basic Income (UBI) is a radical utopian option for limited employment. Limited access to employment contributes to social inequality. In this study, we reviewed 20 UBI programs worldwide, including experiments, pilot projects and proposals. The data was collected through databases of academic journals, theoretical books and state reports. The inclusion criteria for selecting UBI programs were: 1) basic income programs implemented in the past 50 years, 2) programs identified as Basic Income and 3) programs whose design harmonizes with the structure of the UBI. We summarized the main benefits, limitations and results of these initiatives. We analyzed the findings in each program through the lens of the post-work utopia. The data collected in this study suggests that there is a tendency of designing and implementing programs for political purposes (e.g. increasing employment and reducing poverty rates). The common vision of the reviewed UBI programs was to provide a social subsidy that functions as supplementary income and not as living-cost support. None of the revised UBI programs reported to liberate participants from their economic dependence with employment. The major benefits reported from the UBI programs were the increase in health, schooling and the decrease in poverty rates and crime. We conclude that, despite the benefits reported, the 20 UBI programs did not create a radical social reform, nor followed principles of the Utopian Post-Work Model which guarantees universal income for all without conditions. Instead, the majority followed a political agenda of alternative social welfare. The welfare agenda could temporally relieve social inequality, when implemented in specific populations for a short period. A social policy of UBI could contribute to reduce poverty and social inequality, if permanently implemented in populations worldwide.

RC24-302.5

GARCIA CHIANG, ARMANDO* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Unidad Iztapalapa, Mexico)

The Environmental Impact Assessments in the Energy Sector. an Opportunity to Develop Environmental Expertise.

An overview is presented on the evolution, within the energy sector in Mexico, of the environmental impact assessments that evolved from characterizations of contaminated sites to environmental baselines. The starting point is the change-ment in the state regulations on the production of energy in recent years. This process has been called Energy Reform and has introduced significant changes in two markets (oil and electricity) that were exclusive monopoly of the Mexican State for more than 70 years.

The normative effects of such reforms have already manifested in the the the need for environmental impact studies that meet international standards. In this context, this paper present the experience of a team of researchers and professionals from the academic sector (Department of Sociology, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Mexico) who have been linked to the oil industry by developing social and environmental impact assessments on the territories affected by oil extraction.

RC40-JS-27.4

GARCIA ESPEJO, ISABEL* (Proffesor, University of Oviedo, Spain)
NOVO VAZQUEZ, AMPARO (University of Oviedo, Spain)

Buycott y Boycott Alimentario. Nuevas Formas De Participación Política En España

Este trabajo analiza el consumo político alimentario como forma de participación en la que la ciudadanía a través del mercado transmite sus preocupaciones asociadas a la producción y consumo de alimentos, y su compromiso con una sociedad más justa y sostenible. Las acciones del consumidor político de alimentos se materializan a través del buycott, o la compra de determinados productos basada en valores éticos, medioambientales o políticos; y del boicott o el rechazo a adquirir determinados alimentos, manifestando de este modo su crítica a los valores que representan. Este artículo persigue varios objetivos: analizar qué factores predicen el comportamiento (buycott y boycott) de los consumidores políticos alimentarios. También queremos conocer la percepción que tienen de que sus acciones pueden contribuir a un cambio social o político (eficacia política interna) y de que el sistema político responderá a sus intereses y a las necesidades de la población (eficacia externa). Además, descubrir si el comportamiento de buen ciudadano para el consumidor político alimentario se acerca más a las normas de compromiso social o de obediencia. Este trabajo presenta un análisis empírico del consumismo político alimentario en España. Para llevar a cabo este análisis, se diseñó una encuesta ad hoc a la población española de 18 años y más. Los principales resultados reflejan a un consumidor político alimentario interesado en la política que desconfía del gobierno y las grandes empresas, seguro de su capacidad de influencia para cambiar prácticas alejadas de sus valores y con un alto grado de compromiso social.

RC24-293.4

GARCÍA MONTES, NÉSTOR* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid,)

Metodologías Participativas Para La Implicación Ciudadana En La Sostenibilidad Local

La participación ciudadana en los asuntos públicos y comunes es un tema que está adquiriendo cada vez más presencia en la sociedad. En la sustentabilidad socioecológica se considera fundamental la implicación social desde la base, ya que de este actor social depende en buena medida la identificación de problemas, la construcción de propuestas y la asunción de hábitos sustentables. Pero para desarrollar procesos participativos es necesario contar con metodologías adecuadas, y desde algunos sectores de las ciencias sociales se está trabajando en esta línea. En esta presentación se hace una reflexión sobre este tipo de metodologías y procesos participativos.

La reflexión que se plantea en las siguientes páginas se basa en la experiencia acumulada en casi 20 años de aplicación de metodologías participativas para la implicación ciudadana en los asuntos comunes, especialmente en los relacionados con la sustentabilidad de los hábitats y de los territorios (fundamentalmente urbanos). Desde un equipo de investigación vinculado a la Universidad Complutense de Madrid y la red CIMAS hemos ido aplicando las metodologías participativas en numerosos proyectos y experiencias en Europa, Asia, América Latina y África. Se trata de un método de investigación y aprendizaje colectivo de la realidad, basado en un análisis crítico con la participación activa de los grupos implicados, que se orienta a estimular la práctica transformadora y el cambio social desde una visión ética de profundización en la democracia directa, en línea con la

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

IAP y la sociopraxis. Esta forma de proceder desarrolla un paradigma innovador de construcción y aplicación colectiva del conocimiento, alternativo al tradicional dominante en la sociología, que resulta especialmente pertinente y útil en lo que a la sustentabilidad socioecológica se refiere, pues éste se constituye en un objeto de conocimiento y acción eminentemente participativo y práctico.

RC48-JS-42.4

GARCIA-MINGO, ELISA* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)

Feminist Cyberactivism Against Against Sexual Violence and Rape Culture. the Spanish Case.

In this presentation I reflect about how digital culture has reconfigured the ways activists fight against rape culture. To do so, I analyse the case of La Manada, a notorious case of gang-rape that took place in Spain in July 2016 that has shaken the public opinion and has created a huge debate about social attitudes towards sexual violence. The public reaction to this case has sparked a cultural movement against rape as hundreds of thousands of Spanish women have taken to the streets in protest during the three years of the case and have flooded the social media with hashtags such as #IdoBelieveYouSiter, #WeAreYourWolfpack, #NoIsNo). Through a mixed-methods approach (social media metrics analysis and qualitative interviews with activists) I analyse how feminist associations have created new activist strategies that combine on-line and offline actions. I propose that new activist repertoires for action are challenging rape culture and gender stereotypes in the Spanish legal system.

RC29-358.5

GARCÍA-SÁNCHEZ, EFRAIN* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)
OLIVEIRA, ANDRÉ RODRIGUES DE (Center for the Study of Violence NEV/USP, Brazil)
BRANCO TEIXEIRA, FREDERICO CASTELO (University of São Paulo, Brazil)
NATAL, ARIADNE (Center for the Study of Violence - University of Sao Paulo (NEV-USP), Brazil)

Inequality, Social Exclusion, and Procedural Justice: The Undermining Effect of Social Exclusion on the Perception of Procedural Justice of the City Hall, Police, and the Judiciary in São Paulo

The perception of procedural justice of social institutions is based on how institutions make decisions (e.g., fair, neutral) and how they treat people (e.g., with respect, dignity) (Blader & Tyler, 2003). These two components are usually evaluated by means of the direct contact that citizens have with institutions through their representatives (e.g., civil servants). However, people also have indirect contact with such institutions through the characteristics of the contexts. The aim of this paper is to present preliminary results regarding the relationship between the perceptions of vulnerability derived from inequality and social exclusion contexts (e.g., perception of social disorder, lack of public services, and victimization), on the overall evaluation of the procedural justice attributed to three different social institutions (city hall, police, and judiciary system). We tested this idea in a two stage process (exploratory and confirmatory, *NStudy1*=539; *NStudy2*=1806), by using survey data from two data sets collected by the Núcleo de Estudos da Violencia under the project "Building Democracy in the Daily Life". We found that people attributed lower scores of procedural justice to the three institutions, when 1) they perceived higher levels of social disorder in their most immediate context, and 2) when people reported higher victimization. We also found that policing in the neighbourhood was associated with better perceptions of procedural justice for the City Hall and the Judiciary system, but not for the Police. Additionally, we found that the better the access to public spaces (e.g., parks, libraries), the better perceptions of procedural justice of the City Hall, and Police, yet this values were just significant under a *p*<.10. We discuss these findings from the social psychological literature on inequality, relative deprivation, and social exclusion. We argue that feelings of vulnerability linked to segregated spaces, undermine the perception of procedural justice and the legitimacy of institutions.

RC15-183.3

GARTEN, CLAUDIUS* (Technische Universität Dortmund, Germany)
BRANDT, MARTINA (TU Dortmund, Germany)
MYCK, MICHAŁ (CenEA Centre for Economic Analysis, Philippines)
OCZKOWSKA, MONIKA (CenEA Centre for Economic Analysis, Poland)
SCHMITZ, ALINA (Technische Universität Dortmund, Germany)

Old-Age Provision, Social Protection and Subjective Health

As social inequality rises and the pension systems across Europe are challenged by demographic development, different sources of income and wealth become more important to ensure health and well-being in old age. Crucial material resources of old-age provision are public and private pensions as well as home ownership and financial assets. The question remains to what extent the negative health-related consequences of the unequal distribution of privately accumulated economic resources in old age can be absorbed by public pensions and social assistance.

Using data from wave 6 of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), we examine the relationship between different sources of old-age provision and subjective health outcomes within different European countries. We relate public pensions to other sources of old-age provision and analyze the moderating role of social protection combining survey data and country-specific indicators of pension and social protection in old age.

First results show that apart from individual wealth and income, the composition of the old-age provision matters for health outcomes. Our analyses suggest that country-specific characteristics of social security and pension expenditures account for between-country differences concerning inequalities in subjective health outcomes. Our new data linkage thus allows us to assess the interaction between macro and micro level factors, and their influences on health inequalities in a comparative setting.

RC44-545.4

GARTENBERG, INDIRA* (B401, Mon Repos,, India)
ERNAWATI, ECI* (, Indonesia)

The Making of Women Trade Union Leaders in the Informal Economy of Mumbai and Jakarta

The participation of women-workers in Asia's informal economy is large. Conversely, women's participation and leadership within trade unions is low. Existing literature presents multiple factors that deter women's membership and leadership in trade unions such as lack of awareness and unwillingness among women-workers to join unions, barriers from family, pressure from employers, socio-cultural factors, and gendered role expectations of women to balance responsibilities of the household and the workplace. Despite the merit of these arguments, their implicit assumption— and the dominant narrative in the labour movement— renders women passive, meek, powerless and consequently, responsible for their lack of participation in workers collectives such as trade unions.

This paper highlights the agency of women-workers in the urban informal economy of two Asian megacities, Mumbai and Jakarta. It charts the journeys of women trade union leaders in participating, leading and successfully building sustainable women-workers' collectives. It attempts to understand the motivation of urban poor women to join unions, the in-process benefits experienced by them and the effectiveness of unions in living up to their original expectations. It also uncovers the dynamism in trade unions of informal workers, providing a platform for women to learn from each other, develop their critical faculties and capacities, share their struggles, expose and address intersectionality, collectively strategise to realise their goals, and advocate for gender equality and decent work. It shows how leaders of trade unions representing women workers in informal economy address practical gender needs and strategic gender interests. While the large mainstream trade unions— organising mainly workers in the formal sector— have historically excluded informal workers, this paper shows that in their quest for dignity, respect and recognition, trade unions of women workers in the urban informal economy promote inclusion and emphasise convergence with other rights-based movements, thereby positively influencing the global labour movement.

RC31-378.2

GASPAR, SOFIA* (CIES-IUL, Portugal)
PEREIRA, CLAUDIA (ISCTE-IUL/CIES-IUL, Portugal)
IORIO, JULIANA (ISCTE-IUL/CIES-IUL, Portugal)

Inclusion or Exclusion? an Intersectionality Approach on the Integration of Migrant Descendants in Portugal

Portugal has become a society in which 'super-diversity' has become extremely pronounced in certain geographical landscapes. Sintra (Lisbon Metropolitan Area), one of the largest municipalities in which migrant communities live, illustrates well how conviviality exists among distinct ethnic groups. This paper aims to analyze the non-adaptation of migrant descendants living in Sintra by using an intersectionality approach in order to understand how some categories like gender, social class, ethnicity and migration status influence this process.

Data is drawn from 45 in-depth interviews conducted to migrants' descendants of some of the most representative migrant communities in this municipality (Africans, Brazilians, Romanians and Chinese). Results obtained exhibit differences on the non-adaptation pattern of each national group, particularly when considering their (non)inclusion in areas like school, work, or political participation. However, in specific domains like culture or art expression, these migrant descendants present more satisfactory patterns of social inclusion in society. These results indicate that (non)adaptation processes in migration involve a complex scenario, in which some areas are a source of privileged inclusion, while in others migrant descendants continuously suffer processes of social exclusion.

RC44-550.3

GASSEAU, GEMMA* (Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)

Re-Municipalisation of Urban Water Services between Resistance and Re-Appropriation: Some Reflections on Naples, Italy

Re-municipalisation of urban water services has in the past years gained increasing academic and policy attention, as an alternative to the ongoing privatisation of the last thirty years. The literature thus far has focused on counting the cases of re-municipalisation worldwide and evaluating whether it is a trend or not, however little attention has been posed to in-depth investigation of particular cases. I aim at filling this gap by examining the re-municipalisation of water services in Naples, Italy. Social movement studies list Naples' re-municipalisation among the successful outcomes of the Italian mobilisation for public water, while economic and legal studies evaluate its technical consequences. In looking at the such consequences, I instead take a sociological approach, centered around the concepts of environmental justice and social reproduction, examining the transition in the mode of governance and to what extent the claims of the water movement translated into the institution. In doing so, I will touch upon temporalities of collective action and institutionalisation processes of social movements. The methods used are qualitative, focusing on interviews with local policy makers and activists, accompanied by content analysis on the documents produced by such actors.

RC23-272.2

GAVRILINA, ELENA* (, Russia)
KAZAKOVA, ALEKSANDRA (Gubkin Russian State University of Oil and Gas, Bauman Moscow State Technical University, Russia)

Technology Assessment As a Practice of Consensus Building in Scientific and Technological Development

Technology has often been opposed to man and nature, acting as a medium between them. However, both technology and nature are the habitat, constructed as realization of collective human fantasies of power and control. Technology, in its turn, influences and designs human activity, embedding a person into complex assemblages of various human and non-human actors. Thus, the human agency in modern complex and often opaque socio-technical systems becomes both theoretical and practical problem, surrounded by the emotionally charged visions, ranging from alarmism to the optimistic beliefs in "inevitable progress" and "human upgrade".

Basing on the concrete examples of projects from still short, but already rich history of TA, we are trying to grasp the process of emerging, constructing, cultivating or appointing of the agency in technological development.

The notion of consensus, which has been largely discussed and criticized in sociological theory, thus can be reconceptualized through reflection of TA practices: from parliamentary to participatory, different models of TA can be regarded as consensus in-the-making, or as concensualizing process. This requires, however, transcending the expectocratic mindset in social science as well as in engineering.

RC34-444.4

GAVRILYUK, TATIANA* (Tyumen State Oil and Gas University, Russia)

Masculinity and Gender Order in the Narratives of Russian Working-Class Youth

The study aimed to research the means and patterns of masculinity constructing in the working-class culture of modern Russia. Both the practices of producing its multiple forms in daily interaction and the stable structures of social inequality, which consolidate gender order at the institutional level, have been considered. An empirical study of young representatives of the new working class helped determine the common structures of gender order: standard male social roles, stereotypical everyday fulfilment of male gender roles, gender restrictions and privileges. The empirical base of the research is represented by the mass survey of 1534 respondents and the biographical interviews of 31 informants living in the Ural Federal District of Russia, aged 16-30 and occupied in the field of industry, technical maintenance, and customer service. It was found that conservatism and patriarchal family values, which are attributed to the working class in mass culture, while remaining the dominant reference model, nevertheless do not find unequivocal support from the absolute majority of the young people surveyed and have little to do with the real situation in workers families. In view of the extremely low income, the classical patriarchal model of the family is rather an idealistic construction, in Russian realities accessible only to the middle class representatives. Wages in the service sector, where the majority of employees are women, are still much lower than in industry, mining and construction. Consequently, the remaining structural disproportion between sectors of the economy in the level of remuneration and the gender composition of workers determines translation and reproduction of the male breadwinner pattern that has power in the family on the basis of control over economic resources. This report is supported by the Russian Science Foundation grant № "17-78-20062 Life strategies of young people of the new working class in modern Russia".

RC14-170.3

GAVRILYUK, TATIANA* (Tyumen State Oil and Gas University, Russia)

New Working Class Youth in Russia: Media Representation and the Constructs of Identity

The subject domain of the study is the analysis of the new working-class youth representation in contemporary Russian media space, the creation and translation of class normative patterns and stereotypes, their consistency with the shaping of individual identity and how these are being constructed and legitimized. The notion of the "new working class" and the criteria for its definition have been proposed and substantiated. The research explores the interrelationship between the official representation of working-class youth and the discursive practices of self-positioning and self-perception of working-class young people. The empirical basis of the research is the textual transcripts of the key communicative events marking the working class as a political subject; the array of the most cited newspapers for a wide audience; in-depth biographical interviews with 31 informants; the content of the thematic groups in social media. Two main analytical methods have been applied to the data: a reflexive phenomenological analysis of the biographical narratives and social media data as well as critical discourse analysis of the official media data. It has been established that the forgotten concept of a "working class" was re-assembled as one of the means of ruling class positioning in the 2011-2012 electoral cycle. Official newspapers give a distorted picture of labour relations and living realities of the group under study fulfilling a governmental task to make working-class occupations more attractive for youth due to the lack of blue-collar workers in Russia. The analysis has shown the controversial professional and class identity of working-class young people. Being ready for the challenges of the new era of employment, they demonstrate a lack of desire to consolidate actions in defending their interests. This report is supported by the Russian Science Foundation grant № "17-78-20062 Life strategies of young people of the new working class in modern Russia".

RC11-133.2

GAWRON, GRZEGORZ* (University of Silesia in Katowice, Poland)

The Co-Production of Public Services in a Life-Course Perspective.

The speech will present the concept of co-production in the context of the population aging process. This concept is understood as the conscious and deliberate participation of citizens (customers, recipients, beneficiaries) or civil society organizations in the organization and delivery of public services. Although this concept was developed in the 1970s, it is again seen as a potential new path for the development of public services. Co-production may be particular importance in the participation and activation of seniors as a growing social group but mainly as the way of using seniors resources, which they colected and gain during all life. In the

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empirical part, the author presents the results of his research conducted among Polish seniors participating in the government program ("Senior +") creating local public services for the elderly.

RC19-231.1

GAWRON, GRZEGORZ* (University of Silesia in Katowice, Poland)

The Seniors Co-Production. Selected Cases of Local Initiatives in Low and Middle Income Countries.

The speech will present the assumptions of the co-production concept. Although it was developed in the 1970s, it is now beginning recover. This concept is generally understood as the conscious and intentional participation of citizens (clients, recipients, beneficiaries) or civil society organizations in the organization and delivery of public services. In this speech, co-production will be presented in the context of global aging as a process that determines significant changes in the demographics of many modern societies. The basis for the empirical investigation will be research carried out by one of the World Health Organization (WHO) agencies - the WHO Center for Health Development in Kobe. They included the analysis of case studies of social support of seniors in local environments of low- and middle-income countries (Poland, India, South Africa, Thailand, Vietnam, Uganda, China, Russia, Ukraine, Chile, Sri Lanka, Serbia, Lebanon, Iran). The key criterion for the selection of the analyzed projects was the direct involvement of institutional and non-institutional representatives of local communities in the implementation of projects whose main goal was to support and activate the elderly. The author (was involved in research in Poland and Ukraine) will attempt to demonstrate the potential of senior co-production of individual initiatives that were implemented in various parts of the world.

RC12-155.3

GAWSKI, MÁRTIN* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

An Evidence-Based Code? Measuring the Impact of Empirical Socio-Legal Research on the Legislative Process of the 2015 Brazilian Code of Civil Procedure

The draft explanatory memorandum of the 2015 Brazilian Code of Civil Procedure (CPC) stated that norms of substantive law turn into "pure illusion", without the guarantee of its realization, in the "empirical world", through norms of procedural law. This study seeks to answer whether, to achieve that implied purpose of an improved connection between procedural norms and reality, the respective legislators considered empirical socio-legal research — beyond legal dogmatics exclusively — when drafting the CPC/2015. The evidence comes from analysis of legislative documents and perceptions of social actors with relevant roles in the mentioned legislative process. The theoretical framework combines Thomas Kuhn's theory of paradigms and Pierre Bourdieu's theory of social fields. This study is positioned within a research project called "The Impacts of Sociology of Law in Brazil: Between the Academic Field and the Juridical Field". It also aims to contribute to a developing subfield (or subfields) of Sociology of Law named in various ways, such as Sociology of Administration of Justice, Sociology of Dispute Resolution and Sociology of Procedural Law.

RC28-349.3

GAYO, MODESTO* (Universidad Diego Portales, Chile)
MENDEZ, MARIA-LUISA* (Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

Fragmentación Cultural y Política De Las Clases Medias Altas y Elites En Chile: El Papel De Las Instituciones Educativas

Recientemente ha habido una crítica a la forma algo dicotómica de concebir las orientaciones políticas de los grupos más privilegiados, entre polos conservadores y liberales/progresistas apuntando hacia su fragmentación interna. Esto se ha explorado empíricamente en estudios seminales (Lamont, 1992; Savage et al, 1992) y más recientemente por investigaciones sobre percepciones de la pobreza y desigualdad (Reis and Moore, 2005), diferenciación ideológica (Atria et al, 2017; Hay and Muller, 2012), valoración de la democracia, tolerancia a la diversidad, visiones sobre el rol del Estado y las políticas públicas (Real-Dato, Lengyel and Göncz, 2012), orientación hacia la diversidad socioeconómica y étnica/racial (Moya, Pelfini y Novoa, 2018); demandas de democratización y mesocratización (Pelfini, 2014); percepciones sobre divisiones y roles de género (Madrid, 2017; Hjellbrekke and Korsnes, 2016); diversidad en creencias religiosas (Thumala, 2011; 2007).

Esta ponencia se propone exponer las dinámicas de fragmentación de este grupo, explorando cómo los procesos de reproducción de la posición de clase y la diferenciación política y cultural se entrelazan en la vida cotidiana y dan lugar a fracciones diferenciadas que cohabitan, pero también se encuentran en tensión al interior de este segmento social. En esta ponencia nos proponemos contribuir a la caracterización de la fragmentación política y valórica de la clase media alta y alta respecto de procesos relativos al posicionamiento estratégico de las instituciones escolares y universitarias en la producción de las fracciones más elevadas de la clase media alta santiaguina, lo que se hace en gran medida a partir del estudio sistemático de sus repertorios político-culturales. Para ello, combinamos patrones de encuesta, donde se ubican con claridad las instituciones educativas en un espacio producto de un análisis de correspondencias múltiples, junto a información proveniente de entrevistas realizadas a unas 50 mujeres de la clase media alta y elite en Santiago.

RC24-295.1

GEERTS, ROBBE* (University of Antwerp,)
VANDERMOERE, FREDERIC (University of Antwerp, Belgium)
JOOS, PIETER (University of Antwerp, Belgium)
VAN WINCKEL, TIM (University of Antwerp, Belgium)
HALET, DIRK (Flanders Knowledge Center Water, Belgium)
BLUST, RONNY (University of Antwerp, Belgium)
VLAEMINCK, SIEGFRIED (University of Antwerp, Belgium)

Agency and Structure in Water-Type Consumption: A Comprehensive Study of Bottled Water and Tap Water Consumption in Flanders, Belgium

Considering the negative environmental impact of the production and consumption of bottled water, this study provides a comprehensive analysis of the major factors associated with its consumption. Understanding the behavioural aspects associated with water consumption is critical for the management of water demands and supplies. Using survey data (N=2309), we first compare bottled water drinkers to tap water drinkers through bivariate correlation analysis. Subsequently, we construct a path model in order to further investigate the factors associated with water-type consumption. Whereas previous product-oriented approaches have led to 'agency explanations' (including health and safety concerns about water sources, taste preferences, environmental and price considerations), we aim to provide a more contextualised approach by including socio-contextual explanations. On the one hand, we consider the socio-demographic characteristics associated with water-type consumption. On the other hand, we consider the broader societal structure: the technical structure (i.e. access to drinkable water) and the social structure (i.e. social norms). Results show that the consumption of bottled water is most common among older people, men and the lower educated. In addition, bottled water consumers perceive tap water as less healthy and safe. They also consider the taste of bottled water superior. In contrast, environmental and price considerations are most common among tap water consumers. Lastly, our results indicate the importance of structural factors. Access to drinkable tap water is an important prerequisite for its consumption. Furthermore, we found that social norms promote the consumption of bottled water, particularly on special occasions. We conclude that research on water-type consumption benefits from a comprehensive approach, taking into account the product, actor and broader structure. Moreover, we suggest approaching water-type consumption as a social practice embedded in both individual lifestyle choices and the structure wherein choices are made. The paper ends with specific recommendations for future research and policy.

RC09-117.4

GENYS, DAINIUS* (Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania)

Rethinking Po-Soviet Democracy: Technocratic Influx in Civic Domain

The paper aims to discuss the specific impact of Soviet and post-Soviet modernization on the individual and society - by deconstructing the consequences of psychological modernization for the individual and society. The attention is drawn to the asymmetry of power between technological rationality and its practical manifestation in the context of a pandemic: instead of increasing human means (attentiveness, understanding, empathy, etc.) to solve the problem, we rely almost entirely on technocratically streamlined regulation of public life, which calls into question not only democratic values   (freedom, participation, equality) but also democracy itself. The first part of the paper discusses the dialectical nature of modernization and the psychological consequences for society; the second focuses on the aspects of Soviet modernization that have strengthened the belief in progress and technological thinking, as well as possible forms of public behavior. An overview of the dialectical development of modernization shows its multiple consequences for human psychology and values. The outright acceptance or rejection of the essential imperatives of modernity, its critical reflection and adaptation to personal experience, eventually manifests itself in different personality types, which could be named as modernist, underground and postmodernist. We are witnessing the practice of extremely rapid growth of the technological axis

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

and declining confidence in people's social skills. This trend is even more painful in the post-Soviet space, where not only low level of social capital and empathy prevail, but the power of government is growing in relation to civil society.

RC47-JS-85.5

GEORGI, RICHARD* (University of Gothenburg, Sweden)

Peace That Antagonizes: Reading Peace As Hegemonic Crisis in Post-Accord Colombia

On the 24th of November 2016 the Colombian government and the insurgent group FARC-EP signed what has been arguably the most comprehensive peace accord in human history. While the demobilization of the FARC-EP represents a major step towards peace, the implementation process so far has failed to meet the promises of substantial social transformation. In fact, post-accord Colombia also experiences an increase in levels of targeted political violence against human rights defenders, putting the life of those fighting for the accords at high risk.

I argue in this paper that this surge of political violence must be understood in the context of the politicization of the peace envisioned in the accords. That is to say, the peace accords represent a dislocation of Colombia's socio-political conflict order that gave rise to a hegemonic crisis in the post-accord phase, which as an interregnum stage represents a political battlefield on Colombia's social order in-between conflict and peace. I mainly build my argument on forty in-depth interviews with Colombian human rights defenders during six month of field work in 2018 and 2019, foregrounding the perspective of activists from very different organizational backgrounds, sectors, and regional focuses. Adopting a post-foundational, discursive pair of analytical lenses, I identify in particular three interrelated aspects in their narratives: The construction of the identity as 'human rights defender' as political, popular identity; the peace process as a 'political moment' that ruptures socio-political structures of violence; political violence in the post-accord stage as the result of political antagonization of Colombian peace in the implementation process. Here, human rights defenders as a constructed identity in defense of peace with social justice face fierce opposition from what they perceive as the political elites that benefited from violence over defining peace and the roads towards achieving it.

TG03-733.1

GEORGI, RICHARD* (University of Gothenburg, Sweden)

Peace through the Prism of Human Rights Activism: A Discourse Network Analysis of Human Rights Interventions on the Colombian Peace Process.

On the 24th of November 2016 the Colombian government and the insurgent group FARC-EP signed what has been arguably the most comprehensive peace accord in human history. The peace process, however, that started in 2012, led up to the agreement, and finds itself now in a precarious implementation stage has been enormously politicized around the issue of 'what kind of peace' shall guide Colombia's future. In this regard, human rights activist groups around the country have mobilized in pushing forward their demands of a peace with social justice to shape a transformative vision of post-conflict Colombia.

In this paper, I conduct a discursive network analysis to map out different understandings of peace and concomitant social demands brought forward by different Colombian human rights activist groups. Applying discourse network analysis I build on descriptive methods of Social Network Analysis to illustrate how peace is articulated in a database of app. 1,000 documents issued by very diverse human rights activist organizations between 2012 and the election of Ivan Duque in 2018. By this, I seek to illustrate the diversities and commonalities in the human rights activist scene with regards to their vision of peace. Moreover, I seek to point out the role of constructing common antagonisms in what could be described as a common counter-hegemonic discursive block on peace through the prism of human rights activism. This helps us not only to shed light on ongoing discursive coalitions and rifts in Colombian activist discourse on peace, but also to better understand the different forms peace and human rights can be articulated with each other.

RC25-305.4

GEORGIEVA-STANKOVA, NADEZHDA* (, Bulgaria)

The Forgotten Holocaust -

the Struggle for Recognition of the Porrajmos and Its Contemporary Re-Contextualisation

The Holocaust, one of the most tragic events revealing the other face of the modern civilisation (Bauman 1992: 7), continues to provoke various debates and new interpretations. In recent years, we have witnessed a new phenomenon related to a reconsideration of World War II experience - the pluralisation of the concept. Today, the Holocaust discourse of the Jewish people (called the Shoah)

is joined by the tragic fate of other victims of the Nazi regime, such as the Roma (suffering during the Porrajmos), in the context of growing anti-Roma sentiments, racism and xenophobia. The article presents the existing debates on the "uniqueness" of the Holocaust and its contemporary re-contextualisation in the struggle for recognition led by the international Romani Movement, interpreted as part of a politics of belonging (Anthias 2016; Yuval Davis, 2011). Discourse historical analysis is applied to analyse various attempts at inclusion and exclusion of the Roma as victims of the Holocaust in political and academic discourse. The role of the Porrajmos in building an aspired identity (Erikson 1968) is studied in the process of politicising Romani ethnogenesis and constructing a historical narrative, understood as identity politics, seeking a new kind of recognition, as well as redistribution of resources (Fraser 2003), bearing important symbolic and political significance in the struggle against growing exclusivist rhetoric and violence against the Roma on the European continent.

RC32-402.1

GERASYMENKO, GANNA* (Institute for Demography and Social Studies, NAS of Ukraine, Ukraine)

Gender-Specific Forms of Corruption

Corruption continues to be the main obstacle to development, which in turn reduces the efficiency of resource use, slows down economic growth and sets the stage for human rights violations. Although corruption has a negative impact on the population as a whole, empirical evidence suggests that men and women perceive its manifestations and outcomes differently. Similarly, they encounter different forms of corruption and demonstrate different attitudes towards combating corruption. At the global level, the importance of the simultaneous promotion of gender equality, empowerment of women, and implementation of anti-corruption programs as mutually reinforcing development strategies is recognized.

Corruption can have different impacts on the lives of women and men, thereby reinforcing gender inequalities in access to power, resources and opportunities. Multiple evidence demonstrate that women tend to be more vulnerable to the negative effects of corruption; there are also specific gender-based forms of corruption. Sexual favors demanded from women or girls in exchange for services or some preferences when providing services may become an informal "currency" of bribery. Most often, such cases go unreported, since victims feel scared, ashamed or expect victim-blaming attitudes. As a result of community-based attitudes and stigmatization of victims of violence, women also do not seek help, expecting public condemnation or accusations of their own provocative behavior. Due to women's reluctance in seeking help, the collection and monitoring of data on such abuses remains a challenge and the evidence base constitutes of case reports.

The proposed paper addresses the issues of gender-based forms of corruption, including sextortion and sexual harassment, gender-based violence and survival sex in the conflict setting, trafficking in human beings and sexual exploitation. The empirical database of the paper will be provided by targeted surveys, situational analysis and case studies conducted in Ukraine in 2016-2019.

RC18-217.1

GERBAUDO, PAOLO* (King's College London, United Kingdom)

Digital Parties As Movement Parties: The New Organisational Template of the 5 Star Movement and Podemos

In recent years a new generation of political parties has emerged, ranging from the 5 Star Movement in Italy to Podemos in Spain and France Insoumise in France. Despite their ideological differences these formations have been described as representatives of an emerging party type: the digital party (Gerbaudo, 2019). This conceptualisation highlights the way in which these parties have adopted digital platforms of communication in a way that resembles the operations of social media sites and their extraction of value out of users interactions. In this paper, my attention focuses on the comparison between digital parties and cartel parties. The cartel party is a party-type discussed by Katz and Mair in the 1990s (1994) and which has been used to capture the transformation of many political parties in recent years. My argument is that, at first sight, the digital party appears as an extreme version of the cartel party as seen in the way in which it adopts plebiscitarian tendencies that are a clear symptom of "cartelisation". This is aided, in the case of digital parties, by the way in which they use digital technology as a means of disintermediation involving members in a number of consultations and decisions. This change however is not just a matter of degree, namely purely an intensification of the plebiscitarian tendencies of cartel parties, rather it is also a difference in kind. It will be argued that digital parties introduce forms of organisation and leadership that are quite different from the ones that are usually associated with cartel parties. In particular we see a return of forms of charismatic leadership, which I characterise as "hyperleadership", that go hand in hand with the promise of a participatory democracy involving members in a number of key decisions about party strategy.

RC48-JS-23.3

GERBAUDO, PAOLO* (King's College London, United Kingdom)

The Crowd and the Logic of Action of Contemporary Movements

One of the most surprising interesting trends in commentary on present protest movements is the debate about the return of crowds . This notion has been associated with many protest movements such as the French Yellow Vests, the Spanish Indignados, and the Hong Kong pro-democracy protests, that are usually taken as incarnarting a different protest logic from the one he anti-globalisation cycle. Besides their adoption of a rhetoric of "the people", what marks them out from previous social movements is a shift in organisational logic. These movements project a "crowd logic" in the way in which they seem to involve a moment of amassing and indistinction. They typically adopt tactics in which people gather in large numbers in routine occasions, either in the same space, or in the occasion of repeated events, as the Acts of the Gilets Jaunes. I will argue that these tactics are not merely picked for the purpose of organisational efficiency. They also communicate the values and meanings of these movements. They bespeak the way in which these movements are expression of highly atomised societies in which traditional forms of class organisation, such as trade unions, pressure groups and traditional parties, are uncapable of mediating between the individual and the state. In this context, the crowd acts as a moment of public representation of grievances that are piling up yet they cannot be structured and focused in a strategic way. The prominence of the crowd is in this sense the manifestation of a demand for new forms of collectivity and community, that remain at a gelatinous level, failing to crystallise into more longstanding structures. This situation, it will be argued, condenses well the political dilemmas, of our society at a time at which polarisations are returning but are yet to find a stable form.

RC38-476.1

GERSON, JUDITH* (Rutgers University, USA)

German Jewish Refugee Remember and Forget: Fractured Stories of Flight from

the Nazi Regime

This paper is based on 62 unpublished, archived memoirs written by German Jewish refugees who fled their homes between January 30, 1933, when Hitler rose to power and October 23, 1941, when Jewish emigration from the Reich became illegal. Although many of these memoirists migrated more than once, this paper focuses on refugees who eventually resettled in the United States before the end of the war in Europe in May 1945. Thus this group is distinct from those typically known as displaced persons. They differ among themselves and occasionally are uncertain as to whether they are actual survivors or not. Indeed some would prefer we think of them as immigrants rather than refugees, a vexed question that opens this paper. Who writes these memoirs, when do they write, and who is their intended audience? I read these refugee accounts using two methods. First, I compare the memoirs to each other and seek to discern dominant patterns. How do memoirists describe their decisions to leave, what were their preparations, and what were the opportunities and constraints they faced? Here modal patterns matter but so do significant variations. Second, I compare these memoirs to the recorded historiography of the period, which enables me to begin to document absences in the memoirs. While these omissions or silences may or may not be deliberate or conscious, they point to patterns of forgetting. Using the evidence presented as a case study of biographical writing about a catastrophic past, the paper concludes with attention to ongoing questions of forced migration and human agency in the aftermath of a crisis.

RC33-420.3

GETOVA, ANTOANETA* (Sofia University, Bulgaria)
BORISOV, JULIAN (Data Science Society, Bulgaria)

On Media Representation of Sociology:

A Case Study of the Bulgarian Digital Media

The question "What is sociology?" has been asked around since the time Auguste Comte introduced the term in the 19th century. Since then, many sociological paradigms aim to answer the question using different perspectives. However, the term definition within the academic field does not necessarily correspond to what is recognized as sociology out of the academic halls and research centers. We are looking for an answer to what is popularly considered as sociology, and in particular, how sociology is represented in the media. The mass-media influence on the public opinion is well known and researched, so the way sociology is presented in the media is a key to understanding the popular comprehension of sociology, and respectively whether the academic definition of sociology matches the popular one. The research is focused on publications on the most popular Bulgarian media sites for the period of 5 years. These sites also include web pages of TV and broadcasting media so practically most mass-media channels will be covered in the analysis. We will discover what the most popular associations (themes, persons, events) are in relation to sociology and its word family, and thus, we will try to identify what usually represents sociology in the media.

Another purpose of the paper is to prove that the methodology, along with its technical execution, can be applied in another thematic fields by automating as many parts of the process as possible, using free data mining tools and algorithms, e.g. for topic extraction, association rules, data structuring and processing and others.

RC24-283.2

GHAFFARY, GHOLAMREZA* (University of Tehran, Iran)
JAVADI YEGANEH, MOHAMMAD REZA (the University of Tehran, Iran)
FAGHIH KHORASANI, ABBAS (University of Tehran, Iran)

Analysis of Heterogeneity between Cognitive Environmental Social Capital and Environment Protection Practice in Iran

Experiences indicate that human interventional modern entrance to the nature, despite its positive outcomes, has also been accompanied by many costs and damages. Today, preserving the nature and also promoting sustainable living environment has become a fundamental issue on the agenda of all scientific and policy making areas in developed as well as developing societies. Achieving a comprehensive apprehension of the relationship between nature and human, we have defined environmental social capital in addition to other forms of human capital (e.g. cultural capital, economic capital, physical capital, etc.) which is simultaneously an indicator of the existence of sustainable social development and, like other capitals, can serve as a source for social development. Environmental social capital has 2 dimensions; subjective and practical. The cognitive aspect of this form of capital appears in citizens' mentality and perceptions about environment while the practical aspect is relating to the way of their actions toward the nature. These dimensions are linked together. It seems that possessing the more cognitive environmental social capital, the more environment protection will be practiced but as a matter of fact, according to the results of our secondary analysis of related national surveys in Iran, There is a deep gap between aforementioned two dimensions of environmental social capital among Iranian individuals. Therefore, when citizens profoundly concern about the environmental issues –indicating their high rate of cognitive dimension- they don't act in a way to protect the environment and heal the crisis. Through a systematic review of theoretical debates, this article aims to explain the structural reasons of this phenomenon including the priority of economic growth over environmental protection, societal system of asymmetric norms, domination of particularism over universalism, lack of ethical responsibility, social trap, short-term rationality, socio-economic inequalities and eventually Free-rider problem.

RC40-507.5

GHARIOS, CYNTHIA* (Leipzig university, Germany)

Cultivating Technology: Dreams and Practice of Agrarian Futures in the United Arab Emirates

In recent years, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has embarked on a very ambitious quest to become the most food-secure country in the world by 2051 (based on the Global Food Security Index), while at the same time becoming a hub for agricultural innovation. In this relatively small yet oil-rich Middle Eastern nation with a challenging environment, the government and the Ministry of State for Food and Water Security are devoting considerable efforts to enhance local food production using technological innovations. In parallel, private sector-funded controlled-environment agriculture (CEA) projects using hydroponics, aquaponics, or aeroponics techniques are developing at a very rapid pace. Tellingly, the Minister of State for Food and Water Security declared in an interview in 2018: "We are trying to create the equivalent of Silicon Valley – but with food" ("UAE Minister Talks Plans to Build a 'Silicon Valley' of Food Technology", 2018). This represents the ambitions of the UAE's government to transform the desert into a green tech oasis. While visions of agrarian futures (and their technological ramifications) have dominated the agri-food sector in the UAE for decades, little is known so far about the imaginaries and practices of agriculture technologies there. In this paper, I explore the development of agriculture technologies from an abstract vision, a dream of agrarian possibility at the governmental level, to actual practices at the farm level. Combining a socio-technical imaginary approach with qualitative empirical research in the UAE, I seek to unpack the extent to which digital and "smart" technologies are actively restructuring the agri-food sector in the UAE, and the way they accentuate the role of capital, resources, and a nuanced reading of food security.

RC12-150.5

GHIDONI, ELENA* (Universidad de Deusto,)

Not a Harmless Categorization. Stereotyping As Means of Subordination in Judicial Reasoning through the Lens of Intersectionality

Stereotypes have been recognized as forms of discrimination in international human rights law and have gained attention quite recently in European legal doctrine. Legal scholars described how stereotypes lurk into the legal domain, not only through normative production but also judicial interpretation and law enforcement in ways that make them difficult to detect and therefore to question, especially since they are products of dominant social and cultural views. Further research has also theorized stereotypes as particular forms of generalization and categorization. However, since general rules and categories are embedded into legal systems as such, more accurate analyses are needed to distinguish between generalizations that serve legitimate ends and stereotypes that entrench inequalities.

Acknowledging that categories and generalizations cannot be eliminated as such, this paper narrows down the attention on stereotypes as both products and means of perpetuation of systems of oppression. In order to do so, it adopts structural intersectionality as an analytical tool that center the attention on power hierarchies and social groups. Intersectionality also allows an understanding of stereotyping as a complex mechanism that can adapt and modify according to the intersections.

Through some examples from the ECtHR case law at the intersection of racism and patriarchy, the paper will first expose how stereotypical constructions influence judicial reasoning, in particular the fact-finding process and the evaluation of evidence in ways that hinder the ability of the individual applicant to access legal remedy. Subsequently, in light of this analysis, the paper will attempt to unravel the distinction between stereotyping and other forms of generalizations, providing elements for a more precise definition of the former.

RC22-260.3

GHOSH, SUCHANDRA* (Jhargram Raj College Girls' Wing affiliated to Vidyasagar University, West Bengal, India)

CHAKRABARTI, ANINDITA (Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, India)

Religion-Based 'Personal' Law, Legal Pluralism and Secularity: A Field-View of Adjudication of Muslim Personal Law in India

In India, the phenomenon of 'legal pluralism' is conditioned and facilitated by the commitment of the democratic state to religious freedom and socio-cultural diversity. Articles 25 to 29 of the Indian Constitution confer and safeguard this freedom to its citizens. Although community-based adjudicating institutions such as the Dar-ul Qazas function within this constitutional framework, every citizen also has the right to approach a civil court as and when they deem necessary. As a result, the disputes that fall within the ambit of personal law can be dealt with both religious and secular courts. So far, the discourse on Islam, personal law, and the secular state have revolved around the question of a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) and gender justice, leaving out the sociological investigations on how disputes involving the issues of kinship and inheritance are resolved among different religious communities. Using a sociological lens, the present study shifts the focus of the personal law debate from codification and reform to the social matrix of the law and praxis of conflict resolution. Drawing on a long-standing history of legislation and reform of the Muslim personal law and an ethnography of cases from the religious forum of dispute resolution, the study offers a 'field-view' of dispute resolution and legal pluralism. The findings from the Dar-ul-Qazas were corroborated by observations and cases from civil/family courts to understand the collocation between the multiple forums. Thereby, the research comments on the complex negotiations between the religious and the secular in the context of post-colonial nation states.

RC57-690.2

GHOSH, SUDIP* (Pennsylvania State University, USA)

HOOPER, SIMON (Pennsylvania State University, USA)

Expressing Research Equity Using Pictures: Peronas, Social Groups and Environments in Schools with Diverse Abilities

AvenuePM is a web-progress monitoring tool that teachers use to collect assessment data, along with other evidence in the classroom and other learning environments to inform their decisions. To evaluate the effectiveness of the AvePM program, the research team is collaborating with schools in diverse settings where students of all abilities participate.

Originally, the community was centered around the needs and goals of the Deaf or Hard of Hearing (DHH) community. A central question remains: how is a student perceived in a school or a learning environment and if they have any control of how they affect their own learning outcomes?

To ensure that the research team keeps the interests of students at the center of all decisions and priorities, we do field research and involve them in various research and design activities. However, many decisions and research happen far away from schools and students. It is imperative that feedback from students and school community members are considered at different times. Research teams need to be cognizant of the impact of their decisions and to ensure that they actively include the larger community.

One of the techniques we use is visual storytelling by including photographs of different community members. This allow researchers to consider their feedback and viewpoints and allows them a different lens for asking questions and incorporating feedback. We find, similar to role-playing, it offers research teams to be more considerate of members who may not always be present. This also encourages the researchers to include emotional and sociotechnical considerations that may not be always part of remote analytical methods in research and design.

This paper will present the emotional and cultural aspects of including photographs in the research and design process. Examples will shared on participating people, social groups and environments in schools with diverse abilities.

RC23-275.2

GHOSH, SUDIP* (Pennsylvania State University, USA)

HOOPER, SIMON (Pennsylvania State University, USA)

ROSE, SUE (University of Minnesota, USA)

SPERLING, RAYNE (Pennsylvania State University, USA)

Universal Design for Learning Consideration: Design of Progress Monitoring Software for Students Who Are Deaf or Hard of Hearing

AvenuePM is a web-based progress monitoring tool that allows teachers to track progress in reading and writing. The software was primarily designed for students who communicate using the American Sign Language (ASL) or spoken English. It is currently being used in multiple schools that have students who may be Deaf or Hard of Hearing (DHH). These schools are often diverse in the abilities of students and the software can be used by students of all abilities.

The software uses principles of Curriculum Based Measurement (CBM) to create assessments that are easy to administer, take only a few minutes, valid, and reliable (Deno, 2003). Teachers and students can track progress against learning goals on a weekly or monthly basis, including for tracking Individualized Education Plans (IEPs).

American Sign Language and students of different abilities in different schools results in considerations and priorities that are often not part of technology considerations. Basic usability considerations and keeping it simple for everyone are important considerations for selecting and implementing technology in schools. To address the considerations of teachers and students with diverse abilities, principles of Universal Design for Learning (UDL) are being used so that everyone can access and use it regardless of language status or ability. In UDL, barriers and disabilities are considered as a characteristic of the learning environment and not of the learner; learning environments are designed by considering the widest possible needs and preferences of learners by designing student-centered learning environments, tools and curriculum materials.

We find that following such an approach results in better technology that is simpler for all. This paper shares design considerations and principles that focuses on students who are DHH but shows how it benefits everyone by creating better tools.

RC10-120.4

GIAMPIETRO, LETIZIA (INVALSI (National Institute for the Evaluation of Educational Instruction and Training), Italy)

LITTERI, ANGELA* (Invalsi, Italy)

BIANCO, PAOLA (Invalsi, Italy)

POLIANDRI, DONATELLA (INVALSI (Italian National Institute of Educational Evaluation), Italy)

The School Community: An Opportunity for School Improvement

The local level of a school, the school community (Gsp, 2017), represents a key element, since the school shares with the community the social value of the education action, encouraging the development of a community that it's supportive and involved in school improvement *(Dewey, 2004)*. The development of an advanced education system, equitable, sustainable and inclusive, should engage all the resources of the specific school community, families, public institutions, associations, municipalities, non-profit institution etc. (UN, 2018). The school capacity in collaborating and activating synergies with subjects of its own context

represents an important indicator of the school autonomy (Mujis et. al., 2011). It is also an indicator of its capacity to improve: structural weaknesses of complex organizations such as schools could be transform in a collective force and a truly significant institutional presence (Muijs et. al., 2010; Catts & Ozga, 2005)

The contribution aims to illustrate the self-evaluation and external evaluation results of a sample of 375 schools on different aspects of the school networking. Since 2015 all Italian schools carry on a self-evaluation process and every year a sample of them receive an external evaluation visit, according to the same data driven quality framework (INVALSI, 2014; 2017b). The presentation will pursue the following objectives: to highlight the school networking; to verify if the results of the self-evaluation are valid in relation to an independent criterion, represented by the judgments attributed by the external evaluators; to verify if the collaborations with the various subjects of the territory represent a lever for the school improvement shared also by the external evaluators. First results of our study show a composite and differentiated Italian reality by geographical area and school level. The schools also do not consider the collaboration with families and other subjects as levers for school improvement.

RC15-JS-4.2

GIBIN, MARTA* (University of Bologna, Italy)

The Redistribution of Power between Patients and Healthcare Professionals in Patient Engagement Practices

The consequences of patient engagement practices in terms of power redistribution between patients/their families/caregivers on one side, and healthcare professionals on the other side, represent a critical point. Research shows that the process of patient engagement is positively correlated to higher compliance, costs cut, and increased patient satisfaction towards the care process, so it worth it to invest in the promotion of these practices, even more so in the case of chronic illnesses such as cancer. Through in-depth interviews with healthcare professionals (doctors, nurses, etc.) and members of voluntary organizations dedicated to the support of cancer patients, the aim of this research is to provide a focus on the level of dissemination of engagement practices in the Italian healthcare system, and in particular in the assistance provided to cancer patients. Engagement practices involve a process of power redistribution between healthcare professionals and patients; a change that has already started with the advent of technology, the increased health literacy of patients, and the primacy of patient's autonomy promoted by social movements. The study wants to understand how these practices are perceived by healthcare professionals and what impact they have on the organization of the healthcare system. What are the steps that healthcare professionals need to take to guarantee that patients, their families and their caregivers have the knowledge they need to make informed decisions? What are the challenges that healthcare professionals encounter if they try to engage patients in the care path? What is the new role of healthcare professionals in this context?

RC41-518.6

GIETEL-BASTEN, STUART* (The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong)

Adopting an Adaptation-Mitigation-Resilience Framework to Ageing

Population ageing is presented as one of the 'grand challenges' of the twenty-first century. Yet, policies designed to offset these challenges seem to be a jumbled, disjointed mix with no clear, overarching narrative. One of the successes of climate change science is the development of a clear, distinguishable framework to plan action: adaptation, mitigation, and resilience. This framework can be applied to designing better policy for ageing: *adapting* to support people in need today; *mitigating* future challenges by ensuring that people and institutions 'age better'; and developing economic and social *resilience* through both inter-generational solidarity and policy learning.

RC18-219.2

GIFALLI, SAMANTHA* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Between the Backlands and the City: An Analysis of the Political Relations Around the House.

This paper aims to understand how the relationship between the state and informal organizations occurs. For this, I want to observe how what we treat as informal or state boundaries are produced in relation to it.

This study is the result of field research in Colônia Juliano Moreira, a neighborhood located in Rio de Janeiro. This neighborhood was formed from the opening of a former Psychiatric Colony Hospital. Today it is a region dominated by the informal land, housing, and security market. This group is responsible for the informal allotment of the region, as well as having a close relationship with the government in the execution of public policies.

From the analysis of public policies that led to the process of opening the hospital, I could see that disputes over the property (be it land or home) are the main conflict that leads to the reconfiguration of powers in the region. In order to understand this situation, I intend to analyze the public policies of housing concession or regularization in the region. I delimited three processes: the regularization of houses of former hospital residents, the process of removing residents at risk or in areas of public interest, and the granting of housing through the "Minha Casa, Minha Vida" program.

My hypothesis is that in each situation of conflict generated, a cycle of hope, wait, and uncertainty opens that consolidates the political structure from a new arrangement. In this way, I intend to analyze how the ideal of "own house" consolidates a system of lasting relations between professional politicians and local leaders based on housing negotiations in the context of the transformation of the hospital into a neighborhood. Negotiations related to the desire for homeownership would thus be the central object that highlights the relationship between local politics and the state.

TG04-740.2

GIL, MAGDALENA* (P. Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

Narratives of Risk and Responsibility: The Case of the 2010 Chilean Earthquake

Under the modern framework of risk disasters are no longer seen as problems where people are the unintended victims of destructive forces beyond ordinary human control. Today, the problem is reshaped into one in which into one in social, economic and political conditions are responsible for society´s vulnerability to hazards, and where human actions and political decisions are crucial to mitigate impact. This has enormous political consequences for governments, since discussions of responsibility almost always follow catastrophic events. In this paper, I explore the case of the 2010 earthquake in central-south Chile that killed at least 525, affected 69% of Chile´s territory and more than 75% of its population, causing a total damage of $30 billion USD, equivalent to 18% of the country´s GDP. The event became a turning point for the Chilean state, not only because of the destruction but also because critical problems in terms of urban planning, technological failure, inadequate protocols and misinformed human decisions became evident. This led to a public discussion aim on attributing responsibility for the disaster, and eventually to a legal battle between the families of those who died in the tsunami and the state. Finally, the question about who is responsible for the catastrophe has not found one common answer in Chilean society. Overall, I argue that discussions about risk inextricable from discussions on responsibility.

RC55-JS-65.5

GIL, NATALIA* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

School Failure Index in the Measurement of Quality Education

The objective of this paper is to present the analysis of the relations established in Brazil between the indices of school failure and the measurement of the quality education. Thus, initially, I intend to present the criteria used in the production of school statistics from 1932 to 2018 in the country. Next, my intention is to focus on the discussions on the possibility of quantifying the quality of teaching. For this purpose, I have reviewed official documents and articles published in scientific journals since the 1930s. At this point, an important result of the research is the evidence that, in the first half of the 20th century, there was a naturalization of the students' poor school performance based on racial theories. Such theories had a wide circulation in Brazil until the 1940s. Nevertheless, in the 1950s and 1960s, such interpretations competed with the understanding that school failure would be a mechanism of selectivity and exclusion serving for the discrimination of specific social groups. In the most recent period, it is possible to observe the coexistence of both perspectives in the current Brazilian educational context. To illustrate this aspect, my analysis focuses on the Basic Education Development Index (IDEB) that, since 2007, quantifies the quality of the schools in Brazil. The IDEB calculation associates two educational indicators: the results of the Prova Brasil, which evaluates students' proficiency in Portuguese and mathematics, and the approval rate in each school. However, while in public policies a high approval rate is considered important, in schools the prevailing understanding is that failing many students would be indicative of the high quality of education.

RC30-364.1

GILLET, ANNE* (CNAM-LISE-CNRS, France)
TREMBLAY, DIANE-GABRIELLE* (Université TÉLUQ, Canada)

Work Intensification in an Extreme Context: Cabin Crew and Work-Life Issues

Work is more and more intense in many professional groups. We have studied the case of cabin crew in Canada, France and other European countries and observed how work in such a particularly intensive and extreme context, with very particular schedules and a lot of travel can have an impact on personal and family life, and pose huge challenges. Our presentation is based on the analysis of the 90 qualitative interviews as well as some results of an online questionnaire, some direct observations and analysis of legal documents. These working conditions have intensified, and the work is often done in difficult and even extreme contexts. We will present the work of the Cabin Crew and their safety / security activities. We put forward the idea that the Cabin Crew develops a specific "social and professional system of management of safety/security" / a social and professional system of "risk management", which is particularly active and indispensable in flight – but not only during a flight, also between flights. Several types of "resources" and professional logics (different factors) contribute to this system.

The organization of work requires the collective functioning of all the staff and allows the implementation of the necessary regulations and coordination to carry out the tasks, within the team of flight attendants and in connection with the cockpit, and with the ground crew. The cabin crew develops a set of individual and collective professional practices: relational attitudes with passengers and personal qualities, very strong observation skills, coordination, cooperation and solidarity between crew members and cabin crew management (cabin chiefs).

We look at how the intensification of this Cabin Crew work in such a difficult context has an impact on work-life interactions and challenges.

RC22-259.1

GIMENEZ BELIVEAU, VERONICA* (CONICET, Argentina)

Health and Healing Trajectories in Migrants: A Study of Catholic Exorcists and Their Therapeutic Groups in France

Health and religion are frequently interrelated, both in the approaches to the intervention of spirituality in healing processes and in the perspectives that study the motivations related to health in the adherence and frequentation of certain cults.

In the contemporary Western Christian field it has been possible to observe, for some decades, the growth of therapeutic-spiritual approaches often organized by exorcist priests to face certain non-specific discomforts at the intersection between the social, the psychological and the spiritual. The groups that deal with these sufferings put into practice a series of procedures that are situated at the intersection between biomedical therapeutic practices, psychoanalytic listening and spiritual care. In the Catholic field, we have seen these groups grow in various contexts: here we present the preliminary results of a study based on qualitative methodologies and conducted in the French context (in the cities of Paris, Vernon and Lyon) which prompted us to ask ourselves, from the analysis of spiritual care groups, about the relationships between health, healing and religion in migrant groups.

The diversity of problems raised by migrants did indeed attract our attention: in a research that did not initially take them as an object of study, migrants presented health/spiritual problems with unique characteristics, which showed their being between two worlds. Migration opens a space-time that is constructed between at least two loci. "Here" and "there", "native" and "current" places are at the same time urban, social and meaning spaces in which processes that dialogue among themselves and that often enter into conflict are experienced. In this presentation we will approach the processes of discomfort, health and healing, focusing on non-specific malaises that trigger consultations with support groups in the Catholic field, asking about the production of moralities that regulate the definition of disease and the processes of healing.

RC22-JS-62.3

GIMENEZ BELIVEAU, VERONICA* (CONICET, Argentina)
CARBONELLI, MARCOS ANDRÉS* (CEIL- CONICET, Argentina)

Social Movements, Activist Knowledge(s), Academic Knowledge(s). Circulations and Memories in Liberationist Catholicism in Argentina

The wide space of liberationist Catholicism resurfaces in post-dictatorship Argentina (1983), taking up the memories and knowledge(s) of both local and Latin American traditions of Liberation Theology. After the breakdown of the organizations perpetrated by the dictatorship, the groups and actors intended to rebuild a space in which they could both express a kind of Catholicism committed to the world of the poor and propose actions of resistance to neoliberalism and to the rise of the right wing forces. Catholic liberationist groups were assembled into organizations with different forms, articulated as a network: the memory of the victims gradually occupied a central place.

In this presentation we are keen to investigate the transmission of knowledge(s) and the circulation of people in the spaces of liberationist Catholicism starting from post-dictatorship.

How were activist knowledge(s) transmitted? What elements appeared during the period of activist effervescence of progressive governments in Latin America (2003-2015)? Who were the agents who transmitted this knowledge(s) and memories? What role did intellectuals play in this process? What changes does Francisco's pontificate introduce in this weave of actors and knowledge(s)? From an ethnographic work undertaken with diverse spaces of liberationist Catholicism (1999-2003 and 2014-2019), we intend to analyze the intersections between religious and political groups, the networks of exchange of knowledge(s) with scientific and intellectual environments, the international circulations of groups and agents.

RC08-94.2

GINNERSKOV, JOSEF* (Uppsala University, Sweden)

Outlining the Content of Assessed Sociological Knowledge – the Case of Swedish Sociology Dissertations, 1949-2019

What distinguishes sociological knowledge? When glancing through some of the articles branded as sociology during the last years, one quickly becomes overwhelmed by the content variation. Throughout the last century, sociologists have made numerous attempts to demarcate "what sociology is". The main issue with the lion's share of these accounts is, unfortunately, that the answer is given without any empirical investigations. In this presentation, I will demonstrate how a particular content of sociological knowledge has evolved throughout history, namely academic texts that have survived a sociology assessment. My chosen case is all dissertations put forward at Swedish sociology departments – making up a little over one thousand units – since it is one of the few instances where sociologists de facto grant a book the academic stamp of sociology. In the attempt to give a deep relational account of how this sociological content fluctuates over time-space, I try to not rely on ingrained explanations such as authors' intentions or trajectories, organizational structures of departments, or preferences of scientific communities. The dissertations are not treated as assumed successors – either of a department or a sub-field of sociology – but are conceptualized as individual moments where a multiplicity of heterogeneous elements becomes actualized. To depict the common forms and expressions embedded within the corpus, I work with both qualitative and quantitative methods at different levels. Examples are automated text analysis tools that provide common meanings from a corpus of full texts; interpreting the content of auto-presented descriptions found in abstracts and keywords; describing how quantifiable properties of the dissertations – e.g. language use and author gender – are arranged. The result is a dynamic set of illustrations that together show how a particular content of sociological knowledge is patterned.

WG08-725.6

GINSBURG, RUTHIE* (Beit Berl College, Israel)

What Love Got to Do with It: Netta Barzilai, Picture of Victory, Unfamiliar Body, and Spaces of Emotions in Israeli/Palestinian

In this presentation, through careful attention to the affordances of the picture of victory, I advance the discussion on images of bodies that present the interconnections linking emotions, body performativity and space. I draw on my research on the celebration of Netta Barzilai's Eurovision Song Contest victory held in the center of Tel Aviv, Israel, and on the lethal confrontations between Palestinian protestors and the Israeli army at the Gaza fence during May 2018. Using visual cultural analysis and emotion theory, I explore the picture of victory and the socio-political spatial performance of the unfamiliar bodies of Netta and of the Palestinians. Following Sara Ahmed's observations on emotion of love (Ahmed 2004), I show how the widespread embrace of Netta's unusual body by Israelis is linked to apathy toward the Palestinians' afflictions. Adding to this conviction, the article offers an inspection on the 'unfamiliarity' of Netta's body, which is centered on her fatness, and forming Palestinians and their bodies as alienated. As demonstrated on May 2018 Netta's body was awarded by the public as unusual, while Palestinians received estranging attitude, expressed by indifference to lethal violence they endured.

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

RC34-434.2

GINZEL, FLÁVIA* (, Brazil)

Notas Sobre La Subjetivación Política De Los Jóvenes Que Participarón En El Movimiento De Ocupación De Escuelas

Se pretende presentar los resultados preliminares de la investigación doctoral en curso sobre experiencias de participación politica y itinerarios juveniles. La investigación cualitativa ha empezado en 2018 y tiene como objetivo comprender las repercusiones de la experiencia de participación en los caminos de los jóvenes que participaron en las ocupaciones de las escuelas públicas que ocurrierón en 2015 y 2016, en São Paulo y el municipio de Sorocaba, en el interior de São Paulo. Situada en el campo de los estudios de la juventud en la interfaz con la acción colectiva, la investigación está vinculada a un amplio proyecto colectivo que tiene como foco principal la comprensión del proceso de formación política de los jóvenes que participaron en ocupaciones en varios estados brasileños, en escuelas y en las instituciones de educación superior. Desde la experiencia de ocupación de escuelas, surgió un proceso de subjetivación política. Así tenemos la intención de presentar y discutir los datos - obtenidos por entrevistas individuales - relacionadas con este proceso de subjetivación politica vivido por jóvenes de São Paulo y, por lo tanto, contribuir a la construcción de nuevos conocimientos académicos sobre la relación de los jóvenes brasileños con la vida colectiva, especialmente frente a un contexto político señalado por numerosas pérdidas de derechos, pero también por la resistencia.

RC05-JS-76.6

GIRAUT, CAMILLE* (Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Switzerland)

When Transnational Policies Meet Local Cultural Repertoires: How French Students Mobilize the Language of Diversity to Make Sense of Affirmative Action Policies

The transnationalization of affirmative action policies, occurring since the mid-1960s, involves the importation and the resignification of categories such as diversity to justify the local implementation of those policies.

In early 2000 in France, the school of Sciences Po Paris implemented a parallel entrance program for high school students of "priority education zone", promoting the dispositive through the label "The excellence in diversity". The institutionalization of diversity creates tension since it is closely associated with a multicultural model of identity based on the recognition of individual and group differences, while the French model is traditionally associated with universalism and "colorblindness".

On the one hand, this paper explores in what way beneficiaries of the dispositive at Sciences Po relate to the notion of diversity when they make sense of the policy, and how they mobilize the language of racial or ethno-cultural differences when they speak about diversity in a context where race is officially absent.

My preliminary results show that students mention diversity as an important dimension of the dispositive, but they perceive it as a polysemic category. Indeed, they either retranslate it in social terms or they understand it in culturalist and/or racial terms and use it to point out the consideration or valorization of one's (non-European) origins by Sciences Po.

On the other hand, the paper also explores in what way the institutionalization of diversity impacts the way students project, or experience, their integration at Sciences Po.

Regarding this dimension, my preliminary results show that, while beneficiaries of the dispositive see diversity as an important value, most of them are also critical of the different effects it can produce. For instance, some report being potentially the object of tokenism by student associations, while others feel that they should sometimes 'perform (their) difference' to meet the expectations of others.

RC14-173.2

GIRGIN, YASEMIN* (Bogazici University, Turkey)

Actors' Career Trajectories

Turkey is the second biggest TV serial exporter of the world. Television is the most fundamental source of earnings and recognition for the actors living in Turkey. Thereby, TV series form the most significant part of actors' career planning. Acting, by definition, refers to the art of playing different characters. The actors who manage to enrich the diversity of the characters they play are the ones who can achieve greater success in terms of entitlement and status. However, do actors get the chance to/or prefer to play great diversity of parts to reflect their acting capacity, talent and creativeness; or do they keep playing similar roles over and over again? And why do they do what they do? To answer these questions, I am interested in analyzing actors' patterns of permeability in terms of 'stickiness of the role'.

I conceptualize the colloquially discussed and yet not exclusively studied social phenomenon 'stickiness of the role' as a force positioning the actor to a certain point in the TV sector based on some character that was once acted, the state of

being 'stuck' to a certain portrayal that previously pleased the audiences and the producers. The project consists of two stages of research: a quantitative stage to measure the role stickiness via data gathered from TV series; and a qualitative stage, consisting of in-depth interviews with actors, producers, casting directors, agents and directors to inquire the structure that (re)produces the role stickiness.

First findings indicate that the roles played by women in Turkish television stick more than the ones played by men. The genre 'comedy' is stickier than the genre 'drama'. The female actors, while selecting roles, self-censor themselves more than male actors. The research, overall, aims to reveal the patterns of the TV acting field that maintain the existing problematic norms.

TG04-748.2

GIRITLI NYGREN, KATARINA* (Mid Sweden University, Sweden)
KLINGA, MAJA (Mid Sweden University, Sweden)
OLOFSSON, ANNA (Mid Sweden University, Sweden)
OHMAN, SUSANNA (Mid Sweden University, Sweden)

Struggles over Discursive Legitimacy during the Covid-19 Pandemic through the Language of Risk and Threat in Swedish Mass Media

Compared to many other countries, Sweden has managed the COVID-19 pandemic with less regulation and more voluntary action expected of citizens and organizations based on recommendations. In studies of increased securitisation it has been shown that the interaction between social debate and historical experiences can enable certain types of threat images that relatively quickly can create acceptance of policy and decisions which had previously been impossible and unacceptable. Departing from an understanding of securitization, risk governance as performative (Giritli Nygren et al 2020), we analyze this exceptional situation in the public debate. The aim of the paper is to analyse the development of crisis narratives and struggles over ideological legitimacy in Swedish mass media during the first phase of the COVID -19 pandemic in Sweden. Crisis narratives are seen here as performative and governing to the extent that at the same time as a narrative is expressed, for example that Swedish preparedness is poor, this crisis is also created. Employing a linguistic and critical discourse analysis, we investigate media coverage of Covid-19 by three Swedish newspapers; Aftonbladet, a national tabloid, Dagens Nyheter, a national morning newspaper, and Dalademokraten, a regional morning newspaper, during 2020. We combine descriptive analyses of the development of the crisis narratives with analyses of how these narratives become performative, targeting the effects of the narratives and the forms of governance they promote. The study indicates that three crisis narratives dominate the coverage: Health, economy and democracy and that there are a number of struggles over legitimacy in the handling of COVID -19 focusing on centralisation versus decentralisation, herd immunity and Swedish exceptionalism, struggles anchored in different ideologies.

RC29-358.3

GISI MARTINS DE ALMEIDA, BRUNA* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)
SILVESTRE, GIANE (Universidade de São Paulo (USP), Brazil)

The Construction of Self-Legitimacy: Analyzing the Interactions and Expectations between Police Officers and Citizens

This paper analyzes the daily construction of police self-legitimacy from an empirical research with police officers from the city of São Paulo (Brazil). Departing from the proposal developed by Anthony Bottoms and Justice Tankebe of understanding legitimacy as a permanent dialogue between power-holder claims and audience responses, the investigation explores how officers perceive the image the population have of the police. The proposal is developed in dialogue with the recent criminological literature that have developed the hypothesis that the routine exercise of authority during the contacts between state agents and citizens is a fundamental predictor of legitimacy. The centrality attributed to the daily contacts the population stablish with state institutions make it necessary to consider the expectations built from past experiences, individual or collective, which necessarily organize the interaction. The self-legitimacy of police officers is also affected by the contact they experience with the population and with the expectations the population express toward them and their work. The paper analyzes data from twenty-eight interviews with police officers from the military police force who work in different areas of the city of São Paulo. Results shows the officers perceive the population as having a mostly negative image of the police and that this image is associated with the excessive use of force. Part of the interviewees mentioned the past individual and collective experiences the population had with the police to explain this negative image. For this explanation, they frequently mentioned the troubled relationship between the police and poor neighborhoods, where the bad expectations and the attitude of being against the police would be particu-

larly strong. Therefore, the results allow us to discuss the role played by unequal treatment as a historical trait of the police work in shaping the permanent dialogue which continually construct legitimacy from daily contacts.

RC09-116.4

GIUGLIANO, ROGERIO* (Federal University for Latin American Integration, Brazil)

Cash Transfers, Poverty and Inequality after the Authoritarian/Populist Neoliberal Turn in Latin America.

Conditional cash transfers started to diffuse throughout the global south, in tandem with the neoliberal advance of the 1990s, as a strategy for poverty reduction alternative to universal social protection schemes. At that time, CCTs were part and parcel of the attempts to reduce fiscal deficits by implementing less expensive social-structures based on focused public policies. In most countries of Latin America, the neoliberal turn resulted in profound social-economic crises that fueled demand for political change and led to power many left-leaning governments across the region. Once in power, these political forces continued to develop and sometimes even expand national CCT programs. These policies, combined with minimal wage increases, intensification of South-South relationships, and public investments in infrastructure, contributed to reducing poverty and inequality.

Within the Latin-American progressive turn, two broad political paths can be perceived. In countries like Brazil and Argentina, CCT policies were part of the social conciliation between the political left, social movements and local elites. In contrast, countries such as Venezuela and Bolivia adopted a State-centred and confrontational model aiming more profound social/economic transformations. Nevertheless, even in these cases, CCTs policies continued to figure as part of the poverty reduction efforts. After a decade marked by social advances, inclusion and equalization a renewed neoliberal agenda emerged supported by national elites, prompted by political and economic crises that struck the region. In Brazil, this change was brought forward by divisive, right-wing populist/authoritarian forces.

How does these recent political/economic reversal affect Latin-American anti-poverty struggles? This paper intends to explore policy shifts and impacts on poverty and inequality indicators since the rise of the populist/authoritarian right in Brazil. It also considers the ascent of neoliberal forces in Argentina and the return of traditional elites to power in Paraguay to establish parallels between directions adopted in Latin America.

RC24-290.3

GIVENS, JENNIFER* (Utah State University, USA)
KNIGHT, KYLE (University of Alabama, USA)

Democratic Values and Climate Change Views: A Cross-National Multilevel Analysis

Research attempting to explain variation in climate change concern finds a key trend in the United States is the increasing political polarization of issues related to climate change. Internationally, there is evidence this trend exists in some countries but not in others. Unlike the literature on environmental concern, where politics matter but demographic factors tend to remain significant predictors, systematic reviews and meta-analysis of the literature on the determinants and outcomes of belief in climate change show that traditional demographic factors have far less predictive power than political affiliations, ideologies, or values. In this paper, we examine determinants of concern about and views regarding climate change using a multilevel modeling approach to analyze data from a survey of global attitudes for individual respondents in 37 countries. Controlling for other relevant factors such as gender, age, education, income, and religiosity, we find a key predictor is an individual's score on a measure of commitment to democratic values. We also examine how the effect of this individual level variable on a respondent's climate change views depends on various country level contexts. This research further extends the research on the role of politics in the variation in global views and perceptions of climate change.

RC52-636.1

GJATA, JORIS* (University of Colorado Boulder, USA)
ROWE, MATTHEW (University of Colorado Boulder, USA)
ROUDBARI, SHAWHIN (University of Colorado Boulder, USA)

Beyond Autonomy? in Search of Community and Agency in Professions of the Built Environment

Scholarship on professions has long examined the growing challenges to professionals' autonomy at work. The rise of large organizations and administrative professions has been an important factor in the transformation of the meaning and salience of autonomy for professionals. However, scholars have not exam-

ined the different forms these challenges take and how they are translated into professionals' action. This paper links theories of professions as epistemic communities to those of professions as communities of practice, presenting a novel approach to studying professional groups within Abbott's linked ecologies perspective. The authors demonstrate this approach using qualitative data on the advocacy, activism or social justice work of two professions of the built environment—civil engineers and architects. Analyzing in-depth interviews as well as participant observation data from professional events centered on the engagement of professionals beyond their field of practice, we show how different professional groups experience and frame challenges to their autonomy. Our findings indicate that challenges to civil engineers' autonomy translate in a search for community within one's profession, whereas to architects autonomy challenges lead to a search for agency through reaching outside one's profession. These findings have implications for our understanding of professions as linked ecologies and in service of the public interest.

RC25-308.4

GLOBISCH, CLAUDIA* (Institute of Employment Research, Germany)
BECKER, MATTHIAS J.* (ZFA Berlin, Germany)

Hate Speech on the Internet: New Methodological Challenges

Hate Speech on the Internet: New methodological challenges

Today, the Internet represents the most important platform for political debate. The characteristics of online communication (such as anonymity, echo chambers and filter bubbles as well as the difficult attribution of speaker and identities) lead to an increase, diversification and a potentially permanent accessibility of hate speech.

May the main challenge for the research on hate speech in analogue contexts be to explore the various – especially latent – types of hate speech and the intersections between different hate ideologies (such as antisemitism, racism(s), sexism and/or anti-genderism), methodological problems with respect to the Web 2.0 even increase: When it comes to the web, a detailed and representative analysis of hate speech is hindered not only by the countless types of explicit and implicit hate speech and imagery, but also by the immense amount of text as well as the status of the web as a three-dimensional very complex medium. The examination of intersectional racist, antisemitic, sexist and/or anti-genderist hate speech online requires a profound reflection upon adequate methodological approaches that can lead to clarifying and representative findings.

In our paper, we will present a mixed methods approach applied to various British mainstream websites in the context of Brexit. Brexit is widely perceived as a catalyst for negative concepts and emotions. Thus, it leads to an increase in instances of hate speech and a normalization of exclusionary views within British mainstream society.

Our examination is based on discourse analysis with interpretative methods. Here, the different representations of and intersections between hate ideologies are taken into account. This step is followed by a quantitative examination in order to analyze normalising trends in British society. The ignorance of such trends online might have vast implications for the persistence of democratic and pluralistic societies.

RC19-236.2

GLOBISCH, CLAUDIA* (Institute of Employment Research, Germany)
GOTTWALD, MARKUS* (Institute for Employment Research, Germany)

The „Participation Chance Act" - a New Form of Governmentality?

The „Participation Chance Act" - a new form of governmentality?

With the so called Hartz-reforms introduced in 2003, German social labor market policy was geard towards the welfare-to-work principle and the commodification of social security. In this context, there was also a radical reduction of publicly supported employment. Unemployed should instead take training measures to improve their employability in order to find a new regular job as soon as possible. This approach has been the subject of a critical debate for years, especially because it was believed that anyone who is officially considered 'fit to work' can actually find a job in first labour market. Although officially categorized as 'fit to work', there are people that have no chance in the first labor market due to multiple mental and physical limitations. With regard to this group it is not only criticized that it depends on transfer payments on a permanent basis, but that it also suffers the most from social exclusion. Not least forced by an increasing socio-economic and political polarization and driven by international discourses on social exclusion/inclusion and cohesion, in 2018 the German parliament has passed a law to improve the social participation opportunities of these long-term unemployed ("Participation Chance Act"): More than 4 billion euros will be spend for publicly funded employment programs. Scientists from the Institute for Employment Research were commissioned to evaluate the implementation of these programs. In our contribution we want to present first results of this implemen-

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

tation study. On the basis of document analysis and interviews with actors who were responsible for drafting the law, we will discuss the question, if it can be seen as a 'laboratory of a new form of governmentality' transcending the commodification trend of the last 20 years.

RC15-177.1

GOBELEZ DUMAS, SELEN* (EHESS, France)

The Impacts of the Upsurge of Caesarean Births on Women's Childbirth Experiences in Turkey

Over the past decades childbirth practices in Turkey have become progressively influenced by normalization of medical technology and ideology. Some of the components of medicalization of childbirth include routine intravenous infusions and oxytocin, continuous electronic foetal monitoring, routine vaginal examinations and forced dorsal position as well as unnecessary use of instruments such as forceps and vacuum. Another dimension of over-medicalization is the categorization and treatment of pregnant and birthing women as "sick patients", inhibiting them to participate in decisions about their healthcare.

My PhD research in-progress on "Childbirth Narratives of Women in the Face of Medicalization of Childbirth in Turkey", deals with the debates around the controversial "caesarean law", enacted in 2012 and the inefficiency of this law is examined vis-à-vis the multiple dimensions of the dynamics of high C-section rates in Turkey. In Turkey, with the highest C-section rates in overall OECD countries, the birth by C-section, which was 13.9 per cent in 1998 has increased to 53,1% in 2015 and 2016, according to Turkey's Ministry of Health.

The main questions that shall be elaborated are how are the inequalities inflicted by medicalization and commercialization of childbirth are experienced by women and how are the subjectivities of birthing women formed vis-à-vis the authority positions and decision mechanisms in the over-medicalized maternal healthcare system in Turkey,

In order to retrieve the voices of women, detailed interviews are conducted with a sample of forty women who gave birth within the last 25 years. To provide a plurality of experiences, the field consists of mothers from various geographical settings, who gave birth at private institutions, public hospitals or at home, vaginally as well as via C-section. These women whose age at first birth varied between 14 and 40, belong to differing social classes, with educational levels varying from illiterate to PhD graduate.

RC22-254.3

GODAZGAR, HOSSEIN* (University of Warwick, United Kingdom)

'Suicide' in 'Islam': A Social Constructionist Approach Towards Understanding of 'Sunni' and 'Shi'Ite' Ethics

Given the continued influence of Enlightenment, it is very tempting to follow a 'liberal' approach in tackling different ethical ideas and practices, including the right to life in various contexts. Indeed, this approach has dominated modern western philosophical ethics and those of 'religious' ethical traditions that seek to explore a common, single methodology to identify and understand the myriad different ethical values and conceptions of 'right' and 'wrong' across the globe. However, it leaves little space for history, religion and culture. Against this background, Alasdair MacIntyre proposes a communitarian culture-bond rational approach that presupposes a world of different civilizations, each of which has developed certain ethical conceptions via distinct cultural experiences over history. Thus, the very existence of a form of 'religious' or 'non-religious' ethics is indicative of a distinctive discourse that a particular tradition or culture has gone through over its history. This approach goes beyond the biological nature of individual and group identity: '... man without culture is a myth'. This approach is also consistent with so-called 'post-modernist' and 'social constructionist' methodologies, as elaborated by Talal Asad and James A. Beckford, respectively, on the basis of which the meanings of 'religion', 'ethics' and their relevant terms are socially constructed and change (or continue) across time and space. Informed by the philosophical notions of instrumental, intrinsic and personal value as well as the 'first order' social constructionist approach to 'Islam' and the 'religious ethics' of 'suicide' with reference to twenty-two arguably major Sunni and Shi'ite exegetists in the last eleven hundred years, this paper argues that, like any other culture, these exegetists' collective and individual commonalities and differences towards 'suicide' are rooted in their social contexts and the ways in which they have conceptualized the meanings of 'suicide' and 'the value of life' as ethical notions over history.

RC32-414.2

GODINHO DE SOUZA, LETICIA* (Fundacao Joao Pinheiro, Brazil)

AMORIM, MARINA (Fundacao Joao Pinheiro, Brazil)

SOUSA, ROSANIA RODRIGUES (Fundacao Joao Pinheiro, Brazil)

Gender Stereotypes and "Glass Ceiling" in a Strategic Career of the Brazilian Public Service

The text discusses the results of a research carried out with female workers of a strategic career of the Brazilian public administration, the Specialists in Public Policy and Government Management. They are subjects and subjects housed in senior management and advisory positions, that is, in the middle and high echelons of various organizations of the Public Administration of a Brazilian state. The research was conducted between 2016-2018; in addition to collecting quantitative data about the career of these servants, which allowed us to quantitatively highlight the differences between men and women (salaries, career advancement, workload, among others), interviews were conducted with women servants about the work environment, professional trajectory, among others.

The objective of this paper is to present the qualitative results of this investigation, especially from the interviews conducted about his work and the organizational environment. They showed how the skills, competences and attitudes of women are naturalized in the context of work in the sector. Also, how treatment by bosses and colleagues contributes to nurturing a diverse appreciation of male and female work by reinforcing the awarding of jobs or subordinate tasks to women. In addition, they indicate how women and men working in the public service deal differently with domestic responsibilities; and how it impacts work and career advancement.

RC17-210.1

GÓES, HELNA* (Federal University of Paraná, Brazil)

GLUFKE REIS, GERMANO (Federal University of Paraná, Brazil)

When Stakeholder Theory Meets Justification Theory: An Intersection Proposal

The present theoretical essay proposes an intersection of two theories, Stakeholder theory, a managerialist approach, and Justification theory, a French pragmatic sociological theory, to analyze organizational decisional and action phenomena related to corporate and social responsibility. Stakeholder theory is still used in companies and management studies, even after more than 30 years of its inception (Freeman et al., 2010). Even though Stakeholder theory provides an explanation about the importance and how to identify stakeholders, it does not address the analysis of how such stakeholders employ narratives in order to achieve their goals. Furthermore, from another point of view, a sociological perspective, Justification theory, created by Boltanksi and Thévenot, examines interactions between individuals starting from the premise that such interactions require the use of justifications. Consequently, it aims to study the different situations that demand different decisions and action regimes and their justifications. Since organizations are constituted by individuals, it is used to analyze organizations. Hence, this study consists on analyzing how stakeholders negotiate, prioritize and build on conflicting points of view and interests, by elaborating or modifying their narratives in order to justify their actions, anchoring them on the narratives of different orders of worth, (market, industrial, civic, domestic, inspired, opinion and green) and mainly on the ground of the "common good". This essay demonstrates a possibility within organizational studies that answers to the question: in what way do the theories of justification and stakeholder converge in order to analyze some organizational decisional and action phenomena? In order to do so, articles that use this approach were analyzed and related situations, mapped. In short, this study aims to contribute to the paradigmatic elaboration of the Stakeholder theory, to enlarge its explanatory range insomuch as there is little research on this topic.

RC48-JS-23.1

GOHN, MARIA DA GLORIA* (University of Campinas, Brazil)

New Conflicts, Social Movements and Forms of Collective Action in Brazil Post 2013 and New Theoretical Approaches

This paper part of the question of the panel: do postmodern, post-colonial or post-western analyses can explain the social and cultural meanings of social movements like Arab Springs, Occupy Wall Street or Umbrella Movement, and adds another question: These theories explain social movements from young autonomists and young conservatives of the right in Brazil, post June 2013? What theories can explain them? It is known that most of them are organized as 'collectives'. Can they be called social movements or are a new form of collective

action? How do they articulate with society, and with current public policies? What news do they bring? It is known that they are diffuse, fragmented, represent a broad range of political-ideological tendencies-from conservators to libertarian autonomists. Many refuse partisan politics but not participation in the state public sphere. The paper presents a retrospective of these groups and collectives in Brazil from 2013 to 2020 and draws possible theoretical approaches to analyze them.

RC10-119.2

GOHN, MARIA DA GLORIA* (University of Campinas, Brazil)

Participation of Young People in Politics Today: From Civil Society to the Parliamentary Sphere

The paper investigates in the scenario of civil associativism groups of young people who participate in movements, collectives and civil organizations, highlighting in these groups new leaders who entered the world of institutional politics, via electoral process in 2018. In this context, it is questioned how these young people passed from the world of civil collective actions to partisan institutional political life, participating in the electoral dispute. What is the trajectory of young people who started participatory life in movements and collectives and then joined these groups? How they became leaders and launched candidates for public elective positions, with or without the support of these external groups. Which are the agents and mediation agencies. How do the courses of political training or ' Party renewal ' work that many of these new parliamentarians have attended? How do new civil organizations who develop or support these courses work? As it is explained that in a period of discredit in democratic institutions and erosion of the foundations of democratic life, or ' democratic recession ' (Larry Diamond), or even of desmocratization (Charles Tilly), young people of different layers social, and different political-ideological spectra, have made the choice to act in the public sphere. Which their work agendas and how they have operated in the period of 2019-2020, within the parliament. The research focuses on young people who entered the policy representing the state of São Paulo, acting on both the state and federal level

RC48-604.4

GOMES, CARLA CASTRO* (, Brazil)

Body and Emotion in Contemporary Brazilian Feminism and Conservative Movements

This paper explores how body and emotion have been transformed into political resources by Brazilian feminists. By researching the "Marcha das Vadias" [SlutWalk], a global anti-rape protest that gained high visibility in Brazil from 2011 on, I argue that body and emotion are fundamental in the constitution of two central processes of social movements: the construction of new repertoires of protest and the production of political subjects. In the first case, body and emotion are converted into repertoires: nudity and humor are the main elements in constructing a frame that emphasizes gender transgression rather than the experience of victimization, as it used to happen in anti-rape protest so far. In the second case, body and emotion are fertile ground for the elaboration of identity politics: they are mobilized in the relations of differentiation and identification between "sluts" and their "others".

The research brings interesting contributions to social movements studies, whose main approaches take bodies for granted, making invisible the fact that they are important political artifacts for activists. From critical dialogues with the concepts of embodied performativity, choreography of protest and emotional work, I propose the notion of "flag body" to designate the production of the body as an individual and collective locus of resistance, expression and political differentiation. The notion of flag body allows to "embody" key concepts of social movements studies, such as frame and repertoire, expanding their reach. It also helps to reflect on how bodies and emotions are mobilized in the construction of differences of race, class, sexuality and age, thus constituting raw materials for the production of political subjects. I conclude this paper by pointing out that this approach can be useful not only for the analysis of feminism and other social movements, but also for "conservative" movements that have been gaining worldwide visibility.

RC39-490.1

GOMES, GISELLY* (Federal University of Mato Grosso, Brazil)
SATO, MICHÈLE (Federal University of Mato Grosso, Brazil)
SILVA, REGINA (Federal University of Mato Grosso, Brazil)
MARCHEZINI, VICTOR (Brazilian Early Warning and Monitoring Center for Natural Disasters (CEMADEN), Brazil)

Environmental Education and Climate Justice:

Cartographic Scenarios of Visual Impairment

This research is part of the project International Network for Environmental Education and Climate Justice (REAJA), as well as the Research Group on Environmental Education, Communication and Art (GPEA), whose studies revealed the invisibility of the processes that trigger the current climate collapse. Focusing on environmental education and motivations in the study of climate justice, we include visually impaired people as a social group in a vulnerability situation to disaster risk, seeking to understand the dimensions of vulnerability among these people associated with the context of the climate crisis. The methodological procedures were based on bibliographic, documentary and qualitative field research, involving the georeferencing of 44 residential addresses of visually impaired people, in addition to the Blind Association of Mato Grosso, the Blind Institute of Mato Grosso, 42 schools and 136 municipalities public schools in the metropolitan region of Cuiabá-MT. The results point to the importance of the cartographic instrument, as well as the social participation of blind and low visual community, in the construction of public policies aimed at reducing vulnerability to disaster risk, as well as inclusive practices based on environmental education.

RC29-360.4

GOMES, MAYARA* (UFABC, Brazil)
DIAS, CAMILA (Federal University of ABC - UFABC, Brazil)

Who Is Leadership? from Gangs to the Federal Penitentiary System

Recent episodes of violence in prisons in different Brazilian states, especially those which are located at the North and Northeast regions of the country, have exposed disputes and dramatic scenes of violence involving different prison-based gangs that have rivaled spaces, relationships and reconfigured the dynamics of the criminal scene in Brazil. (DIAS, 2017). Since 2000, the creation, strengthening and capillarization of criminal organizations across the country has been observed (MANSO and DIAS, 2018). Over the same period, the Federal Government has made an effort to create the Federal Penitentiary System (FPS) as an answer to the demand of state governments as a way to confront such groups, mainly through the isolation of the prisoners appointed as their "leadership". The FPS constitutes a specific model of imprisonment, modeled according to the US supermax (broad vigilance, daytime cell segregation, strict control and discipline). Therefore, the current five units of the Federal Penitentiary System hold in their custody individuals who are in mostly of the cases, classified as the most dangerous prisoners and who are a risk to the country's prison order and public safety. In this sense, from the analysis of institutional documents such as those produced by the National Penitentiary Department (DEPEN), decisions produced by the full Supreme Court (STF), media news and documents produced by criminal organizations, this proposal intends to critically understand how prisoner transfers processes and mechanisms to the FPS involve producing and / or enhancing the image and position of certain individuals as "leaders" of criminal organizations. Thus, it's a matter of understanding the FPS as a device that, in addition to violating basic rights, constitutes a mechanism for the strengthening of criminal organizations and, in this sense, to the reproduction and diffusion of criminal networks which today constitute illicit markets in Brazil.

RC32-JS-10.2

GOMES, SHELENE* (The University of the West Indies, St Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago)
GOMES, MARIA (The University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago)
MUNGAL, ANTONIA (The University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago)

Intimate Labours: Women Return Migrants As Caregivers for the Elderly in Trinidad and Tobago

Caribbean women have historically done productive and reproductive work that has been under-valued economically and socially for the state, family and community in what is conceptualised as triple-duty. Migrant women continue to fulfil these responsibilities transnationally. Emigration from the Caribbean to economically wealthier states across the Global North and South, which require

labour (also under-valued) remains an important route to improvement for persons and families. With ageing populations in many middle-income developing countries, such as Trinidad and Tobago (World Bank 2010; UNDESA 2017), the issue of caring for ageing parents becomes important not only to the state and how it allocates resources for this population, but also for children and families. This small-scale, empirical study will centre the ongoing lived experiences of women return migrants to Trinidad and Tobago in the English-speaking Caribbean from countries of the Global North and South. What are the everyday, structural and affective experiences of returnees to Trinidad and Tobago? From unstructured and semi-structured interviews with eight women returnees in Trinidad and Tobago, the paper will detail their motivation for re-migration to care for ageing parents. In the pre-retirement phase of life, aged early forties to mid-sixties, these 'adult children' move with the economic, social and cultural capital to successfully reintegrate into the country of origin. They can be categorised as "skilled" re-migrants. By concentrating on their stories within the political economy of gender, this discussion will highlight the cross-sectional structural vulnerabilities and everyday experiences of "skilled" return migrants in performing intimate labours of care. By examining the gendered and intergenerational power dynamics within the home, the reproduction of systemic inequalities as well as affective effects will emerge in these participants' stories. Implications for social change through policy reform will be explored.

RC02-30.4

GOMES, SIMONE* (UFPel, Brazil)
CANTU, RODRIGO* (, Brazil)

Conservative Activism in the Shaping of Markets: The Case of the Cosmetics Industry in Brazil

This paper explores the challenges to inclusive corporate initiatives posed by conservative activism. We discuss the case of the Brazilian cosmetics companies Boticário Group and Natura & Co., which since 2014 have introduced LGBTQ depiction on advertisement material and intensifing LGBTQ inclusion in personnel, embedded on broader diversity concerns. Evangelical Christians reacted against these actions, spearheading a conservative backlash. These actions are consonant with the recent conservative wave in Brazil which culminated with the election of president Jair Bolsonaro (PSL) and relates to the increased visibility of violent and symbolic attacks against minorities and women. This research object - the dispute between conservative groups and companies - relates to different theoretical issues. It is not marginal to the economy, as the Brazilian domestic market for cosmetics is responsible for 6% of world sales, forth only to the USA, Japan and China, and as cosmetics constitutes a relevant and expanding middle technology industrial sector. Boticário Group and Natura & Co. are also leading actors in corporate social and environmental responsibility in Brazil. We mobilize evidence from interviews with stakeholders and investors in companies and LGBTQ activists, complaints filed at the Brazilian Advertising Standards Council and companies documents on finance and social responsibility. Our preliminary results point to how companies are responding to the conservative activism. Overall, they persist on the emphasis on diversity issues and inclusion to the larger public in marketing and corporate identity, indicating limits to the conservative wave in the economy. However, firms also employ elusive strategies, such as targeted communication and retail design embodying compromises with conservative stakeholders and public.

RC16-JS-45.4

GOMES LEME, CAROLINE* (UNICAMP (University of Campinas), Brazil)

"Walking Backwards into the Future":

Raymond Williams' Contributions to Critical Social Theory Today

This presentation considers Raymond Williams' theory as a social theory and not just a theory of culture. It is argued (despite the different theoretical trajectories and working style) that Williams presents several points of contact with the tradition of Critical Theory, such as "Dialectical Imagination", interdisciplinarity, immanent critique methodology, critique of ideology and the conjunction of normative-utopian and analytical-explanatory elements of diagnoses. In his own way, Williams also thinks about the role of subjectivity and culture in the process of domination and criticizes both the instrumental rationality and the reification of social relations. Critical of the Structuralist Marxism, he rescues the dialectic between agency and structure, heterodoxly interprets the relationships between base and superstructure, and reformulates the concepts of determination and totality. Always aware of the importance of language, Williams – after claiming culture as productive – advocates a change in the very notion of mode of production to mode of livelihoods. The intention is to underline that human beings' relationships with nature, with each other and with themselves must be different from that of appropriation as a "raw material". By opposing the capitalist rationality of competitive individualism to socialism in its original sense, linked to the idea of   sharing (decisions and livelihoods), he criticizes the logic of particular

strategic advantages that have even contaminated the practices of leftist parties and movements. His proposals are similar to the ones of Olin Wright about social empowerment socialism and his ideas bring original contributions to the present debate of the critical social theory (in a broad sense), especially those regarding the critique of neoliberal rationality in its various theoretical formulations, as well as possible alternatives related to conceptions of "common". His concept of "mobile privatization" is another relevant theoretical finding, in a context in which elections are being decided over the internet.

RC31-392.5

GÓMEZ GARRIDO, MARÍA* (Universitat de les Illes Balears,)

Dealing with Uncertainty: The Role of Extended Family and Community in Transnational Migration from Senegal to Spain

The *Ley de Extranjería*(4/2000) [Immigration Law] in Spain has created a complex world in which extra communitarian migrants pass from a legal to a illegal status depending on their situation in the labour market. The experience indicates, moreover, that the law has created hard and soft frontiers, and hence a hierarchy among migrants on the basis of their origin and race. This work deals with how migrants from Senegal and their families deal with these situations of precarity and uncertainty. Based on in-depth interviews to migrants in Spain and their families in Senegal it explores how migrants sustain large periods of uncertainty in Spain and how they manage the expectation families and the community of origin places on them. In turn, how families in Senegal deal with uncertainty and long periods of absence of the migrant, and the role that extended family and community links play to sustain the care of minors and aged persons during that time. Last, the work analyses the different gender roles in these migratory processes.

RC40-502.2

GOMEZ LOZANO, YULY* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

From the "Ajiaco Santafereño"to the "Crepe Sanqqa": Traditional Food with a "Free Mining" Meaning

There's been demonstrated that the formulation of many alternative food networks is linked to social movements and consumers that promote a series of social and/or environmental values. In this way, related with the idea of returning personality to food and responding to the need for farmers to access markets that shorten physical, social, cultural and economic distances, by providing consumers with the information needed to reconnect food with producers, these markets are connected with the place of origin and the context where the producers live. With context, I refer to the political, social and environmental dimension where the food is produced. In this way, these networks are also mobilizing a group of meanings and values related to the consumers' logic where the economic value started to be less important and the sustainability and other causes start to be the protagonist. This article aims to present the case of the arracacha in Cajamarca, essential food of typical Colombian dishes, such as the ajiaco santafereño, in a context of mining and revindication of the territory. Wherefrom the popular consultation of March 2017 that drove the mining Company Anglo Gold Ashanti from the territory, the arracacha becomes a symbol of resistance against mining and the main ingredient of the "Sanqqa crepe" of one of the most popular restaurants of Bogota. In this case, the restaurant stopped being a simple intermediary and became a mediator between the producer and the consumer, seeking to put on the plate a food that has a set of meanings but is also placed differently way.

RC52-635.1

GONCALVES, CARLOS MANUEL* (Faculdade de Letras - Universidade do Porto, Portugal)
MELO, SARA (Faculdade de Letras da Universidade do Porto, Portugal)
TAVARES, DAVID (Escola Superior de Tecnologia da Saúde de Lisboa, Portugal)

Analytical Explorations on the Transformations of the Work of the Security Forces' Professional Group - the Portuguese Case.

In the last thirty years, important social changes have reconfigured the "world of work" in European countries. The organizational and technical innovation in the productive fabric, new forms of work organization, the predominance of the service sector, the high level of academic and professional qualification and feminization of employment, the persistent discrimination and devaluation of women in the labor market, wage inequalities, contractual instability and job insecurity are some of these reconfigurations that reflect the socioeconomic model of advanced capitalism. Our communication focuses on the problematization of the nature

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

and working conditions of the security forces' professional group in Portugal, which reflects, in particular, the changes pointed out, but also the changes in the functions and organization of the State within the framework of the "new public management" model. Based on the empirical information of the project (focus group) - Medicines and dietary supplements in performance consumptions: practices, contexts and literacy, we will discuss: the work practices and routines and their redefinition, with widening of the intervention areas of the security forces, which implies an occupational profile in which the multi-purpose and multi-skills prevail leading to the increase of work (aggravated by the personal deficit); the extension and irregularity of working hours; high incidences of occupational accidents, occupational diseases and physical and emotional fatigue with an increasing manifestation of professional pressure. New forms of relations between the group and society subsist (permanent evaluation of its actions, particularly through the media and denunciations on social networks) and with political and judicial power (disciplinary proceedings and civil and criminal actions). We will analyze how the changes relate to the use of performance consumptions (dietary supplements and medicines) by the security forces for their professional performance, in physical, intellectual and social terms.

RC38-475.4

GONÇALVES, MARIA DO CARMO* (Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul (PUCRS), Brazil)

Hatice's Tears: Migrants from Turkey in Brazil

Turkish refugees in Brazil experienced the escape of an authoritarian regime that persecuted and punished their political opponents or anyone who identified in any way with the Hizmet religious group, whose leader was accused by the Turkish government of waging a coup in July 2016. Hizmet became a target of the Turkish government, was systematically repressed by the state in Turkey and in countries where the movement was established. In the case of these refugees, telling their own story, even living in Brazil, where freedoms of political opinion and religious belonging are guaranteed, recently gained special relevance. In 2019, the Turkish government requested the extradition of a Hizmet member that resided in Brazil under the accusation of collaborating with the coup attempt and belonging to what the Turkish government termed as a "terrorist" group.

In this context, the narratives of Turkish refugees belonging to Hizmet do not portray a condition of suffering that stopped after they settled in Brazil. The events after the 2016 coup attempt are not a traumatic fact linked to a past left behind. The persecution on Brazilian soil took the form of legal rhetoric from the Turkish state against which Hizmet members in Brazil opposed themselves by narrating their life stories. For the researcher, the framework in which the stories of these individuals develop presents some questions: How authoritarian systems can reach the diplomatic field and individuals seeking protection in countries with democratic regimes? How to analyze the impact of the "founded fear of death" in the stories of subjects in which fear manifests itself in their daily life in Brazil? How to understand the limits of freedom of expression presented by the interview subjects in this context?

RC29-361.12

GONÇALVES, VITOR* (Texas State University, USA)
RODRIGUES, JULIANA (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil)
LAGES, LIVIA BASTOS (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil)

Criminal and Juvenile Justice in Belo Horizonte: Different Models in the Search for Democratization and Citizenship

The principle of equality was laid down in the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen of 1789. However, ensuring legal equality has been a challenge in countries such as Brazil, where there is a gulf between legal statements and concrete situations of discrimination. This article demonstrates, through a comparison between juvenile justice and adult justice, how the Criminal Justice System (CJS) has been conducted after redemocratization, revealing that old inquisitorial practices of ordinary justice still permeate institutional innovation initiatives and reiterate the social-historical inequalities. Through interviews and participant observation that took place between 2016 and 2018 in the city of Belo Horizonte, we investigated institutional practices in the prosecution of intentional homicides, which follow the traditional rite of the jury court, as well as two innovative practices of justice. First, a Child and Youth Court, ruled by the Estatuto da Criança e do Adolescente (Child and Adolescent Statue) seeking to ensure adequate treatment for psychosocial development of young people accused of committing criminal acts. Second, the custody hearings, instituted in 2015, in order to ensure that any person arrested in the act is presented to the judicial authority, avoiding pre-trial detention in unnecessary situations. The study aims to show how authoritarian and punitive practices of ordinary justice, verified in the processing of intentional homicides, overlap with the most guaranteeing legal and institutional arrangements of rights in juvenile justice and the recent institute of custody hearings.

The results of the analysis show that while inquisitorial logic undermines the existence of universal criteria for the promotion of justice and conflict management, modern institutional arrangements for juvenile justice and custody hearings are a democratic trigger for legal equality to be effectively achieved.

RC02-29.5

GOND, JEAN-PASCAL* (City, University of London, United Kingdom)
SLAGER, RIENEKE* (University of Groningen, Netherlands)
FURNARI, SANTI* (City, University of London, United Kingdom)
CHUAH, KEVIN* (London Business School, United Kingdom)

Beyond "One Size Fits All"—Organizing Effective Coalitions for Collaborative Shareholder Engagement on Sustainability Issues

A growing number of institutional investors are undertaking collaborative engagements to influence the sustainability behaviors of firms in which they invest. Existing studies have highlighted the efficacy of investor activism for influencing firms' behaviors—both on a unitary basis and collectively. Yet less is known about how these collaborative coalitions can be best organized to encourage corporate sustainability, including in relation to the ongoing climate crisis.

Using traditional analytical approaches, prior studies highlight the impacts of many important constructs on a standalone basis, such as power, issue salience, and organizational capabilities. However, we argue that organizing collaborative engagement involves effectively combining three types of characteristics: (1) mobilizing the right types of investors, (2) selecting appropriate target firms, and (3) designing appropriate engagement content. By ignoring the interactions between these combinations of characteristics, prior research has provided few insights into the design of collaborative engagements that are conducive to improving subsequent corporate sustainability.

What combinations of characteristics of investor coalitions, target firms, and engagement content enable (or hinder) successful engagement on sustainability issues? To answer this question, we apply fuzzy-set Qualitative Comparative Analysis to identify patterns of attributes that are present when (un)successful collaborative engagement occurs. We use this method to analyze 1,035 corporate-investor interactions in the context of 30 coalitions of collaborative sustainability-related engagement led by the UN-supported Principles for Responsible Investment initiative. In doing so, we identify three distinct families of pathways to successful engagement, in addition to two pathways which are associated with unsuccessful outcomes.

By bringing together these attributes in a single analytical framework, our study highlights how various structures and practices relating to corporate engagement and oversight affect their behaviors on sustainability issues. This emphasizes the role that can be played by institutional investors—as managers of capital—in addressing sustainability issues, including those relating to the climate crisis.

RC32-413.3

GONZÁLEZ, MARÍA* (Universidad Santiago de Cali, Colombia)

Emergencias De Mundo Común EN La Experiencia De Mujeres Colombianas. UNA Mirada Desde Hannah Arendt Y La Diferencia Sexual.

En este trabajo nos proponemos analizar, desde la perspectiva de Hannah Arendt y del pensamiento de la diferencia sexual, LAS EMERGENCIAS DE MUNDO COMÚN EN LA EXPERIENCIA DE MUJERES COLOMBIANAS. UNA MIRADA DESDE DE HANNAH ARENDT Y LA DIFERENCIA SEXUAL

Nuestro presupuesto es que la obra de Hannah Arendt y muchas de sus distinciones, se pueden intersectar con los debates del feminismo de la diferencia sexual para situar un análisis de las mujeres y su obra en común desde el contexto de la realidad Colombiana.

Nos concentramos entonces en dos problemáticas fundamentales, el mundo común desde la perspectiva de Arendt y el feminismo de la diferencia sexual, que actúa como bisagra para el análisis en grupos de mujeres que despliegan acciones con y entre mujeres en torno al emprendimiento, propósitos comunitarios y sociales.

En la actualidad, en Colombia se abre a partir de los acuerdos de la Habana, de los pactos con las mingas indígenas y afrocolombianas, de la masiva migración venezolana, entre otros acontecimientos, es examinar las formas de sobrevivencia de la política y la posibilidad de pensar y someter a revisión la manera como se comprende la existencia con y entre los otros.

Se nos imponen entonces exponer inicialmente que el mundo común, la política, configura condiciones para la relación con y entre mujeres, en la posibilidad de un espacio de aparición que potencie no solo lo común sino las condiciones

para la política. Grupos de mujeres, que en contextos algunas veces de violencia extrema   ejecutan pactos, acuerdos y   promesas, en la fragilidad y temporalidad de los hechos y los discursos que les acontecen.

RC20-242.2

GONZÁLEZ, RODRIGO STUMPF* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

CUNHA, PATRÍCIA (Universidade Federal de Pelotas, Brazil)

BITTENCOURT, MARIELLI (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

COSTA, MAIRA (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Old Authoritarianism in New Clothes? Socialization and Antidemocratic Values in Brazilian Political Culture

Three decades have passed after the transition and for most of local political scientists Brazil was a consolidated and functional democracy characterized by the "coalition presidentialism". So, the election of an anti-system and authoritarian apologist candidate was a surprise. This work proposes an opposite view, that conservative and authoritarian values have been an important part of Brazilian political culture unchanged during democratic years. Based in data form World Values Survey we discuss the socialization process in democracy, showing that even new generations that were born and educated and lived under democratic rule share anti-democratic values that undermine the cultural foundations of the regime. So, the stability in the last two decades could be explained more by satisfaction with material outputs than by abstract support of formal rules and liberties.

RC26-323.3

GONZÁLEZ CHOUCIÑO, MARIANO AGUSTÍN* (Universidad de Alicante,)

RUIZ CALLADO, RAÚL* (Universidad de Alicante,)

Coworking: del Emprendimiento a la Innovación Social. Estudio Cualitativo de las Motivaciones para la Creación de Espacios de Cotrabajo.

El cotrabajo o coworking constituye una forma de innovación social emergente dentro del contexto de la economía colaborativa. Se trata de una respuesta de las clases creativas a la situación de precariedad laboral y aislamiento consecuencia de las transformaciones en las formas de trabajo, así como de emprendedores de ciertos sectores. Su expansión y desarrollo se circunscribe fundamentalmente a la última década, tratándose de una innovación aún en situación de flexibilidad interpretativa. A través de una investigación cualitativa aplicada a los espacios de coworking en la ciudad de Alicante (Comunidad Valenciana, España), se profundiza y desarrollan estas cuestiones mediante datos empíricos, detectándose dos dinámicas en su desarrollo en función del perfil profesional de quienes los promueven. Así se configuran espacios de cotrabajo diferentes a partir de las motivaciones que llevan a su creación.

TG04-747.2

GONZALEZ DURAN, SANDRA* (University of the Basque Country,)

Activism As a Therapeutic Landscape in Uncertain Times: Giving and Receiving Care in the First-Person Digital Narratives of Psychiatric Survivors and Users during the Lockdown in the UK

In response to the uncertainty related to the Covid-19 pandemic self-care practices were promoted intensively among the population in the UK by governmental institutions, the media, as well as mental health users led groups.

Based on a governmental approach, this communication focuses on the role of care in the first-person narratives of the #NSUNCovidLife of the National Survivor User Network (NSUN) of the UK, which was an online initiative aimed at publishing members' experiences under lockdown.

 'Self-care' recommendations and practices can either be read in foucauldian terms as a disciplinary form of 'self-management' that re-inscribes the ideal psy- and biopsychiatric subject, or alternatively, as 'the care of the self' practices that problematize the hegemonic subjectification process. Therefore, the objective is to understand the way in which the care towards oneself is conceptualized as a way of managing an uncertain time in the narrations collected by this initiative in the form of blog entries and short video series.

The digital ethnography of the #NSUNCovidLife initiative and the discourse analysis carried out reveal that, first, care is a notion that is crossed by reciprocity and enacted by a relational self; second that practicing care requires to contextu-alize psychic suffering in precise personal, socio-economical and historical coordinates; third, that the emotional self acquires legitimacy and, forth, that experiential knowledge is crucial for caring of oneself.

To conclude, as in this first-person narratives the care of the self mobilizes non-normative ways of knowing and acting on the self during the pandemic especially by activists and in the social networks mobilized by activism, the social response of activism arises as a therapeutic landscape from which to manage the challenges that emerged with the onset of the pandemic.

RC32-405.1

GONZÁLEZ FLORES, MARÍA* (Universidade da Coruña, Spain)

Self-Management Strategies and Female Leadership Dynamics in Palestine: Dealing with Internal Displacement

In recent years, the practices through which migrants, internally displaced persons and refugees act and react within and against the migration and asylum regime have been receiving greater attention. On a theoretical level, that research overlaps with the problematization of securitization narratives and population control techniques from different perspectives, especially from the Critical Security Studies. Political agency of refugees in peripheral and exceptional, provisional spaces, such as refugee camps, displaced communities or detention centers, has to be acknowledged. The role of humanitarianism and public policies needs some rethinking, shifting the focus to how and why those people who are relegated to the margins recover and rebuild social and political communities, generally in form of response to those systems already established and imposed. The refuge regime and its spatial manifestations (especially refugee camps), become spaces of grief and reappropriation, but also of resistance and mobilization, where geopolitical and social logics are renegotiated. In Palestine, these supposedly provisional spaces ended up being permanent, and forms of internal organization naturally arise within the communities. The present communication will explore models of self-management strategies in refugee communities in the OPT, as well as the dynamics of female leadership that originate in these contexts where double victimization (as women and refugees) intersects with the symbolic reproductive and ideological role of women as representatives of the collective identities of their communities.

RC29-355.7

GONZÁLEZ LAURINO, CAROLINA* (Universidad de la República, Uruguay)

LEOPOLD COSTÁBILE, SANDRA (Universidad de la República, Uruguay)

La Seguridad Pública En El Centro Del Debate Político En Uruguay. Una Agenda Parlamentaria Marcada Por La Alarma Pública

Pese a la percepción exterior «como país seguro», Uruguay no se presenta con ajenidad frente a las demandas populares del incremento del populismo punitivo de la región. En el recorrido por la legislación uruguaya de los últimos años es posible visualizar la implementación progresiva de un modelo conservador y regresivo en materia penal juvenil en el que participan todos los partidos políticos que será objeto de esta ponencia.

Resulta imposible analizar el sistema penal juvenil uruguayo sin una lectura del contexto sociohistórico de sanción legislativas que modificó algunas de las garantías del Código de la Niñez y la Adolescencia, Ley N.° 17.823, aprobado el 7 de setiembre de 2004.

Entre 2011 y 2014 el debate público giraba en torno a la propuesta de Reforma Constitucional de bajar la edad de imputabilidad penal de 18 a 16 años, presentada por el sector Vamos Uruguay del Partido Colorado mediante un proceso de recolección de firmas que, con el apoyo del sector del Herrerismo del Partido Nacional, habilitó su plebiscito el 26 de octubre de 2014. La reforma constitucional propuesta fue rechazada, aunque alcanzó el 46.81% de los votantes habilitados.

En este sentido, es posible rastrear un sistema restrictivo de garantías y derechos producto de la legislación nacional que actuará en función de la alarma pública creada por infracciones protagonizadas por adolescentes que adquieren carácter mediático. Si se indaga en los orígenes, parecería que las tres leyes - 18.777, 18.778 y 19.055 - que entre el 2011 y el 2013, aumentaron la punitividad del sistema penal juvenil aprobadas en el parlamento nacional, tienen como correlato un caso puntual con amplia difusión en los medios de comunicación masiva, ante el que la opinión pública reclama incremento de las penas como si estas medidas resolvieran, mágicamente, una situación específica difundida por la prensa.

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

RC32-403.3

GONZÁLEZ-ROSAS, ERIKA LOURDES* (Universidad de Guanajuato, Mexico)

GÓNGORA-CERVANTES, VANESSA (Universidad de Guanajuato, Mexico)

Women Political Party Leaders: Analysis of Three Political Leaderships in Mexico

Analysis of the leadership of three women who held the national presidency of three political parties in Mexico. The position of leadership is studied from the competences component. The aim was to identify which are the characteristics of women's leadership who have held management positions in Mexican politics and how their competences are articulated with political life, in addition, if this can be related to the results of his political career. The objective of this research is to identify and analyze scientifically and objectively the leadership characteristics of women who have been leaders of political parties in Mexico to determine the style and skills that have allowed it to stand out and occupy the leadership positions of the party. The selected cases are: Amalia Dolores García Medina, former leader of the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD), María Guadalupe Cecilia Romero Castillo of the National Action Party (PAN), and Beatriz Mojica Morga of the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD). In the first place, the theoretical framework will be discussed on what are the antecedents regarding the political advancement of women and the leadership of women in politics. Secondly, the method to carry out this research is proposed, consisting of a qualitative approach (interviews) according to dimensions of analysis derived from the model of leadership. Subsequently, the analysis of the data collected and the results obtained, finally, the inferred conclusions and future lines of research.

RC57-688.1

GORDILLO, CLAUDIA* (Universidade Federal de Paraná, Brazil)

Fotografías Desde El Yo: Álbumes Familiares y Autorepresentaciones Subalternas

Esta ponencia tiene el objetivo de presentar una reflexión académica y pedagógica del lugar que ocupan las fotografías documentales de la comunidad de Triana en Buenaventura (Colombia) en la construcción de la memoria visual del conflicto armado colombiano. Imágenes que tienen dos procedencias: los álbumes familiares de las comunidades y las fotos producidas por la comunidad en los talleres de memoria. Partimos de reconocer que las fotografías contienen una fuerza reveladora de las relaciones familiares, comunitarias y sociales, que posibilitan el entendimiento de lo cotidiano y la emocionalidad. En este sentido, trabajar en un acervo de archivos familiares de la comunidad de Triana víctima del conflicto armado colombiano significa privilegiar las narrativas, por medio de la indagación de imágenes que documentan sujetos, objetos, historias y contextos en primera persona, es decir, que dan lugar a los subalternos (Spivak, 2003), para que sean ellas/os a partir de la experiencia incrustada en su cuerpo, quien enuncie los acontecimientos. Desde ese lugar de enunciación, el propósito es construir una memoria colectiva (Halbwachs, 2004) que narre desde la comunidad sus historias en primera persona y que permita dar cuenta de saberes locales. El enfoque metodológico de la investigación es la Investigación Acción Participativa (IAP) en el cual los sujetos son reconocidos desde un diálogo transversal y anima a la experiencia participativa, abriendo la posibilidad de construir colectivamente la realidad social. Para esto, se usará la etnografía visual como parte de la apuesta metodológica que busca conocer a las comunidades y sus contextos a partir del trabajo con imágenes fotográficas. Lo que interesa en esta ponencia es presentar la construcción de otro orden de la historia y de la cultura visual del conflicto armado colombiano, pensado desde las fotografías familiares y las autorepresentaciones como pseudo presencias o signos de ausencia Sontag, 2004).

RC19-239.2

GOSWAMI, DIPANJALI* (Central University of Jharkhand, India)

Voice from the Margin: A Socio-Educational Appraisal of the Parhaiya Tribe of India

This paper concerns itself with the Parhaiya tribe of Jharkhand (India), which is identified as one of the most marginalized groups among the tribes of the state. On the basis of their poor socio-economic situation, dwindling population, this group is categorized as one of the Primitive Tribe Groups (PTGs), which later came to be known as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTGs). The increasing inequality, vulnerability of concerned people seems to question the different government initiatives in terms of poverty reduction, educational upliftment, etc. Whether such initiatives actually help the marginalized or it is just to show or follow some growth oriented slogans? The child is covertly denied right to clean and healthy living, right to nutritious food, right to qualitative education etc. How do we ensure justice for rural areas in education in the matter of allocation of resources, educational facilities and providing quality education? What is to be done to remove the disparities in education and increase their participation? Here, in this paper, I try to connect and probe into the sorry state of affairs of elementary education and state run agencies and propagated policies. The methodology used for this research is field survey and consultation of data by secondary sources. The question that has been tried to tackle here is to unravel the notion of 'one size fit all' vis-à-vis education and policies which are supposedly initiated by the state to cater to the needs of these groups for bringing them to the centre from the margin.

RC40-503.1

GOSZCZYNSKI, WOJCIECH* (Nicolaus Copernicus University, Poland)

In Search for Vocabulary: Sustainability in Central and Eastern European Alternative Food Networks

Studies on alternative food networks went long, intellectual way since the first conceptualisation. Researchers moved their focus from analysis on re-localisation of food production to a broad range of studies about progressive policies, social and cultural exclusions, global challenges, civic activities. Still, there are two asymmetries in afn studies which we want to address in this paper. First one is about separation on producers and consumers studies. Second crucial for us is an asymmetry between core countries and semi and full peripheries. Vocabulary and intellectual frameworks for sustainable food provision studies came almost entirely from western Europe and USA. This 'western bias' challenge researchers working in different cultural context and leaves them with option copy-paste strategy, which leaves them blind for some context-specific process and sustainable food practices or with a task to rework core concepts and both: theoretical and empirical vocabularies used for sustainable food systems researches. This is the case for alternative food networks in Central and Eastern European Countries. Going through social and economic transformations, using folk turns to look for lost or disrupted identities, with a strong emphasis on family and informal sharing networks, those countries set up a broad range of specific and unique sustainable and unsustainable food practices inside of alternative food networks. In this paper, our goal is to reconstruct the core elements of quality turn amongst actors involved in the CEE afn's and to look for intellectual frames which can be used to fill the western gap in understanding sustainable food systems at the semi-peripheries.

RC31-396.1

GOTTSCHALK, INES* (Ruhr-Universität Bochum,)

Paradoxical Positionings of Unaccompanied Minor Refugees in the Host Family Setting. Using Relational Hermeneutics for the Integration of Multiple Methodical Perspectives

The presentation focuses on host families for unaccompanied minor refugees as new emerging and negotiated social spaces. In comparison to other forms of accommodation, host families are supposed to address the "specific" needs of young refugees and individually support their integration into society out of a familiar, intimate setting.

Host families arguably have to deal with conflicting requirements. On the one hand, a meeting on even terms is created in which host parents and unaccompanied persons adapt to each other and the guardians advocate for the rights, equal access and status of the minors into the receiving society. On the other hand, host families are not only because of the supportive role embedded in societal discourses and their mechanisms of inequality, which they refer to. Thus, unaccompanied minors are also positioned as rescued, traumatized, vulnerable subjects, which must be educated, parented and fought for. So that young refugees are - despite all integrative efforts - in some situations denied the capability to act. The aforementioned orientations are continuously negotiated and go hand in hand with ambiguous, situationally different (external) and (self-)positioning in which social inequalities and a power (im-)balance are depending on the context (re-)produced or transformed.

By using different empirical data material, which gives insight into the everyday context of the family as well as into narratives of unaccompanied minors and host family members, it can be shown how actors negotiate orientations and positionings in different situations. On a methodological level, empirical fragments will be used to show how Relational Hermeneutics can be applied to systematically include comparative horizons from various data material to reconstruct these paradoxes.

RC20-244.1

GOVENDER, JAYANATHAN* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa)

ODHAV, KIRAN (North West University, South Africa)

South African Sociology: Betwixt NEO-Liberal Democracy and Politics of Decolonization

The history of South African sociology has been a history of divided and contested ideologizations. Sociology was aligned to social work, intended as policy to address the so-called poor white problem as part of broader social administration, rather than a distinct academic discipline. Crucially, where a sociologist appeared in the social structure and one's race determined the sociology to be believed, taught, researched and practiced. Claiming a sociological imagination in South Africa is therefore precarious.

Sociology was apartheid sociology when it was introduced in South Africa in the 1930s. The shifting emphasis on theory, methods and politics reorganized sociology not on a spectrum, but on claimed twists, i.e. what and whose purpose was served. Mercifully, academics within the social organization in South Africa had multiple nodes, some progressive, some extremely radical that bruised both the apartheid regime and a racialized sociology.

The current context sees sociology if not in decline, then as inert and constricted to a narrow base. Much of the reason has to do with disinterest, hostility and slacking of academic outputs resulting from attrition of the most experienced researchers under the ongoing higher education transformation programme. Given the current neo-liberal politics, coupled with the decline of governance; the recent disjointed decolonization efforts of citizens and university students; and the slide of the South African sociological professional body on the tracks of higher education transformation programme, South African sociology is thereby slowing and constricting in terms of critique and its publics.

The paper will explore the perspectives of Burawoy, Webster and Sitas, as well as other secondary data in the analysis of the movements of South African sociology. Given that South African politics does not mirror the politics of the other BRIC countries, this paper will provide the initial work for comparative sociology in BRICS.

RC47-574.2

GOVINDA, RADHIKA* (University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)

Dalit Women, Western Classrooms and Travelling Theories

This paper explores what insights an intersectional lens yields when employed to critically examine two mobilisations for social justice, one in a Global South context and another in a Global North context, namely, Dalit women's activism and assertion in India and Decolonising the Academy in the context of British higher education. The paper is based on two research studies of mine: ethnographic research conducted back in 2004-2009 on NGO-led women's activism with a focus on Dalit women in rural Uttar Pradesh, North India, and auto-ethnographic research conducted in 2017-2019 on decolonising feminist classrooms at the British University where I am presently employed. The paper discusses what an intersectional lens enables us to understand about the character and scope of marginality and privilege, and about mobilisations for social justice, beyond mere class differences, and through this discussion attempts also to contribute to the ongoing wider theoretical debates on the purchase intersectionality itself has outside the context of its origin, the interpretative mutations it undergoes as it travels South-ward, and how it is received in its places of arrival.

RC56-JS-38.1

GOW, JAMELLA* (Gonzaga University, USA)

De-Linking Blackness, Re-Inscribing Resistance: Tracing Global Blackness in the Caribbean through Migration and Diaspora

While some scholars of race analyze the global phenomena of racism, others argue for its specificity to local contexts; however, what both may miss is how global-historical factors of race, in fact, become particularized in local contexts. I suggest that the lived experiences of Caribbean migrants are important for understanding the global and local linkages between race and global exploitation both past and present. The Caribbean is where Afro-descent people and the land they inhabited first became resources for capitalism on a local and global scale. Slavery, by linking Afro-descent people with a labor status using color as a marker, transformed a diverse group of people from different ethnic backgrounds into what would become an emphatically global, racial labor force across colonies.

Today, exploitation remains as the Caribbean and its people serve as sites for agricultural production, tourism, and migrant labor. Rather than rely solely on shrinking social support from home, Afro-Caribbean migrants must seek livelihoods for themselves, their families, and communities by migrating for work throughout the world. Through the racialization of their labor and legal status,

they are again "made Black" since these political economic processes keep them global, flexible, and disposable. As migrants, Afro-Caribbean people become a Black global labor force still de-linked from the nation-state as many survive by migrating for work. Global Blackness comes to encapsulate their persistent diasporic status as a mobile, disposable, labor force through the compounding of their racialized Blackness and immigrant precarity. Through a comparative analysis of Jamaican, Haitian, and Afro-Cuban migration to the U.S., I analyze how Afro-Caribbeans are variously read as globally Black, and how, by de-linking racism from Blackness, they uncover possibilities for transforming Black identity and ensuring their community's survival.

WG01-699.2

GOYAL, MANJU* (SHAMBHU DAYAL POST GRADUATE COLLEGE GHAZIABAD, India)

Globalization and New Communication Technology in a North Indian Urban Setting

The process of globalization in India brought many changes not only in the sphere of Indian economy but also enabled the mass media to expend its network at global level. The advent of satellite television in the early nineties and new communication technology in the later part of nineties shaped the globalization of mass media in Indian subcontinent in a significant manner. Computerization of different private and government organization has not only improved the performance of these organizations but also helped in the growth of service sector in India. The number of internet users and mobile phones increased tremendously in the recent past. It has enabled fast and uninterrupted communication between the masses located even in remote rural and tribal areas. These new communication technologies are giving rise to new patterns of communication and culture and have great impact on the style of life of users. The advent of smart phone and its expansion even in rural areas across the caste and class structure revolutionized the communication system. The use of social media has increased among the people. The present paper is aimed to understand the social background of the users of new communication technologies and the patterns of mass media exposure as well as patterns of using new communication technology-internet and mobile phone in Ghaziabad town of Uttar Pradesh on a purposive sampling administering a highly structured interview schedule. It was found that there was a sharp difference in the patterns of using internet and mobile phone. The mobile phone use was relatively wider than the accessibility of the internet. The connectivity of mobile phone spread cutting across caste, class and gender categories but internet connectivity which was initially confined to some selected sections of the mobile users is now widespread with the expansion of less costly smart phones.

RC33-420.1

GRAEFF, PETER* (Christian-Albrechts University Kiel, Germany)

BAUR, NINA* (Technische Universität Berlin, Germany)

Measuring the Same Phenomenon By Means of Different Sources: Updating the Classical Toolbox for Analyzing Survey, Digital and Administrative Mass Data, Exemplified By the Generation of Corruption-Data

There has been a long discussion on how administrative mass can be made amenable for social research. We trace this discussion back to the suggestions by Bick and Müller (1984) (also Baur 2009) who suggested a framework for analyzing administrative data and show that the difficulties in using this kind of data are rather similar to modern digital data. It follows that suggestions for overcoming shortcomings of administrative data can be applied in similar way to digital data.

While we are particularly interested in questions on how a social phenomenon can be *measured* by means of data from different sources which are obviously (or at least indirectly) related to the phenomenon of interest – problems and solutions can only be shown for specific phenomena. For reasons of illustration and application we refer to the social phenomenon of corruption. Issues pertaining different measurement sources have become relevant in recent years because, in the wake of the digital turn, new data sources have become available. These new sources, such as media and regional (or spatial) data, augment the array of classical sources, such as statements (e.g. intentions of actions) by persons regarding corrupt practices (survey data) or the number of cases registered by prosecuting authorities (administrative data).

Although there are several good examples of administrative or digital data working as a complement or a substitute for data generated by scientific processes, such as surveys, there are still challenges to overcome in measurement and scientific application.

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RC04-40.6

GRAJALES GARCÍA, GABRIELA* (Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas, Mexico)

FALCONI URBINA, AMADOR (Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas, Mexico)

Desigualdades e Inequidades En Estudiantes De La Universidad Autónoma De Chiapas-México

Desigualdades e inequidades aparecen como características comunes en todas las sociedades contemporáneas, empero, es necesario analizar las manifestaciones de estas, no solo para dar cuenta de ellas, sino para buscar estrategias que permitan atenderlas. El contexto escolar universitario no está exento de ello, como parte del sistema educativo formal, por un lado aparece como una opción de desarrollo y/o cambio de estatus y por otro de acuerdo con el planteamiento de Bourdieu, reproduce las desigualdades provenientes del origen de clase de los estudiantes.

Si bien, el capital cultural permite la permanencia en la escuela y el ascenso a sus diferentes niveles, la vida escolar trascurre en un entramado complejo de problemas que no cualquier estudiante puede enfrentar y resolver, la escuela por sí misma no es el vehículo para el logro del éxito en la vida.

Por ello el objetivo de la presente ponencia es analizar la relación existente entre quienes estudian una carrera determinada y su diferente origen de clase y proveniencia regional (que determina su capital cultural), se considera que cada grupo de estudiantes que estudia una carrera determinada, constituye una región sede según el planteamiento de Giddens. En este caso se estudiaron tres sedes, elegidas en función del nivel de exigencia académica impuesto por la universidad a sus aspirantes, licenciaturas en: Medicina Humana, Contaduría y Administración y Sociología, cuya característica es que su población proviene de diferentes regiones socioeconómicas del estado de Chiapas, cada una de ellas con diferente nivel de desarrollo económico y social.

La investigación se realizó utilizando una metodología cualitativa-estructuralista, basada fundamentalmente en la técnica de grupos de discusión, a través de la cual se pretende conocer el tipo y nivel de capital cultural con el que los estudiantes de las carreras antes mencionadas, enfrentan los retos que la educación superior impone.

RC52-643.3

GRAMMARE, MAGALI* (CNRS/BETA University of Strasbourg, France)

Gendered Professions and Social Standing: An Empirical Analysis

Despite social developments and the opening of all professions to both men and women, society continues to obey to stereotypes and many professions are considered as feminine/masculine. Another important notion is the prestige which implies a ranking of professions resulting from a strong social consensus (Chambaz, C. et al. 1996): prestigious professions are those combining higher wages, higher stability and autonomy (Ganzeboom & Treiman, 1996).

Starting from this point, the aim of this paper is to study the social representation of the professions according to two dimensions: the degree of feminisation and the degree of prestige given to an occupation.

We lead a survey asking individuals to rank a list of sixty professions according to these two criteria.

Results obtained show a gendered ranking of the professions highly affected by societal stereotypes: more than 65% of the individuals ranked midwives at the top of the feminine occupation. We also observe a ranking according to the social status where the gender of the individual seems not to be discriminating: two occupations are ranked in first and second positions by all individuals regardless of gender - Surgeon and Astronaut- and among the top 10 occupations, seven are common to girls and boys.

Finally, as first proposed by Gottfredson (1981), crossing the two dimensions, we establish a cognitive cartography of the professions.

Chambaz, C., Maurin, E., Torelli, C., 1998, « L'évaluation sociale des professions en France. Construction et analyse d'une échelle des professions, *Revue française de sociologie*, 39, 177-226.

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RC33-JS-11.3

GRANAFEI, PAULO HENRIQUE* (Universidade Federal de Uberlândia, Brazil)

Epistemology of Social Science from a Southern Perspective

My aim is to develop an epistemology of social science from a southern perspective but with universalistic vocation. I want to show how, in the social sciences, what I call "research contracts" play a similar role to Kuhnian paradigms in the natural sciences. Using an analytical frame adapted from works of Dascal, Rescher, Walton and Wroblewski, I examine the debate on the Brazilian populism, in the 1960-70s, as an example of a recurrent controversy pattern.

Research contracts regulate the controversies in social sciences. They define the rights and duties of the scientific audience and the individual social scientist toward each other. The audience must fulfill the burden of questioning: it must appreciate any contribution presented by individual researchers, in their official forums. The individual researcher must meet the burden of proof: furnish arguments and empirical evidence to justify his theories, according to the scientific community standards.

Any research contract has the following clauses. First: a theory must be expressed in a controlled metaphysical language ML. Second: there must be a commitment to a rule of method RM. According to this rule, facts described in ordinary language as f will be considered true if an index i is present. Third: it is possible to translate the fact f, in ordinary language, to the fact F, in ML. Fourth: the theory is valid in restricted spatiotemporal coordinates ST.

Most times the burden of proof is set ad hoc. So, a debate begins with the question: "does f corresponds to F in ST?", before moving to an even more fundamental one: "What is at stake in the question about f being F in ST?" The contract clauses are now the subject of discussion. Despite being empirically inconclusive, such debates are valued as a systematic statement of the research problem.

RC33-425.4

GRANAFEI, PAULO HENRIQUE* (Universidade Federal de Uberlândia, Brazil)

Research Contracts and Controversies in Social Science

I want to show how, in the social sciences, what I call "research contracts", without paradigms in the strict sense presented in the Kuhnian scheme commonly applied to the natural sciences, play a similar role to puzzle-solving in normal science. Using an analytical frame adapted from works of Dascal, Rescher, Walton and Wroblewski and Dascal, I examine the debate on the Brazilian populism, in the 1960-70s, as an example of a recurrent controversy pattern.

Research contracts regulate the controversies in social sciences. They define the rights and duties of the scientific audience and the individual social scientist toward each other. The audience must fulfill the burden of questioning: it must appreciate any contribution presented by individual researchers, in their official forums. The individual researcher must meet the burden of proof: furnish arguments and empirical evidence to justify his theories, according to the scientific community standards.

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RC54-664.3

GRAND'MAISON, VALÉRIE* (University of Guelph, Canada)

Identity, Violence, and Resistance: Contending with the Biopolitics of Disability

The social model of disability made it possible to think of disability as structural oppression. It engendered two radical and related shifts: it allowed for political efforts to target social institutions and relations for increased integration of disabled people and it provided a language for claiming positive individual and collective identities. The social model of disability provided a rallying cry for people with disabilities to work collaboratively towards eliminating oppression.

Proponents of the social model of disability, given their unique focus on social recognition, have framed people with disabilities as impaired bodies that have already arrived. As a result, modellists have not contended with the violence that makes certain groups more prone to becoming impaired and/or less likely to be recognized as disabled (Puar 2017). To capture the materialization of capitalist and colonial violence on specific bodies, Puar (2017) conceptualizes debility as a

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

necessary disruption of the dichotomy between disabled and non-disabled bodies through which racialized bodies are not legible. It is therefore essential to reflect on the tensions between claiming disability pride and the violence underlying capitalist and colonial processes of disablement.

In light of these debates, I contend that claiming a positive identity and remaining accountable for debilitation are mutually reinforcing and can be better theorized in their interconnection. I recognize that the very survival of many people with disabilities, especially multiply marginalized individuals, depend on hiding their differences. Yet, I also believe that the work of unearthing the root of ongoing violence against marginalized people will benefit from the experiences and knowledge of people with disabilities and their allies globally. In this paper, I will support my position by rethinking the disability identity through crip theory and taking a Critical Disability lens to understanding capitalism and colonization provides valuable insights into biopower processes maiming particular individuals.

RC19-233.2

GRASSI, MADDALENA* (University of Bari Aldo Moro, Italy)

Questioning the Relationship between Poverty and Social Work Ethnographically: The Meaning of Reciprocity in the Homeless People-Social Street Workers' Interaction Systems. a Case of Southern Italy.

Exploring the relationship between homeless people and social street workers in daily life and work context is the main objective of the ongoing PhD research project which the contribute refers to. This structural relationship - a persistent model between social positions – is theoretically analysed through the categories of the Gift Theory, emphasising the money mediated disengagement relationship typical of the (post-)modern individualisation process. The relative-relational approach to the study of poverty considers its symbolic-relational element as the determining dimension: the definition of 'the poor' depends on the social and cultural context and, consequently, it changes according to the policies and the social workers' view. Based on a constructivist approach, the analysis has two main objectives:

- Describing the social services' network and the urban context, in order to understand the local policy vision of the extreme poverty phenomenon and of the social work network system and the functioning of this network in the daily interaction with the marginalised urban environment;

- Analysing the symbolic representations of the social workers and the poor users as concerns their experience with the homelessness phenomenon and the social street services' organisation, focusing on the material conditions, the identity dimension and their interaction's dynamics.

The research adopts a mixed-methods approach aimed to integrate three kinds of tools: the ethnographic observation of the urban context and of the social street services' nets, a set of in-deep interviews and oral stories, focus groups with homeless people, professional and volunteer social street workers.

The contribute wants to show the research process of the meaning of home from the points of view of the actors of the relationship, which takes place in the space of an interaction structured in a power relation based-system.

RC19-236.1

GRAZIANO, EUGENIO* (Università degli studi di Torino,)

How Many Deservingness? - Subjectivation Processes between Actors and Minimum Income Policies in Italy

In the neoliberal transformations of social policies, access to social protection is increasingly becoming a transaction between a benefit provided by the community and an individual behavior of the recipient that have to conform to society expectations. According to this, the notion of merit as individual responsibility becomes crucial. Merit turns into an internal device for social policies, on one hand as a legitimizing resource for politcs and on the other one as an instrument of recipient's control and discipline. This device is defined through social representations, stabilized norms of behavior, and also by practices and interactions between social workers and recipients.

But how many perceptions of deservingness might coexist in a social policy? What effects do they induce in terms of subjectivation of the benefit recipient? The paper analyzes these questions starting from the case study of an Italian metropolitan context and from the recent implementation of the "Reddito di Cittadinanza", the new minimum income measure in Italy. The focus is on concepts and practices of deservingness within public-private partnerships and governance that manage job and social inclusion projects: in these policy areas operate several public actors, catholic associations, banking foundations and left whing associations with different conceptions of social citizenship and inclusion. Claimants must confront with these contrasting ideas and practices of merit and then they develop strategies of action, staying inside the policy or out of it, structuring the representations of their experience as recipients and also representations of their peers.

RC15-188.3

GRECO, FRANCESCA* (Prisma srl, Italy)

Storytelling of Pandemic in Lockdown: The Role of Social Media

The spread of the virus was an unexpected and frightening event that took the world by surprise. During the first lockdown, people has largely used the social media to communicate and exchange their experiences. the media played a relevant role in allowing the communication and the construction of storytelling aiming to reorganize their traumatic experience of pandemic. The aim of the study is to identify the main topic of the communication during the first lockdown in Italy.

In order to understand the storytelling of pandemic we scraped over two million messages in Italian language containing the word "coronavirus" from Twitter repository in three different moments of the first lockdown and we performed Emotional Text mining (ETM), which is an unsupervised procedure allowing for the analysis of large amount of data.

Two main dimensions characterize the governance of the Covid-19 pandemic, the defense and the protection from the contagion and their consequences. Not surprisingly the sentiment is negative overall unless on April in which 24% of messages are positive looking for the lockdown conclusion. The main topics characterizing the beginning of the lockdown are the forced confinement, the lockdown, the contagion and the foreign threat, the national threat and the red zone. At the end of March, the reaction to the press conference announcing the extension of the lockdown brings out new topics: the governance of the pandemic and the civil society's reaction seeking for information. On the second extension of the lockdown new topics arise: the lockdown conclusion, the breaking of Easter traditions, and the doubt of resolving the pandemic. Two topics remain unchanged along the lockdown: the contagion bulletin and the need of information. Apparently, social media played a relevant role both in allowing the communication and the experience sharing, building new storytelling to support people's coping.

RC28-329.3

GREIBE, ANDREA* (Universidad de Chile, Chile)

La Educación Como Factor De Posicionamiento Social En Profesionales Primera Generación

Durante las últimas tres décadas Chile ha experimentado un fuerte aumento del número de jóvenes que ingresan a la educación superior, masificación impulsada por políticas de corte neoliberal, que han impulsado la creación de instituciones privadas, la disminución del financiamiento directo a las instituciones públicas y la generación de sistemas de pago de matrículas subvencionando a la demanda.

En este escenario se ha promovido el ingreso a la educación superior de nuevos sectores sociales, aumentando el número de estudiantes que son los primeros de su familia en cursar estudios superiores.

Sin embargo, este proceso no ha significado una mayor democratización del sistema. La matrícula de estudiantes de menor nivel socioeconómico ha crecido más lento que la de estudiantes de sectores de mayor ingreso. En tanto, la diferenciación de universidades de acuerdo a su calidad, ha llevado a la segregación de la matrícula según rendimiento académico, factor fuertemente asociado al origen socioeconómico de los estudiantes.

Más allá de las restricciones a la movilidad social, la educación constituye un eje central en el que los sujetos depositan su confianza para asegurar mejores condiciones de vida (OCDE y BIRD, 2009); sin embargo, las particularidades del sistema educacional chileno generan tensiones y experiencias que es interesante conocer.

Desde una perspectiva comprensiva, se busca establecer cuáles son los sentidos asociados a la educación con relación al posicionamiento social por parte de profesionales primera generación, que han estudiado en universidades selectivas, tradicionales y de alto prestigio; y, en universidades no selectivas, privadas y de menor prestigio.

Los resultados reportan el análisis de entrevistas en profundidad realizadas a egresados de estos dos tipos de universidades indagando en su trayectoria educativa y en la valoración que tienen de ésta respecto a su posición social actual.

RC02-29.2

GREINER, PATRICK* (Vanderbilt University, USA)
MCGEE, JULIUS (Portland State University, USA)
GIBBONS, ETHAN (Vanderbilt University, USA)

Environmental Meaning of the Financial Turn: A Cross-National Study of the Finance-Economy-Environment Nexus

Over the last several decades there have been substantial shifts in the organization of the global economy which have resulted in financial processes accounting for an increasingly large share of total economic activity. Although the process of financialization has changed the way that economic growth is carried out, little research has been done to explore the ways in which the increasing finan-

cialization of national economies has changed the well-established association between economic activity and environmental impacts, such as CO2 emissions. To explore the ramifications that the process of financialization has for the environment-economy relationship, we construct a series of fixed effects regression analyses with robust standard errors for 172 nations between 1960 and 2014. We then estimate how the growing dominance of financial processes in the economic sphere moderates the association between GDP per capita and CO2 emissions per capita, as well as whether or not such changes alleviate the pressures that manufacturing activities place on the environment. We find that financialization decouples total GDP per capita from CO2 emissions per capita, but that it fails to do so for economic activity that is attributable to manufacture. Noting the absolute rise in manufacturing activity during this period, we argue that such findings suggest that the economic reorganization financialization represents may obfuscate the ongoing pressure the economic growth places on the environment.

RC06-78.3

GREIVING, JENNIFER* (University of Colorado Denver, USA)
CHAVEZ, JORGE (University of Colorado Denver, USA)
VIRAMONTEZ-ANGUIANO, RUBEN (University of Colorado Denver, USA)

Perceived Discrimination in Cross-Generational Context: Mental Health and Life Stressors Among Children of Immigrants

Immigrants and their children have driven nearly all of the overall population growth in the United States since 2000 (Nunn, O'Donnell, and Shambaugh, 2018) and are expected to continue to do so through at least 2065 (Lopez, Passel, and Rohal, 2015). Classic theories of assimilation suggest that differences between immigrant and native groups largely disappear within a few generations as immigrant groups become less marginalized (Alba and Nee, 1997). Contemporary models of assimilation suggest a more segmented process whereby some immigrant groups may remain marginalized across generations, even as other immigrant groups achieve a pathway toward economic and social assimilation (Haller, Portes, and Lynch, 2011; Portes and Zhou, 1993; Zhou, 1997). While research has examined how socio-structural factors may shape experiences of assimilation, limited research has examined the cumulative effects of discrimination across immigrant generations (National Research Council, 2004). We use data from the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study (Portes and Rumbaut, 2018) to examine the effects of cumulative discrimination on mental health and stressful life events among the children of immigrants. To consider the dynamic process of cumulative discrimination we measure adult parent (first-generation) and adolescent child (second-generation) perceived discrimination, and assess patterns of cross-generational perceptions of discrimination. In addition, we examine the cumulative effects of discrimination over time on mental health in adolescence and stressful life events in early adulthood.

RC23-269.1

GRIBOVSKIY, MIKHAIL* (Tomsk State University, Russia)

The Dark Side: The Ideas of Modern European University Lecturers about the Negative Aspects of Their Profession

This study is based on in-depth interviews with lecturers from the United Kingdom (2016: universities of Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield), Germany (2017: universities of Cologne and Passau), France (2018: Paris, Nice, Toulouse, Rouen) and Russia (2019: Tyumen University and Tomsk University). A total of more than 80 interviews.

The interviews aimed to find out the features of the professional identity of modern European university lecturers. During the interview, respondents were asked a wide range of questions about their attitude to their profession.

The collected field material allows us to cover various aspects of university life. One of them is the problem of negative aspects of university lecturers profession.

Reasoning of respondents on these topics paint a picture of problematic circumstances of modern European University life in the context of four national models of higher education.

The report will contain references to specific statements on the condition of anonymity of the respondents.

In a generalized form, the conclusions reached by the author on the basis of an analysis of the interview can be reduced to the following:

In the answers of respondents from different countries there are identical negative characteristics of the teaching profession, such as: higher education bureaucracy, unfinished nature of the performed work, irregular work schedule, and not the highest salary in the market.

However, the frequency of mentioning these problems (and, therefore, their severity) in different countries is different. Thus, respondents in the UK most often mentioned bureaucratization, but rarely in Germany.

At the same time, the interviews revealed problems that were more specific only for a particular country (or countries): the difficulty of gaining a perma-

nent position (Germany and Russia); intense competition between teachers for resources (France and Russia); decline in the prestige of the profession due to an increase in the number of lecturers (UK).

RC22-256.3

GRIERA, MAR* (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)

From the Body to the Self: Holistic Practices, Rehabilitation Trajectories and the Remaking of the Self

In the last decades, holistic practices, such as yoga and meditation, have been gaining popularity as therapeutic interventions in western countries. In this paper, I take the spread of yoga programs within public institutions (prisons and hospitals) as a point of departure for an analysis on the role of holistic practices in the remaking of the self within neoliberal therapeutic landscapes. Through two empirical case studies of yoga practitioners -one with long term prisoners' and the other one with cancer patients- I explore the following three questions: a) the role of what Marcel Mauss terms 'techniques of the body' in processes of biographical reconstruction; b) the existence of an elective affinity between holistic practices and therapeutic narratives on the self-responsibilization and the need to proactively work on oneself in processes of healing and recovery, and finally c) an analysis of the "carriers" of these holistic practices within the domain of health and penitentiary institutions and the negotiations and tensions that their institutionalization entails.

RC23-273.4

GRIESER, CHRISTOPHER* (Technical University of Berlin, Germany)

Innovation As Keeping up: How the Necessity to Maintain Compatibility for Interdependent Technologies Fuels the Innovation Imperative

In my contribution, I will explore a key aspect of the innovation imperative: The necessity to maintain compatibility between interdependent technologies which subsequently creates an ecosystem-wide imperative to innovate. While recent research extended its focus from technological innovation to include social or cultural innovations, I want to refocus on technological causes of innovation, namely the interdependence of technologies. ‚Interdependent technologies' means that the functioning of one technology is dependent on the functioning of the other, and vice versa. This interdependence implies a compatibility requirement that creates pressure to innovate, as one technology cannot be innovated when the other does not at least adapt to the corresponding changes. While existing research on path dependence and on large technological systems does take the interdependence issue into consideration, current work barely investigates how compatibility requirements are dealt with in practice.

Based on my ongoing PhD-project on the governance of innovations in technological platforms, I will present empirical evidence on how compatibility requirements fuel an innovation imperative throughout the sphere of a software ecosystem. I investigated the platforms iOS and Android by analyzing field documents, and by interviewing app developers as well as CTOs of app-developing-companies. My findings show that app developers are swayed by the platform operators to implement certain innovations. This creates an „life-nospan" after which apps become obsolete without an update, showing how the innovation imperative creates a constant pressure to keep up. Furthermore, my study shows how platform operators enforce the imperative to innovate apps through various means, ranging from technologically mediated coercion to incentives in the marketplaces they organize (i.e., app stores). I will conclude with some insights on how the ecosystem-wide innovation imperative differs in regard to technological properties of the app and size of the developing company, thus amplifying the stratification of the ecosystem.

RC25-JS-84.1

GRISHINA, YULIYA* (University of Wuppertal, Germany, Germany)

Denying Domestic Violence — through the Use of Sexuality?

Despite actively embracing new media, a significant proportion of Russian citizens rely on the traditional source of television for both news and entertainment. Out of the wide variety of choices, scripted television shows, both sitcoms, and melodramas, remain popular year after year, with locally produced material often attracting large audiences. While the topic of domestic violence against women remains a taboo, a few Russian primetime shows of the last decade, such as *Boiling Point* (2010) and *The Perfect Victim* (2015), addressed it.

My study argues that post-Soviet Russia, despite the publicly declared progress in the sphere of sexuality and human rights, in the last ten years has been

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

reverting to a traditional societal model, with the patriarchal distribution of gender roles, dominant masculinity, and misogyny. These anti-gender tendencies are tacitly supported by the government, and primarily promoted by mass media.

My research is focused on critically assessing the choices their creators made while approaching this topic and how the audiences interpret these depictions. Russia-1, the TV channel that produced the shows considered in the presentation, could make an impact should it choose to portray domestic abuse; instead, it sexualizes violence.

My presentation is based on numbers from research lately conducted in the context of my PhD.

RC15-189.2

GRISOTTI, MARCIA* (Federal University of Santa catarina, Brazil)

Health and Society: Classic and Emerging Topics in the Brazilian Sociology of Health

Sociology of Health in Brazil is recognized, already for a long time, as a consolidated field of research. However, the broad scope and complexity of the topics investigated and the wide range of applications represent a challenge to establish a specific identity for this field.

With the purpose to analyze the amplitude of this field of research, this presentation examines the ideas and debates of the papers presented in the five consecutive sections on Sociology of Health during the Congress of the Brazilian Sociological Association.

We focus on three issues:
- The dilemmas of interdisciplinary work (in teaching and research);
- the challenges of integrating specific policies (e.g. inclusive policies related to gender, indigenous, etc.) within general health policies;
- the ambivalent way of studying health and disease: on the one hand as a medical/technical/organizational process vs the social/emotional/behavioral aspects.

RC41-523.2

GRISOTTI, MARCIA* (Federal University of Santa catarina, Brazil)

LETURCQ, GUILLAUME (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

The Construction of Health Causal Relations in the Belo Monte DAM Context

Literature has plenty of examples showing the socio-environmental impacts from dams' construction in the most different contexts (CERNEA, 1988, 2003; SCUDDER, 1997, 2005; FEARNSIDE, 2001, 2006, among others). However, there are few studies that succeeded in establishing consistent causal relations, especially regarding health impacts and the causal relations of the outcome impacts. This is most due to the small number of research and assessment projects that monitored the process longitudinally before, during and after the installation of a hydroelectric dam. In the specific case of health impacts, it is also due to the lack of studies assessing health conditions that go beyond sheer medical aspects; to failures in the official health records on the population impacted by the project and the scarce number of researches on the human and animal health conditions prior to the impacts. This paper focus on problems related to the construction of causal relations in the emergence of diseases or injuries, having as examples the relationship between migration and workers' diseases (brought or acquired), cases of syphilis in pregnant women, violence-related deaths (homicides) and traffic accidents in the context of construction of the Belo Monte dam.

The flow of migrant workers was particularly intense between 2011 and 2017. More than 40,000 new inhabitants came to settle in the middle town of Altamira (85,000 people in 2010), in the heart of the Brazilian Amazon. These rural and urban migrants from across the country have upset the local social, environmental and health order.

Going beyond the deterministic view of the causes of diseases, we will discuss the challenges of building a complex network of causal relations that incorporate the bio-physiological causes with others deriving from human actions or political decisions (or omissions), and rank the degree of influence of these causal factors in this specific context.

RC20-242.5

GROHMANN, LUIS GUSTAVO* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

SANTOS, EVERTON (Universidade Feevale, Brazil)

SANTOS, DÉBORA (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

SOUZA, GREICE (, Brazil)

What Do Bolsonaro's Voters Think about Democracy? a Comparison with the Brazilian Population

In the 2018 presidential elections in Brazil, there was a strong ideological charge that polarized both voters and presidential candidates. One of the milestones of this electoral process was the presence of an anti-system and anti-democratic speech, especially on Jair Bolsonaro's campaign. Considering this scenario, the research objective was to identify the perception of democracy by the voter who declared their vote on Jair Bolsonaro. In this sense, investigating if their electoral choice has any or none correlation with the perception the voters have about the political system. To do so, we analyzed data from the 7th wave of World Values Survey for Brazil, divided into two sample groups for comparison: 1) a representative sample of the Brazilian population and 2) a sample of the voters who declared vote for Jair Bolsonaro in the last presidential elections. Results indicate that the perception of democracy itself does not differ significantly between the two groups. However, Bolsonaro's voters tend to prefer technocratic and military political systems. These results contribute both to characterize these voters and to further studies on electoral behavior in Brazil.

RC35-453.3

GRONDONA, ANA LUCIA* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

The Limits of the Notion of "Reception" and Latin-American (neo) Baroque As a Key to Understand the South-North Production of Social Problems.

This paper is part of a wider project, aimed at building "contaminated genealogies", as a perspective for a sociology of problematizations from the South. This entails, not so much to illuminate the specificities of the emergence or reception of social problems in the peripheries, but to insist on the ways in which the later are also interwoven in the history of the emergence of devices, problematization, concepts and diagnoses that are usually presented as "self-produced" from the North.

As part of this broader inquiry, the present text investigates the ways in which discussions about Latin American (neo)baroque (especially, the works of Severo Sarduy and Néstor Perlongher) alluded to the problems of translation, the logic of simulacrum and *retombée*, since, we understand that they offer elements that allow us to transcend the "reception" or "circulation" metaphor. Even in its classical formulations (for example, in Alejo Carpentier), the critique of Latin American baroque and neo-baroque has demonstrated that these were more than creative appropriations of European styles and confront us with a destabilization and thematization of the original-copy relationship in a similar vein as the interests of our inquiry.

After a section in which we address theoretical aspects of the approach, the paper presents an illustrative case (the debate on development styles between 1965 and 1981) that, sets in motion the concepts of the first part. One of the issues that will interest us in particular is to discuss, from these results, the ways of thinking about the temporal-spatial dimension of the production of social problems also beyond the limits of the metaphor of " coevalness".

RC35-446.2

GROS, ALEXIS EMANUEL* (1986, Germany)

The Power of Imposing Social Typifications upon Others: A Schutzian Account

It is often claimed that Schutzian phenomenology is unable to account for "sordid" aspects of sociality such as asymmetrical relations of power. Indeed, according to many of his critics, Schutz conceives of the everyday lifeworld as a "harmless" place, *i.e.*, as domain that is safe from the dangers of power. As against this view, I intend to show that the Viennese phenomenologist provides original insights on a specific form of social power that tends to be neglected by contemporary sociological theory, namely, the power of imposing typifications upon Others. More specifically, Schutz deals with this issue in his paper "Equality and the Meaning Structure of the Social World", where he also analyzes the *alienating* effects on subjectivity of unwanted social categorizations, i.e. of socially imposed typifications that are at odds with the subject's own self-interpretation. Especially

drawing upon that 1955 paper, but also resorting to other texts by Schutz, my presentation will attempt to systematically reconstruct his account of this particular form of power and to discuss its current social-theoretical relevance.

RC16-JS-45.5

GROS, ALEXIS EMANUEL* (1986, Germany)

"Relationships to the World" or "Forms of Life"? a Counterpoint between Hartmut Rosa's and Rahel Jaeggi's Approaches to Critical Theory

Rosa and Jaeggi are two of the main figures of the new generation of the Frankfurt School. In his 2016 book, *Resonanz: Eine Soziologie der Weltbeziehungen*, Rosa presents a *phenomenologically* inspired Critical Theory centered on the critical analysis of the "relationships to the world" [*Weltbeziehungen*] of everyday subjects. In turn, in *Kritik der Lebensformen*, from 2013, Jaeggi develops a *praxeological* approach that focuses on the criticism of quotidian "forms of life" [*Lebensformen*]. In spite of their undeniable differences, both Jaeggi's and Rosa's accounts can be understood as efforts towards developing a *non-paternalistic* version of Critical Theory. That is, one that takes everyday experiences, practices, and interpretations seriously and attempts to criticize them from an *immanent* perspective, instead of systematically discrediting them for being mere products of an ideological "false consciousness". In this connection, the notions of "relationships to the world" and "forms of life" play a key role: they are conceptual categories specially tailored for reconstructing and critically assessing the meaningful, experiential, and practical structures governing the quotidian life of a specific socio-cultural formation. The aim of my presentation is to establish a productive and mutually corrective dialogue between Rosa's and Jaeggi's approaches. It is my contention that this dialogue can contribute to developing an integral approach for criticizing contemporary societies in a non-patronizing manner.

RC09-108.3

GROSSE, INGRID* (Dalarna University, Sweden)

Social Trust and Migration

The prevalence of migration across the world poses the question inasmuch migrants will assimilate, uphold their social, economic and cultural way of life or both? Related to this broader question, this paper examines inasmuch migrants keep or change the level of social trust prevalent in their origin country to the one in the destination country. Social trust in other people is regarded by many researchers as a central contributing factor for democratic, wealthy and stable societies. It is seen as an indicator for open-mindedness and socio-trophic orientations of individuals. Therefore, social trust is an interesting value-orientation to study sociologically.

Concerning value-orientations in general, researchers disagree about inasmuch migrants keep or change them. Studies of American immigrants show mixed results: some ethnic groups preserve to a great extend their own culture, while other immigrants assimilate quickly into the American way of life. Concerning social trust, however, immigrants display a long- term divergence from the American mainstream. By contrast, European studies on immigrants come to mixed results, but show predominantly that second generations are to a great extend assimilated to the culture of their destination country. This is especially the case concerning the level of social trust.

I examine levels of social trust using World Values Survey data for the available ethnic groups from many countries around the world. World Values Survey data were used by only a few studies of social trust and migration. In order to capture national, economic and historical legacies, I will apply multilevel analysis.

RC24-282.4

GROTHE-HAMMER, MICHAEL* (Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway)

The Social Construction of Climate Change: Are We Stuck between Risk and Danger?

The grand challenge of climate change has been known for decades, and so have the reasons for it and the means to stop it. However, from a sociological perspective, climate change can be understood as a social construction. To become social reality, the "thing" known as "climate change" must be observed by society in some way and thereby constructed as the phenomenon that we nowadays call "climate change". Against this backdrop, I assert that society's striking inability to effectively tackle climate change can be better understood by looking at the way of how climate change is constructed as a societal problem. To do so I will draw on Niklas Luhmann's (1993) theory of risk, which proposes to draw a conceptual distinction between *risk* and *danger*. In this view, risks are those for which certain decisions can be identified as causes so that responsibility for these decisions can be attributed to specific decision-makers, i.e. individuals and organizations. In contrast, dangers can be characterized as something exogenous so that the cause for corresponding damages and harm is attributed to the environ-

ment. Based on this theoretical groundwork, I argue that the current way of how climate change is socially constructed is stuck between risk and danger. On the one hand, climate change is broadly seen as caused by human-made decisions and therefore as a risk. On the other hand, responsibility for climate change is typically attributed to humanity as such or to the sum of all individuals. As a consequence, no certain decisions by certain actors can be identified as causes for certain climate effects – which portrays climate change rather as danger. These insights have wide-ranging theoretical implications, which I will outline in the final presentation. I will moreover unfold the theoretical argument in more detail and derive policy implications accordingly.

RC32-411.3

GRUBNER, JOHANNA* (Johannes Kepler Universität Linz, Austria)
BINNER, KRISTINA (Johannes Kepler University, Austria)

Inequality and the Self-Activated Subject: Gendered Everyday Strategies and Embodied Experiences between Resistance and Compensation.

Recent societal transformations like the neoliberal turn from welfare- to workfare-state in european countries, promote a new type of (self-)activated subject. This "new" entrepreneurial subject is called up to organize the personal life according to managerial and economic compatibilities. We show, that new articulations of subjectification challenge the self-regulation in the workplace but also self-management in everyday life. Further, this form of self-activated subjectification builds upon existing gender inequalities and aggregates them, but also puts forward new forms of gender inequalities. This especially can be seen in the daily forms of dealing, experiencing and "using" the body.

Drawing on episodic and problem-centred interviews with employees working in sectors with both high and low levels of formalization (academia, social work, administration, education), we investigate different subjective perceptions and action strategies employed to deal with workplace requirements like efficiency, adaptability/flexibility and self-regulation as well as different living and care arrangements. By looking at how people organize and manage their performance both within the workspace and between work and life, we are able to identify different (embodied) aspects of resistance and compensation. With a special focus on the facet of self-care, we show that the demands of work and life in a neoliberal capitalist society are gendered and that the body plays a central role that sometimes can align with the (neoliberal) requirements for the "new" self-activated subject. Everyday strategies used by employees, range from incorporating neoliberal workplace demands (in the sense of technologies of the self) to sophisticated strategies of resistance. We will show that some of them succeed in protecting employees from self-exploitation, while others do not. Although the entrepeneurial/neoliberal subject is often argued to be gender-neutral, in reality the everyday experiences and practices of women and men differ strongly and show new forms of structural and individual inequalities.

RC16-206.5

GRZYMALA-KAZLOWSKA, ALEKSANDRA* (University of Warsaw, Poland)

Advancing the Theory and Methodology for Researching Marginality and Diversity

The paper proposes a new theoretical and methodological framework for researching diversity and marginality where marginality. Unlike the dominant discourse on marginality, focusing on structural inequalities, with those on the margins depicted as powerless and lacking resources, this paper will highlight the potential of marginality to challenge inequalities. This will draw on Hook (1990:341) presenting marginality as a site of resistance that 'offers the possibility of radical perspectives from which to see and create, to imagine alternatives, new worlds'. In a similar vein, Giroux (1997) also emphasises the importance of counter-hegemonic discourses which articulate the multiplicity of perspectives and experiences that may bring opportunity for innovation and transformation, while Wilson (2018) proposes the term of 'transcendent marginality' to highlight the emancipatory potential of marginality with voices from peripheries that do not reflect and reinforce the status quo social structure. The paper will also argue for co-production and participatory community based research as means for advancing the theory and methodology of diversity and marginality. As Freire (1982) highlights different types of participatory action research (PAR) offers potential as means to overcome relations of domination and subordination between oppressors and the oppressed. PAR can be seen as a vehicle to not only address the needs of communities but also empower them, promote social justice, democracy, civic and political engagement (Fals-Borda 1995). This refers to the concept of 'cognitive injustice' which recognizes the multiplicity of forms of knowledge and a need for active recognition of diversity to offer an alternative vision of society not colonized by the market with a collaboration of memories, legacies, heritages, and new forms of power sharing and problem-solving that go beyond the limits of voice and resistance (Bhambra and de Sousa Santos 2017).

RC23-275.4

GUELKER, SILKE* (Leipzig University, Germany)

Cultures of (Un-)Availability: An Analytical Framework for Investigating Life Sciences Worldwide

Science in general and life sciences in particular involve the transgression of boundaries. Initially, in all science, it is a quest to discover something new, to overcome the limits of the known. In life science, however, it is difficult to distinguish between "observing" and "changing". The aim of better understanding biological processes is always connected with improving them, thereby curing diseases or preventing them. Furthermore, the overcoming of the limits of what is known in this field is in most cases also related to the overcoming of ethical limits. Animal trials, human germline engineering, or the production of human-animal-chimera: these are only three out of many controversial topics in this sense.

The paper presents a research perspective that focuses on the construction of boundaries. Theoretically, it is oriented towards the phenomenological work of Alfred Schütz and Thomas Luckmann (1973) who developed the term of small, intermediate, and great transcendence. In turning this phenomenological idea into a concept of agency, the paper analyses constructions of boundaries between availability and unavailability in the field of life sciences. Empirically, the paper is based on two laboratory studies in stem cell research, one conducted in Germany and one in US. The results imply that even in this highly dynamic field, there are boundaries of making things available. For content-related technical or for moral-ethical reasons, specific cosmological concepts remain outside of human availability in both laboratories.

Beyond the particular case studies, the concept of unavailability provides a framework for comparative studies in STS, aiming at identifying fundamental belief systems in contemporary societies.

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RC22-257.3

GUELKER, SILKE* (Leipzig University, Germany)

The Social Construction of (Un-)Availability in the Time of COVID-19

How do contemporary societies deal with the limits of what can be experienced? The paper argues that this question can open up the action-relevant and thus socio-political aspects of the sociology of religion without getting entangled in debates on the definition of religion.

Schütz and Luckmann describe as transcendence what is indicated in a current experience but cannot be experienced. They distinguish between small (in regard to space and time), medium (in regard to a counterpart) and large (in regard to "other realities") transcendence. The article takes this phenomenological perspective as its starting point and develops a concept of unavailability as an action-theoretical mirror term to that of transcendence: Transcendence turns into unavailability in the moment in which the limits of experienceability are addressed in action and thus their potential changeability comes into view.

The social construction of boundaries between availability and unavailability of space and time, of the counterpart, or of an order of the world opens or limits the scope for changes in the world. It can, but does not have to be institutionalized in religious social forms - however, their analysis can help us understand the ideational foundations of action in contemporary societies.

The article concretizes this perspective theoretically and illustrates it using current debates on the COVID-19 pandemic as an example.

It thus offers a contribution to the discussion on "Entanglements among science, religion and spirituality in COVID times" as well as to the session "Wtf? ('What the Faith?') - Peering Anew into the Conceptual Domains of 'Religion', 'God', 'Spirituality', 'Faith' and Related Constructs".

RC24-297.2

GUERRA, JOÃO* (University of Lisbon, Portugal)

Communities and Solastalgia in the Antropocene

Global environmental problems are crosscutting. From this point of view, they are potentially democratic in their effects, because they can affect the whole of humanity, but at the same time, they are hierarchically felt and perceived, and primarily affecting the weakest groups and least prepared communities to face adversity (Beck, 2009). Hence environmental justice issues interact with pre-existing socioeconomic inequalities, gaining particular acuity at the local level (Agyeman, Bulard & Evans, 2003), at a time of global transformation that some authors have already called a new era: the Anthropocene (Crutzen & Stoermer, 2000). Indeed, in local communities, ecological disasters and calamities, as well as their consequences in daily life, give rise to existential anguish that intensifies among the populations of the affected areas, in a process in which familiar places often became unrecognisable, or even hostile (Albrecht, 2005). We are, thus, facing concepts that somehow intersect: i) the "Anthropocene", which describes and evaluate the consequences, the magnitude and the scope of human-induced changes on the planet, such as terrestrial surface transformation, or the alteration of the atmosphere composition, and ii) the "Solastalgia" that emerges from a psychic or existential suffering caused by environmental damage, which disrupt the human (communities) conditions of existence. In this line, ecological degradation can be seen as a primary factor of social anxiety, enhancing feelings of abandonment and helplessness, especially among the most fragile social groups. In light of these concepts, and based on some specific cases located in Brazil and Portugal, we will reflect on the present condition of local and fragile communities, without forgetting the most traditional theoretical framework of environmental sociology and sustainability.

WG08-719.3

GUERRA, LIA* (Universidad Nacional de la Patagonia Austral, Argentina)

ROLDÁN, SANDRA (Universidad Nacional de la Patagonia Austral- Unidad Académica Caleta Olivia, Argentina)

Cuando El Cuerpo Irrumpe En La Investigación: Haciendo Lugar a Las Emociones En Un Encuentro Intergeneracional

El presente resumen tiene como punto de partida la indagación realizada en el marco de un proyecto de investigación radicado en el Programa de Políticas Públicas de la Universidad Nacional de la Patagonia Austral (República Argentina), cuyo objetivo consistió en producir conocimiento sobre el estado de situación del embarazo adolescente y las políticas públicas implementadas en Caleta Olivia, provincia de Santa Cruz, Patagonia sur-sur. Se trató de un estudio de carácter exploratorio cuanti-cuali, en cuyo marco se hicieron visibles articulaciones del fenómeno objeto de estudio con otras situaciones relativas a las juventudes en la región, habida cuenta de que es la franja etaria más afectada por la desigualdad social. Tal caracterización derivó en la realización de la Jornada "Juventudes, desigualdad social y políticas públicas", iniciando el encuentro con el conversatorio denominado "Tejiendo diálogos entre jóvenes y adultos".

Interesa entonces presentar algunas reflexiones a partir de una experiencia donde comprobamos que disponiendo lugares y tiempos que habiliten la expresión y el tratamiento colectivo del malestar social, los/as jóvenes (y los/as no tan jóvenes) se permiten poner en juego el cuerpo y las emociones. Esa puesta en juego de las experiencias de las/os jóvenes desde sus cuerpos, esto es decir, lágrimas, temblores y voces quebradas obliga a revisar teórica y metodológicamente la escisión entre cuerpo-lenguaje, para poner en cuestión el lugar privilegiado y dominante del orden del discurso, desencarnado de la vida misma. Sostener el silencio que habilita la escucha, permitió que el llorar no resulte un acto individual (algo a lo que el capitalismo nos tiene acostumbrados como si los problemas - y sus "causas" - fueran de orden individual) sino que el llanto mismo cuando es escuchado y sostenido solidariamente, habilita a que las palabras y emociones compartidas aporten a la construcción de un nosotros/as, esperanzados aún en tiempos sombríos.

RC46-565.3

GUERRERO MORALES, PATRICIA* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

HORMAZABAL, ANA* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

URRUTIA, VALENTINA* (Pontificia Universidad Católica, Chile)

DIEZ YENSEN, PILAR* (Instituto de Filosofía, Universidad Diego Portales, Chile)

Análisis Del Rol En La Organización De Directores De Escuelas Públicas Chilenas: Una Apuesta Para Salir Del Management.

La educación chilena pasa de ser municipal a ser estatal. Así, cambian los roles de los distintos actores y en especial de los líderes de escuela. Se espera cambiar la lógica de la gestión managerial que destruyó la relacion profesor-director- estudiante y transformó en clientes a las familias. En esta nueva estructura estatal el rol es acompañar a los profesores y profesoras en sus aulas, construyendo nuevas formas de hacer comunidad, ciudadanía y participación, pero sin cambiar las leyes manageriales. Para colaborar en este cambio, se nos financió un estudio de tres años con cuatro escuelas bajo las clínicas del trabajo. En esta comunicación mostraremos la metodología y resultados de la primera etapa. Presentaremos metodología de análisis del rol desde la perspectiva del socioanálisis, que contempla el uso de dibujos individuales, fotoelicitación, entrevistas individuales y sesiones de trabajo colectivas por escuelas e interescuelas. Los resultados señalan que las prescripciones de cambio de ley están en el discurso de los directivos,

sin embargo, si no se cambian las leyes laborales manageriales de competencia y exitismo, no se puede tener un rol centrado en la colaboración con los otros actores. es incompatible competir con otros, buscar la excelencia en pruebas estandarizadas y acompañar a los profesores en aula. Los directivos valoran los encuentros con metodologías de la clínica del trabajo y la necesidad de reflexionar, aprender y elaborar estos cambios paradigmáticos. Como conclusiones señalamos que la política pública educativa chilena hace mandatos contradictorios a sus trabajadores y no entiende que está pidiendo cosas epistemológicamente distintas, dejando a los sujetos presos en paradojas que inmovilizan a los sujetos. Al acompañar a las comunidades, podemos mostrar la paradoja y abogar por nuevos cambios en las leyes escolares. Pasar del análisis de su propio trabajo y malestar a una transformación política.

RC46-568.1

GUERRERO MORALES, PATRICIA* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)
URRUTIA, VALENTINA (Pontificia Universidad Católica, Chile)
HORMAZABAL, ANA (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

Desde El Sentido Del Trabajo, a La Agencia y La Capacidad De Actuar.

El objetivo de la comunicación es mostrar metodologías de intervención con trabajadores de servicio público para reencontrarlos con el sentido de su trabajo y para activar los procesos de agencia y transformación de la labor que realizan. La presentación parte del supuesto que la sociedad del management ha puesto el énfasis en los juicios de utilidad, de los logros y no en el trabajo entre pares que hace avanzar el oficio. Los trabajadores buscan resultados y olvidan que tienen personas a su lado. Esto les quita el sentido del trabajo y pasión por lo que hacen.

Mostraremos tres actividades que realizamos habitualmente con trabajadores de los distintos sectores públicos en que nos volvemos a contactar con los beneficiarios, con sus pares y con el sentido del trabajo. Las metodologías de trabajo duran una hora, permitiendo rápidamente pensar el propio trabajo y poder analizar con los pares la propia acción. Estos dispositivos sensibilizan a las personas para aprender nuevas herramientas y las utilizamos al inicio de los cursos que hacemos. Las actividades son: línea de tiempo profesional, el teatro imagen y el análisis de la fotografía del puesto de trabajo.

De esta manera esperamos revitalizar la agencia, la capacidad de actuar de los trabajadores que se encuentran bajo la tiranía de los indicadores y el reencuentro con aquellos que les da placer en el trabajo en un continente con mucho compromiso social.

RC32-401.4

GUGLIELMI, SILVIA* (Overseas Development Institute, United Kingdom)
MITU, KHADIJA* (University of Chittagong, Bangladesh)

Addressing Gendered Experiences of Rohingya Refugee Adolescents Living in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Although humanitarian aid structures have secured survival needs of Rohingya refugees, understanding the point of intersection between gender, age, culture, and disability in the context of migration will prove critical in addressing the mid to long-term trajectories of Rohingya adolescents. Two years in, the crisis remains amongst the fastest growing emergencies in the world where the challenge of delivering to support disparate needs persists. As part of the Gender and Adolescence Global Evidence programme (GAGE), our mixed-methods longitudinal research captures and tracks the voices Rohingya adolescents between 10-19 years old on their everyday lives and the structures in place to support them. We have surveyed 1,000 Rohingya adolescents across 35 camps, and engaged with a subsample of 75 adolescents, their families and communities through a variety of individual and group in-depth qualitative approaches.

GAGE preliminary research findings indicate that girls' experiences and their ability to access services are shaped by entrenched intrahousehold gender dynamics and disruptions to community structures. Older adolescent girls have severely limited mobility in the camps partially due to parental safety concerns and gender-based social norms, and are further compounded by the disruption of formal education. While their civic involvement pre-displacement was limited, delivering on mechanisms and structures to leverage gender-transformative change where girls feel valued in their communities will prove critical as the crisis protracts. Boys' lived realities are now shaped by boredom and a lack of livelihood opportunities, which has pushed many towards the use of narcotics and illicit activities in the camps. As the crisis extends, we recommend that policy makers and aid agencies take into account the specific needs of Rohingya adolescents beyond basic survival by acknowledging their voices and experiences, and in this way better support their wellbeing now and as they transition into adulthood.

RC46-JS-86.3

GUIMARAES, NADYA* (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)
HIRATA, HELENA* (GTM/CRESPPA,CNRS, France)

Convergences and Divergences on Care Work. a Latin American Perspective.

Care services have become a significant area of paid work, resulting in an expanding professional labor market. Besides, the development of public policies for long-term elderly care, as well as for childcare and the disabled impacts individual careers and the professional regulation of the labor conditions and relations. This phenomenon has also elicited a rising interest in Latin America where a growing range of research projects has been conducted in many countries. Actually, Latin America is a social space where professional care has expanded dramatically over the past twenty years. However, unlike Japan, and European countries, such expansion took place in a context of heterogeneous, highly unequal and poorly structured markets. The paper intends to present, in a comparative perspective, solid results gathered by this new generation of research projects. They have been carried on by a network of social scientists from five relevant Latin American countries – Argentina, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, and Uruguay. These countries are also strategic cases for documenting the profiles and challenges of different public policy experiments on care work regulation. The paper will situate this new set of empirical results vis-à-vis the international debates in the field. Thus, will elaborate on how the Latin American experience transforms existing understandings on the social organization of care, especially on its relations with gender and race/ethnicity inequalities.

RC02-38.1

GUIMARAES, NADYA* (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)
LIMA, LÉA* (Conservatoire national des arts et métiers, France)

Intermediaries and Job Intermediation in Brazil: Actors, Devices and Regulations in a Historical Perspective

The presentation will analyze the job intermediation system in Brazil, comparing three moments in the constitution of the intermediation market, namely: the 1960-70s, the 1990-2000 years and the current moment. Thus, we will start from the moment of its initial regulation (in the first ten years of the military dictatorship), and we will follow the movement of internationalization of intermediaries, until we reach the current forms of massification in the market for job candidates through the platforms. We aim at understanding how job intermediation chain has been changing, and how these changes have modified its actors, devices and regulations.

RC04-49.4

GUIMARAES, PAULA* (Instituto de Educação, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal)
ALVES, NATÁLIA (Institute of Education of University of Lisbon, Portugal)

Public Policies of Adult Education, Local Labor Market and Social Contexts of Young People: Adult Education Courses at the Crossroads of Ambivalent Aims

This paper is an outcome of the research project YOUNG_ADULLLT, and aims at analysing VET courses delivering both, an academic diploma and a professional certification.The analysis developed is affiliated from the theoretical point of view on the political cultural economy (Jessop, 2004, 2010). The adoption of this theoretical ramework allows us to critically discuss the discursive rhetoric that underpins the creation and implementation, the way target groups are constructed and the effects (expected and unexpected) on young adults' life courses. The data analysis is supported by an empirical corpus built on the collection of legislation and semi-structured interviews with 4 local managers of these provisions in a region of Portugal (Alentejo Litoral) and 4 education and training professionals involved in them. The empirical corpus was later subject to thematic content analysis (Bardin, 2009). The analysis of the collected data reveals, from the legislative point of view, a discursive rhetoric strongly anchored in a technical-instrumental perspective of education and training, oriented towards human resources management and employability. Providing individuals with a high school diploma and a vocational qualification according to the needs of the local labour market are the main purposes of these courses. Increasing individual employability, combating unemployment, reducing early school leaving and promoting inclusion are the official objectives in some cases, and unofficial in others, to which the interviewees unreservedly adhere. Adherence to vocationalism is one of the dominant emphases of their discourses, although mitigated by references to the role these provisions play in democratizing access and success in fulfilling compulsory education.

The results confirm the hegemony of a technical-instrumental and vocationalist perspective in the design of VET policies and question the 'magical thinking' that education and training are the solution to unemployment and social exclusion.

RC23-276.2

GUIMARAES, SONIA* (UFRGS, Brazil)
BARCELOS, REGIS (UFRGS, Brazil)

Brazil: New Approaches to Relationships between Research Groups and Firms

The paper focuses on the university-business relationship in Brazil. We examine key features of these relationships, taking into consideration that a) there has been a significant growth of the number of collaborations between academic and business sectors, in the country, over the last two decades and b) since the end of the 1990s, governments have implemented a number of policies and incentives to stimulate the process of technological "catch up", especially the knowledge transfer from academic researchers to the productive sector. Our discussion is divided up into two sections. The first provides a brief description of laws and incentives that provide support for technological catch up as well as the process of catching up itself. In the second part, we examine the data collected in the research we conducted with researchers from eight universities of South and Southeast regions of the country. Among our findings, we highlight a) changes in researchers' perceptions on university-business relationships, now evaluated as positive, contrary to the predominant views of the past; b) the firms we researched expressed satisfaction and interest in continuing to collaborate with universities researchers. Nonetheless, most of the companies sought out partnership in order to solve immediate problems, which does little to raise technological levels of production. Our main conclusion is that although the institutional context is not an unfavorable one, there are still obstacles that get in the way of more fruitful partnerships, such as the low technological levels of most Brazilian firms, excessive bureaucratization of procedures in public universities and lack of academic incentives to researchers involved in knowledge transfer with the productive sector.

RC31-JS-30.1

GUIRADO NETO, JOSÉ* (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)

The Social Movements of the Precariat

Historically, migrant labour has gone *pari passu* with changes in the global economy. Political-economic changes such as unequal and combined integration and interdependence of national economies, the facilitation of capital reallocation made possible by advances in information technology, the restructuring of production chains, have been accompanied by growing deregulation and informal labor markets and a weakening of the unions. Immigrant workers and racial minorities from different branches of the economy felt the most perverse effects of these processes. Undoubtedly, one of the most paradigmatic examples is that of garment workers.

In this sense, much has been discussed about the advancement of sweatshops in the US, UK, Eastern Europe, South America and Asia, but still too little about the existence of collectively organization of these immigrant workers in extremely adverse contexts. Based on the results obtained during our doctoral research completed in September 2019 by the University of Sao Paulo, we will discuss and compare in our presentation two experiences of political participation by Bolivian immigrants from the garment industry who took the form of "social movements from below" in the Metropolitan Region of São Paulo (Brazil) and Greater Buenos Aires (Argentina) between 2005 and 2019. Thus, we will explore what their main demands, which organizations compose their networks, what their ideological underpinnings and which strategies each one of them have been using in order to carve out a space to accommodate their interests within Brazilian and Argentine States and its civil societies. To this end, theoretically, I draw on Antonio Gramsci's conception of subordination and take the persistent and purposeful organized collective actions of subordinate groups as social movements from below.

RC24-299.1

GUIVANT, JULIA* (Federal University of Santa Catarina, Brazil)

The Cosmopolitan Turn and Low Carbon Innovations: The Case of Soy Certification

The Round Table of Responsible Soy (RTRS) includes standards aimed at controlling environmental (as well as social) problems that have been widely questioned by social movements and consumer resistance. This feature is part of the global dynamic in which the environment becomes institutionalized in a new way in the economic area. The changes in environmental governance in conditions of globalization have been widely studied. A recent view that may illuminate the analyses of RTRS comes from the theory of cosmopolitanization formulated by Ulrich Beck. Following this theory, cosmopolitan communities around low carbon technologies can be identified and may involve: 1) new transnational constellations of social actors; 2) common experiences of mediated climate threats; 3) pragmat-

ic reasoning about causal responsibilities in climate risk; and 4) possibilities for collective action, decision making and generation of international standards. In this presentation I discuss whether it will be possible to consider RTRS a cosmopolitan (following Beck's terminology) network of climate risk. In a first moment I characterize the certifications and standards mainly from the perspective of the SSS. After this, through a study of RTRS documents and field interviews, I analyse the RTRS profile, the critiques that it receives and how they are incorporated into the discourses and practices of the Round Table. Finally, I argue that the certification and standards translate many of the claims of social movements against GM soy since the 1990s, within a strategy that attempts to represent "universal" interests, such as reducing carbon emissions. As well, several of the elements of cosmopolitan communities can be identified in the RTRS proposals, constitution and operationalization. RTRS case can be seen as emblematic to understand potentialities and limitations for the emergence of cosmopolitan green innovation regimes, with possible implications for new patterns of relationship between consumption, distribution and food production.

WG05-708.3

GULATI, RAKESH* (Haryana Institute of Public Administration, India)

Social and Economic Empowerment of Women through Information and Communication

Technologies (ICT): A Study of State of Haryana

The concept of female gender empowerment is common phenomena in the world. This issue got new dimension with the advancement of technology. The socio-economic empowerment of female and improvement in living standard through education and health has positive correlation. The women empowerment is the critical parameter for achieving the sustainable development goal (SDG) of gender equality.

The citizens of any country in the world mainly depend on the government services from cradle to grave. The level of services has direct impact on citizens empowerment and hence of quality of life. In India, the trust of citizens on service delivery Government institutions was at nadir, when the mode of service delivery was manual, untimely and opaque. The Centre and States Governments in the country took the challenge to improve the quality of services with the help of technology. Government of India started Mission mode projects(MMP) in Year 2006, one of the MMP was Common Service Centre (CSC).

Today in era of technology, the citizen expects services in their locality to save time and money. CSC is seen as realization of the direct and manifested will of citizens. The political leadership channelized the demand of people into effective delivery of citizen centric services in the locality of citizens.

There are Appox 10000 CSCs in Haryana and Appox 10% CSCs entrepreneurs are females. This paper aims to study the impact of common service centre on the socio and economic empowerment of women in Haryana State of India. The paper is based on primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected using technology. It highlights how technology interventions can improve the quality of life.

RC47-582.3

GUMRUKCU, SELIN BENGI* (, USA)

'respect to National Will': Populist Mobilizations in Turkey

Protests have long been the tool of the 'voiceless', those groups who does not have direct impact on the policy making processes or the policy outcomes in a local, national and/or transnational level. Recently, some developments in various settings with populist governments such as in Turkey and Hungary, showed us that not only the voiceless mobilize, but also 'the people', who has a significant role in populism. Based on the political style approach to populism (Moffit and Tormey), this paper is aimed at observing the "political theater – the manner in which populists design their visual representations (banners, posters, leaflets, etc.) and stage their public performances (marches, rallies, demonstrations)" (Kotwas and Kubik, 2018:10). To be more precise, it analyzes the public performance of populism in the form of counter-mobilization: government-led counter-mobilizations called 'Respect to National Will' organized against the popular mass Gezi Park protests in 2013 in Turkey. In order to do so, the paper employs protest event analysis method using the archives of state-owned Anadolu Agency. The finding will help us to further understand the way populism works on the streets and how it is thickened as an ideology.

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RC11-142.3

GUPTA, DEVARUPA* (INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION SCIENCES, India)

Feminization of Ageing in India

The process of ageing universally shows a greater number of older women than men in the later years of life. The percentage of 60+ population increased in the last three decades in India. The population of the elderly changed from 6.76% in 1991 to 8.58% in 2011 in the country. Females have higher life expectancy than males biologically but in India, the sex ratio is in favour of males for age groups below 60 years.

This paper assesses the phenomena of 'feminization' of ageing in India. A pictorial representation of the spatial distribution by mapping has been done. Hotspot analysis shows the clustering of the pattern of increasing aged sex ratio in the states and predicts the future patterns.

The number of states undergoing the process has increased from six in 1991, to sixteen in 2001 and seventeen in 2011. Of the total female population of the country, almost 9 percent belong to the aged population whereas the proportion that for male population of the country is about 8 percent. The sex ratio in the age group of 60 years and above shows an increasing trend over the years from 960 females per 1000 males in 1981 to 1033 females per 1000 males in 2011 with a sudden decrease in 1991 to 930 females per 1000 males. The southern and western states of the country have reached this process ahead of the others. Urban-rural disparity in sex ratio is prominent with rural parts having higher sex-ratio above sixty years. In India, sex ratio of 80+ population is 1137 females per thousand males. In 1995-99, 10.33 percent of remaining years of life among the total population had to be redistributed to have male-female equality; which increased in 2007-2011 to 12.38 percent suggesting that the gap between sexes have increased over time.

RC28-333.5

GUPTA, DEVARUPA* (INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION SCIENCES, India)

The Changing Urban Ecology of Kolkata: An Appraisal of 50 Years (1971-2011)

In India, the caste wise social stratification has always played an important role in allocation of residential space for a community. Interestingly, megacities in the country have enclaves according to economic division of population which often created fortified upper and middle-income residential and commercial enclaves excluding the poor and marginalized.

Research Question: "How has residential pattern influenced the urban ecology in Kolkata?"

The paper tries to understand the stratification of urban space and associated characteristics of the population and their access to resources by using socio-economic, demographic and housing data for Kolkata Municipal Corporation area from 1971 to 2011, as provided by the Census of India at the ward level. Factorial Ecology approach has been used to study the urban ecology of Kolkata. The data was analysed in Stata 13. Choropleth maps for the factor scores were plotted in Arc GIS.

Kolkata observed a huge influx of migrants in 1971. Settlements were extended in the southern and eastern parts of the city as 'refugee' colonies. From 1971 to 1991, more Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population were associated with primary activities with a higher social groupism and workforce composition gradient. The peripheral wards of the city had a higher score for this factor. The northern and central parts of the city relatively had higher literacy and workforce gradient. However in the last two decades there is a significant change in the workforce composition and literacy in the southern and eastern parts. Better housing conditions and better assets owned in the southern and eastern Kolkata. People engaged in primary activities shifted to other activities.

Residential segregation in Kolkata is more prolific on the social classification of caste (SC and ST) than on slum dwellings, with concentration of SC and ST population in the southern, western and eastern parts.

RC11-134.4

GUPTA, NAMITA* (Panjab University, Chandigarh, India)

Ensuring Social Inclusion of Aged with Changing Reciprocal Roles in Families in India: Issues and Challenges

The shift from the agricultural society of the past to an industrialized and mechanized economy undermined the factors making for the solidarity and cohesiveness of the extended family. We have moved from multi-generational living arrangements towards a separate residence for nuclear family. The old system of family relations have disrupted and no new system of relationships have evolved. Yet the expectations and sentiments of the earlier period tended to persist although the situation in which they arose has changed. At present, there is confusion and conflict because the relation of the older and younger generation has

not been re-defined in terms of the present situation. The present paper analyses research on changing inter-generational relationships between aging parents and their children in the city of Chandigarh in India. It provides an overview of the situation and seeks answers to some of the questions such as: Should children offer an ageing parent or parents a home; what should be a moral and legal responsibility of children for the financial support of indigent parents and what, if any, should be the reciprocal roles of ageing parents and their adult married sons and daughters?

WG05-704.2

GUPTA, NAMITA* (Panjab University, Chandigarh, India)
GUPTA, RAJIV (Chandigarh Administration, India)

Right to Adequate Housing for Urban Poor in India: A Study of Public Housing Schemes in Chandigarh

Homelessness is usually the result of the cumulative impact of a number of factors, rather than a single cause. The dual problems of urban poverty and inadequate human settlements conditions in developing countries constitute two of the most fundamental challenges for policy-makers throughout the world. The Global Strategy for Shelter (2000) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in December 1988 called for the introduction of enabling shelter strategies for facilitating the actions and potential of all participants in the shelter delivery process. SDGs in its 11th goal focused on ensuring access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums by 2030. In India, homelessness and inadequate housing is one of the biggest problems. Despite the global recognition of the right to adequate housing, about 13.75 million urban households i.e. 65 to 70 million people live in informal settlements as per 2011 Census of India. The Government of India had initiated various housing policies to provide adequate and affordable housing for the poor and homeless people. One of the biggest problems of planned urban development is that it is preceded by unplanned settlements of construction labour and other service providers needed for undertaking the planned development. Despite being a totally planned new city the emergence of non-plan settlements and services was an inevitable outcome of the non-integration of socio-economic planning in implementation of the Chandigarh Plan and the virtual absence of holistic housing and employment policies. The present study analyzes the implementation of various housing policies and schemes with respect to the accessibility of services and facilities for urban residents in the newly constructed public housing in Chandigarh.

WG05-708.1

GUPTA, RACHNA* (HIPA Gurgaon, India)

Transforming RURAL Governance through Women Empowerment – a Case Study of Village Janacholi of Hathin Block, District Palwal, Haryana

Aspiring to achieve Gender equality is not only a goal, but the key factor for sustainable economic and social development. Men and women must be provided same opportunities including decision making in diverse fields to achieve a sustainable path of development. It is also important to ensure that the interests of both men and women are taken into account while allocating the resources. Innovative opportunities are needed to strengthening the capacities and to facilitate representation in policy formulation at the village level.

The development can be achieved only by strengthening the Local Self Government Institutions in both rural and urban Areas. The local self governance in India was strengthened with the initiative of 73rd and 74th Amendment Act way back in the year 1994. The enactment of these Acts empowered women socially and politically by providing reservation of 33 percent in local governance institutions. The empowered women can play a visionary role in the development of any area.

The present study is based on the primary and secondary data. It focuses on the interventions used by the lady Sarpanch at village Janacholi in Hathin block of Haryana to promote education and economic partnership of women in a backward area of the state. Further, the study highlights how an empowered woman can help in bringing about changes in the lives of the people, by using strategies to bring forward initiatives related to women's dreams, aspirations and over all development of the area.

RC47-578.3

GURCAN, EFE CAN* (Simon Fraser University, Canada)
ERBAS, HAYRIYE (Ankara University, Turkey)

Peasant Movements and the Latin American Left in the 2000s: Beyond the Autonomy-Cooptation Dichotomy

What has been the role of peasant movements in the resurgence of the Latin American left in the 2000s? Which factors have contributed to the rising prominence of peasant movements against neoliberalism? How have peasant movements shaped the formation of the Latin American left, and vice versa? What lessons can be drawn from the mobilization of these movements in working toward

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a more livable world? Based on process tracing, this paper argues that the role of peasant movements in Latin America's struggle against neoliberalism has been particularly pivotal. The pivotal role of these movements was enabled in the first place by the neoliberal restructuring of the economy and the global food regime, with its effects being felt in the form of de-industrialization, the informalization of labor and the rise of global agribusiness. In reaction to these transformations, peasants expanded the target of their struggle from the landed oligarchy to a more diversified agenda around agribusiness activities, deregulation, land commodification, consumerism, autonomy, democratic participation, and health and environmental degradation. The peasant movements that have come to the forefront as a result of these transformations include the Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of Ecuador, Brazil's Landless Workers' Movement, and the Sole Syndical Confederation of Rural Workers of Bolivia, or CSUTCB. The Zapatista Army of National Liberation (EZLN) could also be included in this category, even though its mobilization does not really coincide with the rise of the Latin American left. The EZLN will be discussed in this paper in terms of its relationships with Mexico's MORENA government. Important questions that beg for answers are: (a) whether these movements have been co-opted and eventually demobilized through so-called postneoliberal welfare policies offered by left-wing governments, and (b) whether autonomist strategies refusing to engage with the state have achieved tangible results against neoliberalism.

RC47-JS-85.4

GUTIÉRREZ, OSCAR* (École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales - EHESS, France)
CALDERON, JULY* (Comisión Nacional de Territorios Indígenas, Colombia)
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El Conflicto Por La Tierra: Bloque En El Poder, Violencia Paramilitar y Criminalización De La Resistencia En Colombia

Esta ponencia busca retratar las relaciones entre la consolidación del paramilitarismo en Colombia y su relación con las dinámicas de acumulación por desposesión en los departamentos del Cauca y del Cesar. A partir de tres trabajos de campo: la emergencia de movimientos armados en la década de 1970, la violencia paramilitar en el Cesar y la consolidación de mecanismos de despojo de los territorios indígenas en la implementación del acuerdo de paz en el Norte del Cauca; proponemos un análisis de la violencia paramilitar de las últimas décadas desde un enfoque de más larga duración. Buscamos demostrar cómo el surgimiento y la cohesión del bloque de poder contrainsurgente ha constituido un factor decisivo en la configuración del conflicto armado interno, que en el marco de la llamada "guerra por los recursos" ha dinamizado los procesos de concentración de la propiedad de la tierra.

Profundizaremos en el análisis de coyunturas históricas en los que se han gestado alianzas entre élites políticas y económicas, que les han permitido establecer mecanismos de control territorial, políticos y sociales, claves en el afianzamiento actual tanto de la explotación económica del territorio como del despliegue de la violencia estatal y paraestatal desde, por lo menos, mediados del siglo XX. Así, buscamos proponer una analítica de la violencia y del conflicto armado basada en una perspectiva multinivel, que nos permitirá dilucidar las relaciones entre las élites locales y nacionales, y la reproducción de la doctrina anti-comunista norteamericana, como fundamento del bloque de poder contrainsurgente, elemento *sine qua non* tiene lugar la pretendida legitimación de la persecución sistemática de grupos políticos y movimientos sociales, considerados como una amenaza para el mantenimiento del status-quo. Asimismo analizaremos los diferentes procesos de resistencia organizada y de lucha por la recuperación de las tierras por parte del movimiento indígena y campesino.

RC05-JS-76.3

GUTIERREZ CHONG, NATIVIDAD* (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico)

Mestizaje and White Skin. an Intersectional Approach with Mexico City´s Youth

One of the central themes of Mexico's national identity is mestizaje. The mestizaje refers to the fact that the nation is the result of the Spanish and Indigenous fusion that began in 1521. It has been taken up as a policy of integration in the nation-building stage and through its educational policies since the middle of the twentieth century. The mestizaje has also been the policy to integrate and assimilate the native indigenous populations. Mestizaje seen as a cultural and racial fusion has resulted in Mexicans identifying themselves as mestizos. In this paper I will present some results derived from a survey with an intersectional approach to 1200 young people, as well as 40 in-depth interviews. The survey targets women and men of three age groups, including ethnic and racial markers, in the metropolitan area of Mexico City. The importance attributed to skin color will be discussed. Using a catalog of faces with different skin colors, the results show that the vast majority claim to have lighter skin. The paper discusses that the

self-perception of having lighter skin is a strategy to resist racism and discrimination, avoiding being identified only as indigenous originals. Being only indigenous in Mexico is a profound disadvantage. Therefore, the mestizo self-perception as a fusion seeks to show the validity of the European cultural and/or racial influence linked to the white phenotype.

RC25-JS-72.4

GUTIERREZ CHONG, NATIVIDAD* (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico)

Races and Ethnicities in the Urban Youth of the Metropolitan Area of the Valley of Mexico. New Results of an Intersectional Analysis

Mestizaje, race mixing, is a policy of cultural and racial integration. Policy and philosophy that has been the support of nation-building. The preponderance of mestizaje in the national life has caused that the studies on the importance of race have been minimized in spite of the open exclusion and discrimination by racial criteria as they are the color of the skin or the phenotypes. In recent years, research has been carried out with the purpose of measuring the influence of race and skin color among the population, and censuses have included ethnic markers such as language or self-ascription. These results have led to new avenues to learn more about Mexico's ethnic and racial diversity. However, the use of racial criteria is problematic in a society with diverse ethnic groups of indigenous origin. My discussion proposal derives from the results of an in-depth survey and interviews applied to young people with diverse racial and ethnic identities in Mexico City. The racial criterion cannot be studied in isolation, so that ethnicity, age and descent indicators are used in a complementary manner generating a proposal for intersectional analysis. It will be discussed that the intersectionality of youth is correlated with skin color and socioeconomic income, likewise, it will be emphasized that the ethnic origin of young people with light skin color is a new variant in studies on race, ethnicity and racism.

RC10-128.2

GUTIERREZ CROCCO, FRANCISCA* (Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Chile)

Neopaternalism: The Threat to New Forms of Labour Participation in Latin America.

In response to workers' mobilizations in the 1970s, capitalism was forced to refine its control mechanisms at the workplace. In order to boost productivity and ensure talents, a new type of human resource management (HRM) emerged, which emphasized the commitment and participation of workers in decision-making processes. Whether these forms of participation have improved democracy in the workplace and workers' well-being, remains a key topic in the academic debate.

Developed mainly in Western Europe and the United States, the HRM approach to workers' participation has recently been applied in some companies in Latin America. Yet, there is a dearth of scholarly attention on the particularities of the implementation of this HRM style in the region.

This paper presents the results of a case study that included interviews to managers and union officers, analysis of corporate and administrative documents in 10 large Chilean companies. It shows that companies in recent years have introduced new individual and collective spaces for workers. However, this change has not overcome the paternalism that traditionally has characterized employer-employee relations in Latin America. Companies continue to infantilize workers and control their decisions, albeit through much more subtle mechanisms than in the past. The paper analyzes this "neopaternalism", its expressions and implications for workers and democracy at the workplace.

RC31-379.4

GUTKAR, NEHA* (3460, Canada)
MUDALIAR, DEVANAND (Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, India)

Forced Migration of Kashmiri Pandits, Abrogation of Article 370 and 35(A)and Its Impact on the Life of Dogra Population

Migration has been at the centre of all the civilizations, since the time immemorial. Many migrated out of their place of birth and got attracted to new destinations because of Globalization, Urbanization and changes in the Socio-economic conditions, while for many others it was forced upon them either by the natural calamity or by the local masses looking forward to bring about a change in the demography of the region by getting involved in the act of Ethnic cleansing. Jammu region has been defined by an English traveler named Foster as, "hospitable, productive and peaceful". The foundation of this society was heterogeneous but as far as spirit and culture is concerned its nature was homogeneous. This paper will attempt to focus on the forced displacement of Kashmiri Pandits from their

land of Origin, the circumstances that led to their fleeing overnight from the Valley, removal of special status(article 370) and its overall impact on the life of local inhabitants of Jammu region i.e. Dogra population.

Further, it will try to discuss the effect on this insurgency on economic opportunities of local people, its influence on the local culture and most importantly it bearing on the individuality with the focus on identity crisis. Two distinct types of methodologies will be employed in collecting information for this study. Firstly, collection of secondary data will be done with respect to the issue of internal displacement of Kashmiri Pandits with in the state, the reports of repercussions or local discontent, if any reported, from the articles. This data will be further enhanced by adding set of data collected from 50 people by developing a structured schedule.

RC52-645.2

GUTKAR, NEHA* (3460, Canada)
MUDALIAR, DEVANAND* (Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, India)

Inclusiveness Among Health Professionals in the Era of Globalization: A Case Study of Nurses in Surat, India

Increasing diversification amongst the societies of developing world is a result of the forces of globalization. This diversity has taken over the institutions of these societies, particularly the health care system and its professional groups. The profession of nurse was confined to the women of Christian background and failed to attract the women of other communities in India due to rigidness of its social structure and an entirely new occupational category developed in the context of western societies. In this paper, focus will also be laid on understating the historical significance of the stigma attached to this profession in Indian context, in order to develop better understanding of the low status that has so far been associated with this profession. However, in post-independence era with the growth of modern education and with high demand of the health care personnel in the Middle-East countries in the era of globalization the phenomenon of stratum mobility took place and as a result, women from other religious groups also joined the profession of nursing within and outside the country thereby making it more inclusive. The present paper makes an attempt to understand the process of inclusiveness among health professionals specifically focusing on nursing industry in an industrial as well as well-known Migrant city of Western India, Surat by administering an interview schedule on a purposive sample (N=50) in private as well as public hospitals of Surat, in terms of the motivating factors to join the profession, their demographic as well as socio economic background.

RC31-391.1

GUVELI, AYSE* (, United Kingdom)
PLATT, LUCINDA (Department of Social Policy, LSE, United Kingdom)

Multigenerational Social Mobility of Migrants' Descendants in Western European and of Non-Migrants in Turkey

Intergenerational social mobility is widely regarded as an indicator of equal opportunity within societies and hence has generated a huge volume of research. Recent studies have extended the analysis of transmission between parents and children to take account of grandparents' social class. However, applying the theory and application of social mobility analysis to the occupational pathways of migrants and their descendants poses both theoretical and methodological challenges. Social mobility experienced among the children of migrants can be understood as consequent on the impact of migration and of the destination context, which may either enhance or reduce occupational success. But social mobility may also reflect pre-migration resources and attainment, including family (grandparental) resources. The ability to take account of pre-migration position could therefore illuminate the mechanisms of migrants' mobility outcomes. While studies of intergenerational mobility among migrants and their offspring within destination countries are increasing, we rarely know how such patterns relate to migrants' pre-migration social position and compare with non-migrants; and research incorporating grandparental characteristics is scarce.

This paper extends research on migration and social mobility by asking: Do migrants and their descendants achieve greater upward social mobility than their non-migrant counterparts? How far are patterns of mobility shaped by grandparental as well as parental education and occupation? It demonstrates the potential for enhancing our understanding of European patterns of migrant (im)mobility with reference to the origin country. It does so through exploiting the multi-generational multi-site 2000 Families data, which includes information about 20,000 Turkish-origin adults in Western Europe and Turkey. Preliminary findings show that migrants were already more likely to be socially mobile before they migrated, compared to those who never left Turkey. Conversely, we find that social reproduction is stronger among non-migrants. We reflect on the implications of our findings.

RC32-402.2

GUY, ANAT* (Clooege of Management, Israel)
SHNIDER, AVI (Dr, Israel)
ABUTBUL SELINGER, GUY (The College of Management, Israel)

Women Entrepreneurs: New Ideas, Old Practice

This study explores the genderial reasoning and motivation of middle and upper middle class women who chose to become entrepreneurs. One line of current research perceives women entrepreneurship as reflecting the equal and entrepreneur practices of women within the new labor market, while another line examines gender difference, and demonstrate that women entrepreneurship is less related to choice and entrepreneurship but serves as occupational alternative that allows women to fill their traditional occupations. By employing mixed methods of both quantitative and qualitative approaches we study the relationship between the number of children and their age and the entrepreneurial patterns and timing of middle and upper middle class women, and thus analyze the genderial motivation and reasoning of 70 entrepreneur women from Israel. Our findings suggest that although highly professional, well- educated middle and upper middle class women become entrepreneur, they also limit their businesses to female-type occupation. Moreover, becoming an entrepreneur is significantly related to their parental stage (number of children and their age).

By limiting their business operation, middle and upper-middle class women reproduce traditional gender roles, and reinforce the traditional perception that the main role of the Israeli woman is to be a mother. This study points out then, the ways whereby women entrepreneurship serves as a social practice that reinforces gender hierarchy and social order.

RC19-240.1

GUZMAN-CONCHA, CESAR* (University of Geneve, Switzerland)
CICCIA, ROSSELLA (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

Social Protests and the Inclusive Turn in Latin American Social Policy

How and when do protests influence social policy? Latin America remains the most unequal region in the world despite a long history of welfare state development. The first social protection schemes were circumscribed to a small number of politically influential groups, but a progressive turn towards more inclusive social policies in the 2000s has extended coverage to low-income households, informal and rural workers. Comparative analyses of social policy expansion in Latin America highlight the importance of political factors such as democratic legacies and left party involvement, but several case studies have also observed an effect of social mobilizations routinely used by citizens to express their discontent and influence governments. This paper applies a two-step qualitative comparative analysis (QCA) to analyze the determinants of universalistic social policies in 18 Latin American countries (2000-2015) taking into account protests, electoral politics and socio-economic institutions. It focuses on two policies – conditional cash transfers and social pensions –which typically target outsiders, i.e. individuals out of formal employment and not covered by contributory social insurance. Our findings show that both protests and left-wing parties in government have in different contexts fostered the expansion of policies for outsiders in the region.

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RC43-531.1

HAAS, Oded* (Faculty of Environmental Studies, York University, Canada)

Beyond the Housing Crisis: Transformations in Israel's Housing Regime and in Palestinian 'sumud'.

Major transformations in Israel's centralised planning system have been attempting to address an unprecedented public demand for 'affordable' housing and for 'equitable' treatment of the state's centre and periphery: since 2014, a new planning mechanism has been enabling the government to bypass checks and balances for the purpose of increasing privatised supply in the housing market. As the country's landscape is rapidly changing, these new planning laws are being criticised for their undemocratic framework as well as for facilitating ineffective urban planning and housing design. This paper suggests that privatisation and 'bad' planning are not merely results of a local response to the global 'housing crisis'. Rather, like in past articulations of the Zionist housing regime, the new planning mechanism is designed, inter alia, for colonial control over Palestinian citizens of Israel.

Specifically, current manifestations of housing planning, design and even struggle – as strikingly evident in the project of the 'new Arab city' Tantour – are instrumentalised to counter the Palestinian praxis of Sumud, which refers to remaining on the land and being resilient in face of displacement and dispossession. Thus, looking at the relationship between the Jewish state and its Palestinian citizens through the perspective of housing regime, current neoliberal solutions to a 'crisis' can be understood as both colonial tools as well as opportunities for anti-colonial resistance.

RC48-JS-2.4

HABERSANG, ANJA* (Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany)

Global Dynamics and Local Interactions? Shaping Alternative Visions in Land Conflicts in Argentina

In the wake of global crises and structural transformations, growing land acquisitions by (foreign) investors, land grabbing, can be observed – also in Argentina. These are aimed at implementing large-scale raw materials and infrastructure projects, or the mining or cultivation of mineral, fossil and agricultural resources. Consequently, land conflicts involving parts of the indigenous Mapuche population and movement have intensified, causing the actors involved to adapt and renegotiate their positions and strategies. How do Mapuche communities construct alternative visions of the future? During my research stay in Argentina in 2019, I investigate this question empirically through methods of qualitative social research. Results show that the Mapuche struggle for a way of life that is constantly re-establishing the harmony with the environment, therefore, proclaiming the Buen Vivir (Good Living) as a guiding concept. The Good Living understood as an alternative concept to the capitalist and (neo)extractivist model deepened by the state in the name of progress and development, focusing on alternative pathways to sustainable post-development. Also, as an alternative to individualism, emphasizing a community-based living. Therefore, this vision of the future is closely related to identity construction, as the Mapuche cosmovision is practiced collectively, requiring community life tied to their ancestral territory. In consequence, the (re)occupation of ancestral land is crucial for the political, economic and spiritual process of rebuilding the Mapuche nation. They emphasize their identity as a nation and claim the transformation towards a pluri-national state. The analysis indicates that it is decisive for their utopia to be built, to dissolve the idea of progress that goes beyond development, or as an alternative to development by constructing a post-capitalist society. As this contradicts the state's development strategy and global dynamics, land conflicts are characterized by escalating conflict contexts.

RC18-223.4

HADJ-MOUSSA, RATIBA* (York University, Canada)

Thinking the Relationships between Political Expression and the Everyday (Algeria)

For decades Maghreb societies were apprehended by social sciences as societies that were dominated by political institutions with a blatant absence of their populations. With the advent of the Tunisian Revolution, these interpretations shifted to the analysis of more mondain Maghrebi peoples' actions. While a solid theorization has still to be developed, this paper reflects on the Algerian situation of the last twenty years. On one hand, it questions past political conceptualizations on the region, and on the other hand, it documents the ways in which the everyday becomes one of the most significant angle to comprehend the news citizenship affirmations. In doing so, the paper will reflect on the political claims and alternative types of 'organizing' based on small acts, 'ordinary indifference

and defiance', as well as new communication networking. In addition, the notion of street will be assessed as a fluid terrain in which and around which the everyday evolves and transforms and enrich the views on the common goods. Finally, with this paper we wish to contribute to the debates about the significance of the everyday and the ordinary in the making of citizenship and the political in non-democratic contexts.

WG01-JS-29.3

HADJICOSTANDI-ANANG, JOANNA* (University of Texas of the Permian Basin, USA)

The Refugee Crisis: Individual and State Human Dehumanization

This research is based on qualitative research that was conducted in Kavala and Lesvos, Greece since 2016, on multiple issues that refugee individuals and families face. The individuals interviewed have provided a critical and multifaceted collection of personal narratives that illustrate the disparities and enable us to witness the rich, dynamic and diverse historical trends of human suffering and empowerment in those regions. In this study more than one levels of border-crossings are examined in a theoretical analysis of multidimensional intersectionality, in view of the changing economic and political situations not only in Greece and Europe, but also in the U.S. and the Global economy. Given the changes in the political systems in Greece and other European countries, the various national policies with regard to refugee settlement and resettlement are examined.

RC37-470.2

HAGEN, MALFRID IRENE* (Independent researcher, Norway)

Political Art Activists in the Past and Present Time

The well recognised Norwegian artist Per Kleiva (1933-2017) was one of the front figures of the Norwegian art activist group Gras in the late 1960s and early 1970s. These artists, who mainly worked within graphic art, were engaged in a variety of political problems both in Norway and global. For example the Vietnam War, the military coup in Chile in 1973, the cold war and threats of a potential nuclear war, pollution and environmental damage. They expressed their protests through their art, many of them by using printing techniques inspired by Pop art such as serigraphy. The most iconic serigraphic print of Per Kleiva is American Butterfliesfrom 1971, showing American war helicopters over Vietnam, applied with butterfly wings. In this paper, I discuss these Norwegian art activists in the perspective of a broader tradition of artists as political activists, as well as the political conditions and movements of the current period. An interesting aspect of the political movements and art activists of the 60s and 70s is that they were also predicting several consequences of future pollution and environmental damage at a time when few politicians were sincerely concerned about these problems, which are on top of the political agenda in many countries today. Finally I also look at how art activism appears in contemporary art while we are approaching 2020, seeking to explore; what are the main issues of the art activists today?

RC37-471.1

HAGEN, MALFRID IRENE* (Independent researcher, Norway)

The Significance of Art, Design & Architecture; Aesthetic Experience and Perception

The art critic, artist and pedagogue John Ruskin (1819-1900) believed that art was an important way of learning, as well as an aesthetical school environment was important to stimulate the ability of children to learn. A similar belief appear in my examination of 12 corporate art collections, and the architecture of 12 headquarters in four countries (Hagen, 2011), as the most pronounced objectives for collecting art and emphasize the headquarters architecture, was to increase the wellbeing and creativity of the employees. In this paper I discuss how disciplines within art, design and architecture may have significant influence on peoples lives in two ways. First through practical experiences with these and related subjects at school, and secondly through the perception of art, design and architecture in their everyday life, whether this is at home, at school or at work. In accordance with Bourdieu, learning art subjects at school is crucial for children from families with low art interest and cultural capital. In general, there may be no doubt that practical art subjects at school may influence children in a positive way, and create creative, aesthetical and emotional encounters. Professional artists may have similar experiences. At work, many corporate collectors tell that they emphasize the knowledge value of art, and offer art courses for employees, believing that art knowledge increase wellbeing and encourage creativity. Many employees confirm their own experiences of these expected positive effects, although some also mention negative effects, as some artworks become a burden. While Rosanna Martorella claims that we do not know much about the actual ability of art to encourage creativity, Dag Østerberg claims that architecture may appear as a relief or a burden, depending on our cultural knowledge. Thorstein Veblen (1857-1929) also emphasize the meaning of cultural knowledge.

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RC12-148.3

HAGINO, CORA* (, Portugal)

The Public Prosecutor's Service of South America in a Comparative Analysis with Brazil

The Public Prosecution Service is an important institution in the organization of modern republics for proposing criminal action. However, their functions may exceed this premise according to their structure in each country. The object of study of this research is the Public Prosecution Service of South America, especially in the following countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Peru, Colombia and Ecuador. In the methodology, we used the comparative method and the documentary analysis of the South American Constitutions and Public Prosecution laws. The objective of the paper is to observe among the South American Public Prosecutor's Office which would be the most independent of other powers (Judiciary, Executive and Legislative), and compare their attributions and mode of operation. The countries chosen for the research have in common the geographical location (South America) and both have new Constitutions (after 1988) as Brazil. In this context, we seek to map a comparative of the organization and independence of the Public Prosecution Service of these countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Peru, Colombia and Ecuador) and Brazil, highlighting the particularities of performance and organizational hierarchy in each one. As a result, we can point out that among all the countries studied, the Brazilian Public Prosecution Service is the most independent, both institutionally and from the perspective of its prosecutors. This analysis helps to rethink the role of the Brazilian Public Prosecution Service and its degree of Independence in our democracy.

RC22-258.2

HALAFOFF, ANNA* (Deakon University, Australia)
BOUMA, GARY (Monash University, Australia)

Worldviews of Australia's Generation Z (AGZ): Negotiating Religion, Sexuality and Diversity

This paper reports on a recently completed ARC-funded project, conducted jointly by researchers from the Australian National University, Deakin University and Monash University. The **Worldviews of Australia's Generation Z** (AGZ) study explores young Australian's attitudes to religion, sexuality and diversity across all three sectors of public, Catholic and independent schools. The research team conducted 11 focus groups with teens across Australia, a nationally representative survey of 1200, 13 to 18-year-olds, and 30 in-depth interviews with survey participants. We argue that understanding young people's worldviews, and their perceptions of diverse worldviews, can enhance and inform debate about how education assists or impedes interreligious understanding. We will present an overview of the AGZ study findings, and consider the implications they have for teaching about diverse worldviews and religious literacy in Australia.

RC22-264.1

HALL, DOROTA* (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)

Making Religious Identity through the Media Use: The Case of Christian Minorities in Poland

The paper draws on sociological research on constructing and negotiating the minority Christian identity in the context of mediatization. It focuses on the use of media by two minorities of various denominational backgrounds, various ethnic composition and various histories of presence on the Polish territory: the Seventh-Day Adventist Church and the Polish Autocephalous Orthodox Church.

The paper draws on in-depth interviews with media specialists from the two Churches (press, radio and TV editors, webmasters, etc.) and it approaches the issue of public presence of religion in Poland from two angles. On the one hand, the public presence refers to religious minorities: the paper discusses efforts by the two Churches to make their voice be heard by the broader Polish audience. These efforts involve adjusting the media message to the expectations of the audience and strongly rely on specific (personal, material) resources available to the minorities. On the other hand, the public presence is about the dominant Church: the paper discusses the minority Churches' efforts to challenge the hegemony of the Roman Catholic Church (RCC) in Poland, that is, not only the RCC's dominance in the public space, but also the RCC's privileged position in the domain of state law and policies and the widely shared societal belief about the strong link between the Roman Catholic and the Polish identity.

The contextual factors suggested above, such as power relations involving religion or (im)possibilities to draw on various forms of capital, translate into constant negotiation and transformation of the studied minorities' identity in the discursive field. The paper highlights the processual nature of the minority religious identity construction in the times of mediatization.

RC05-68.5

HAMED, SARAH* (Uppsala University, Sweden)
BRADBY, HANNAH (Uppsala University, Sweden)
AHLBERG, BETH-MAINA (Uppsala University, Sweden)
THAPAR-BJÖRKERT, SURUCHI (Uppsala University, Sweden)

Healthcare Professionals' Reasoning Around Racism in Swedish Healthcare

This research explores the reasoning of 57 healthcare professionals, from various professions and ethnicities, around racism in Swedish healthcare. The research is situated within a context of racial denial that dominates the public discourse in Sweden. While racism is generally considered inadmissible in Sweden, experiences of racism remain largely unacknowledged and are mostly considered as deviant individual acts driven by prejudice rather than systematic racism. This denial of racism and of Sweden's racial history is part of the general (self) image of Sweden as a progressive welfare state and of Swedes as egalitarians. Research suggests that denial of the existence of racism acts as a barrier that discourages individuals from making claims of racism. The denial of racism is exacerbated in healthcare settings as healthcare is ideally based on values of non-maleficence and solidarity. Hence, racism can be denied behind a curtain of healthcare neutrality indicated by scientific rationality and discussed as lack of cultural competency. Studying how healthcare professionals reason around racism is a way to examine how racism continues to be reproduced within a context of racial denial. Our interviews show that racism is discussed along two levels of denial; proximal and distal denial. Proximal denial implies a direct defense mechanism where racism is readily denied, and or normalized and trivialized. This proximal denial was based on a fear of being labelled as victims or perpetuators of racism. Distal denial implies that healthcare professionals while acknowledging the existence of racism in healthcare, positioned themselves as observers of racism and through doing so positioned themselves as antiracists. When racism was acknowledged, healthcare professionals attempted to separate themselves from the politics of racism and showed little reflection on their own role in racialization processes. This implies that the responsibility of racism belongs to another domain and is left unexamined.

RC16-199.3

HAMLIN, CYNTHIA* (Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil)

Ignorance Production As the Epistemic Project of the New Global Right: The Discourse on 'Gender Ideology'

Global right populism has engaged into a 'cultural war' against ideas such as 'cultural marxism', 'globalism' and 'gender ideology'. This cultural war rests on a apparent paradox: on the one hand, it represents an alternative epistemic project of knowledge and truth production to justify the dismantling of social policies related to inclusion and inequality reduction; on the other, it rests on a form of agnotology, or the cultural production and distribution of ignorance. The paradox is dissolved once one takes into account that ignorance is not merely the absence of knowledge, but can also refer to the active production of doubt or uncertainty central to knowledge itself. By focusing on the discourse of 'gender ideology', I illustrate how right wing populism has engaged into agnotology practices by capturing and distorting an academic concept whose meaning is deeply antithetical to their populist counterpart.

RC04-40.2

HAMUI SUTTON, MERY* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana Azcapozalco, Mexico)

La Percepción De Movilidad Social De Los Estudiantes En La Licenciatura: ¿Se Estrecha o Ensancha?

En este trabajo, tomando como referencia las encuesta realizadas a estudiantes, al inicio y en el último año de tres carreras universitarias diferentes y de seis distintas instituciones, se intenta una primera exploración sobre su percepción de movilidad subjetiva, para saber sí se estrecha o se ensancha la oportunidad de aspirar a una mejor posición social. La movilidad social se entiende como el cambio de posición en la distribución social y económica de una sociedad dada (Vélez et al., 2012). Partimos de que el rol de estudiante universitario se acompaña de la emergencia de un nuevo sistema de aspiraciones, que la educación superior es una de las llaves que abre el acceso a la movilidad social, que concluir la licenciatura representa un logro académico y que la capacidad de aspiración de futuro -que es la distancia entre lo que se tiene y se quiere- cambia en distintos momentos. La percepción cambia con la experiencia, de acuerdo a la teoría sobre la Eficiencia para Mantener la Inequidad (EMI) de Lucas (2001), cuando se satura la posibilidad de lograr moverse a una posición mejor, se introducen nuevos criterios diferenciadores que operan para discriminar y se mantenga la desigualdad. Es decir, uno se queda en ese mismo rango social a pesar de los esfuerzos para lograr ascender, pues se añaden requisitos cualitativos que obstaculizan

el ascenso como la experiencia de trabajo, la internacionalización o demostrar liderazgo. La exploración busca contrastar la percepción de movilidad social de los estudiantes al inicio y al final de su carrera de acuerdo al tipo de universidad (de alto o medio desarrollo académico) en lo concerniente a sí advierten criterios diferenciadores que estrechen o ensanchen sus oportunidades de aspirar a una mejor posición social en lo personal, lo laboral y en lo económico.

RC30-374.1

HANDAPANGODA, WASANA* (Johannes Kepler University Linz, Austria)

(Re)Producing the Meaning of Domestic Work in the 'Middle Space': The Case of Transnational Migration Brokerage in Sri Lanka

Brokerage is a universal phenomenon in the contemporary political economy of domestic care. Positioned in the *middle space*, between migrant domestic workers and their home/host states, migration brokerage largely (re)shapes and (re)conditions the making and trading of domestic work in the global care market. Migration brokerage therefore offers critical lens through which to reconsider the shifting meaning of domestic work in the global care market. This paper is an attempt to explore and understand this: Based on my field research in Sri Lanka, a key home country for domestic work to the Middle East, first, this paper will analyze the migration brokerage process and practices associated with domestic work, which will give an overall picture of the workings of migration brokerage in the Sri Lankan context. In the second part, this paper will try to understand the ways in which the migration brokerage process and practices aid and/or inhibit migrant domestic work and thus how critical (or not) it is for migrant domestic workers to navigate and explore the complex and austere Middle Eastern migration regime. The third part of the paper will delineate how domestic work is (re)defined and (re)constructed by the mediating practices at the juncture of its engagements of facilitation and limitation. In conclusion, this paper will argue that the meaning of domestic work tended to oscillate between 'work' (*real* work) and 'non-work' (*not so real* work), which was embedded in the precarization and a concurrent valuing and de-valuing of domestic work by the migration brokers. Domestic work was attached a stronger affective (emotional) valence rather than an economic importance, which (re)affirmed the conventional conception of domestic work in the private.

RC46-564.5

HANI, FOUZIA* (University of mohamed 5, Morocco)

The Dialectic of Freedom of Religious Practice of Youth People in Morocco : Between Political Coercion and Cultural and Religious Pluralism.

Some Moroccan Christian activists created a YouTube channel and posted videos making their presence known, claiming to be a religious minority standing up for their full rights as citizens.

This is being widely seen as a huge behavioral shift inside a religious community outside of Sunni Malikite Islam. This video is the first instance of Christian discontent with social and societal considerations ever witnessed in Morocco. There have been a few notable exceptions in other parts of the region, such as so-called "Brother Rachid," host of an evangelical Christian television program in Europe, who has been very vocal in the media about his conversion from Islam to Christianity.

Just how many Christians in Morocco share the feelings expressed in the video is hard to determine in a country where 99% of the population is Sunni Muslim.

As a result, the annual report from the U.S. State Department on human rights in Morocco remains one of the few reliable statistical perspectives available to track this issue. The 2014 report estimated the Jewish population, primarily seniors, at 3000 -4000 nationals, 2500 of them based in Casablanca alone, with the remainder living across the country. The same report placed the number of Moroccan Christians at 4000, most of them ethnic Amazigh, who practice their religion in churches. Some estimates count the number of Moroccan Christian churchgoers at 8000. According to the report, there are also 400 Baha'is, 8000 Shiite Muslims .

The question that frames this paper is why many youth Moroccans changed islam to Christian religion?how they defends their rights as a citizen in a contry refuse that?

The paper invokes qualitative method (based on interview and observatory's participation).parallel with this,this paper relies on the method of "case study",region of rabat(capital of Morocco) and casa blanca (economic capital of Morocco)

RC04-46.1

HANSPACH, SUSANN* (University of Wuppertal, Germany)

Legitimate Educational Inequalities. Conceptions and Expectation of Middle Classes in Germany and Chile about Educational Justice.

Following neoliberal developments, we notice an enormous increase in inportance of education. Assuming the premise of equal opportunities and with its claim of meritocracy, education system promises social mobility depending on individual achievement. Thus, education may be the main principle to legitimate social inequalities.

The neoliberal order of economy, state and privacy with its central principles of competition, freedom as well as individual responsibility already obtained the education system in many countries. Chile with its persistent neoliberal education system since military dictatorship may be classified as the 'prototype' of it and has caused mass protests for almost 15 years. In Germany, neoliberal developments are noticed since 1990. But unlike Chile, the German educational policy with its patchy reforms, seems to rushing-headlong which often cause conflicts, too and manifest in petitions or in turning away from public school system.

Issues in educational policy attract attention primarily to heterogeneous middle classes, because under neoliberalism, education is essential for their social reproduction more than ever. Also techniques of social distinction is gaining more significance due to the constant educational expansion.

Concepts of justice as a human construction and in this case, as main value to evaluate the education system may help to understand the different conflicts and political debates about a fair procedure in education system and therefore distributive justice of education.

The theoretical conception of education as a field of struggle between different private stakeholders with competing interests and their influence on educational policy is analyzed according to Bourdieu, by means of guided expert interviews with different political actors, like Think Thanks, NGOs, teacher associations etc. Additionally, group discussions with parents from different middle classes were conducted to understand the issues of separation and integration, equality and excellence in education system and the question: "Is education a public job or individual responsibility?".

RC41-518.1

HARA, TOSHIHIKO* (Sapporo City University, Japan)

Recovery to Replacement Level Is Possible? Fertility Development of Japan Since 2005

Around 2005, the upturn of TFR has been observed in many developed countries and the "End of 'Lowest-Low' Fertility?" was speculated. Within ten years, Japan's TFR recovered from 1.26 at bottom (2005) to 1.45(2015). This study focused on the fertility development of Japan since 2005, to clarify if this trend shows recovery to replacement level of fertility or not. A Lexis diagram indicates the shift of relatively high fertility from young to upper ages. It occurred since 1975 and at the same time the fertility distribution trends to be leveled and its peak is lowered. The TFR under 29 is decreasing and TFR over 30 is increasing. This trend continues unchanged until today. The upturn happened, when the TFR over 30 caught up and over the TFR under 29 around 2005.This timing shift was related by increasing mean age at first marriage since 1974. The extending average years at school after age 15 causes a timing shift with delayed start for match making process with a partner. The four-years delay has changed the distribution of age specific first marriage rates, from an early pattern with high peak, left skew and narrow range, to late pattern with low peak, right skew and wide range. As a result, the cumulative first marriage rate grows too slowly and cannot reach high level at the end of reproductive period. It increases the unmarried rate at 50 years old and shift the mean age of first birth to later age. This increases again the childlessness rate. The same effect was confirmed in the second and higher births order. The probability of multiparity is diminishing. The model estimation indicated 1.78 as the maximum level of TFR in 2016, which is less than the replacement level of fertility 2.08.

RC53-648.1

HARRING, DANA* (Rosenheim Technical University, Germany)
SCHUTTER, SABINA (Rosenheim University of Applied Sciences, Germany)

Children's (Non-)Participation in Research: Ethical Implications

In sociologial childhood studies children are regarded as „active (co-)constructors" (James & Prout, 1990) of their social world. Throughout the last years, they are more and more included in research concerning questions about their lives and living environments. (Bollig & Kelle, 2014) This can be considered as a positive development towards fulfilling children's rights and the recognition of children's agency (James & Prout, 1990; Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1990).

However, research with children is considered to bear specific ethical implications (Andresen & Seddig, 2014; Gerarts, 2015; Graham, Powell, Taylor, Anderson, & Fitzgerald, 2013). A main focus of the ethical discourse is children's ability of giv-

ing informed consent about the research and the consequences of participating in it (Dockett & Perry, 2011). Legally, parents have to agree for their child, but can also refrain from participation. Apart from legal constraints, leaving parents the (sole) decision of participation, is a reproducing a generational power imbalance (Eßer & Sitter, 2018; Graham et al., 2013). The academic discussion about children's ability to give informed consent on their participation in research is again an expression of generational order, as research with vulnerable groups of adults requires the same considerations.

Additionally, other gatekeepers have to be kept in mind: e.g. teachers, ECEC staff. Those different steps a researcher has to take to inform the children about the research display a bottleneck influencing on the constitution of childhood in social science (Flewitt, 2005). The antinomy of children being interested in participating, with their parents refusing their consent and vice versa is illustrated with insights from an ethnographic research project on children's well-being in flexible day care. In this paper ethical considerations concerning research with children (as an example of vulnerable groups) and the impact on the study design and data collection will be discussed.

RC15-JS-4.1

HARRITS, GITTE SOMMER* (VIA University College, Denmark)
LARSEN, LARS THORUP* (Aarhus University, Denmark)

Challenged or Resilient? Exploring Medical Authority between Doctors and Patients

Medical authority can be understood as patients' willingness to follow professional advice without questioning its rationality, status or legitimacy. It is related to both professional status and social closure, but as suggested by Starr, it essentially rests upon the perceived 'legitimate complexity' of medical problems and expertise. Many speculate that medical authority is currently being challenged due to the democratization of knowledge through social media and the internet as well as linked to critical debates about the efficiency of medical treatment such as vaccines. However, we know relatively little about how medical authority is negotiated or contested between physicians and patients, and how the public critiques of medical authority may influence professional work at the frontline. We also do not know whether medical authority is challenged by or resilient towards increased marketization and governance reforms with emphasis on patient rights. Finally, critical debates about the moral habitus of the medical profession and industry may lead patients to see doctors as self-interested and with increased scepticism.

In light of these challenges, this paper asks: What is the status of medical authority in meetings between doctors and patients? Are doctors increasingly being contested about the evidence and legitimacy behind their diagnoses and treatment of patients? Or is medical authority resilient to the challenges and simply express itself differently faced withcurrent challenges? We explore these questions using both a quantitative survey with 1.700 Danish citizens as well as qualitative interviews with 20 general practitioners and 20 patients. By combining survey data with interviews from both sides of the physician's desk, we hope to develop a richer understanding of how medical authority is negotiated in contemporary professional practice. What makes patients willing to accept or contest medical advice, and what strategies do general practitioners use to approach or persuade patients driven by medical skepticism?

RC15-182.6

HARTMANN, ANNA* (, Brazil)

The Social Construction of the Efficacy of Drug Addiction Treatment in Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) and Narcotics Anonymous (NA) in São Paulo and Its Relation to Medical and Psychological Representations

Given that Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) and Narcotics Anonymous (NA) are self-help and mutual help institutions to drug addicts whose stated goal is to promote the recovery of their members, but that their treatment success is, while advocated by the institutions, an open question in scientific literature, my research investigates how efficacy of treatment in AA and NA is socially constructed. The empirical reference of the research will be both articles from medical and psychological fields that deal with the efficacy of this treatment and two units of these institutions located in downtown São Paulo, AA Santa Cecília and NA Campos Elíseos. The research aims to answer the following specific questions: 1) What are AA and NA members' representations of the efficacy of this treatment? 2) What are the scientific representations of this treatment's efficacy? 3) What are the representations presented by the members about the scientific representations? To this end, I will first analyze representations in scientific articles that deal with the issue of efficacy published in the last 10 years in English and Portuguese, then conduct semi-structured interviews with members. The interviews will initially focus on members' representations of treatment efficacy, then on what are the representations members believe medical literature and psychology have about the treatment, and lastly, I will succinctly inform members about the results of the analysis of the scientific representations and ask how they respond to them.

The bet here is to understand from a sociological approach influenced by phenomenological authors, especially Peter Berger, Thomas Luckmann and José de Souza Martins, how a specific reality — members' belief in the efficacy of their treatment — is socially constructed; in other words, not to attest its veracity but to understand how it relates to scientific literature as another social construction.

RC34-427.4

HASE UETA, MARIANA* (University of Campinas, Brazil)

Brics Towards a Common Future: China and Brazil Youth Environmental Values

In the context of Risk Society (Beck, 1986) and in the face of current environmental challenges, it is crucial to consider the Youth as the center of the discussion of the future development of society, especially as the BRICS concentrate more than 40% of the World Youth. The Youth is considered an important actor with high susceptibility of changing their behavior guided by environmental consciousness and they can also become multipliers of new practices (Collings & Hitchings, 2012).

This research focuses on the environmental values of the Youth in China and Brazil investigating the profile of young university students and their perception and willingness to adopt a "green behavior". The analyzed data is part of the first Sino-Brazilian survey in Social Sciences entitled Jovens Universitários em um Mundo em Transformação: uma pesquisa sino-brasileira (2016) that researched the perceptions and values of young university students in China and Brazil. This research will contribute not only to shedding light on important issues experienced by the Youth and their environmental values (Dwyer, 2016; Nakano, Sposito, Chen, 2016), but also point to possibilities of dialogue between the two societies that could lead to the construction of a common future.

In view of the challenges Climate Change and Global Warming bring about for all of humanity, we believe that research in developing countries is of great importance. Especially research on BRICS' Youth, that will have a key role in solving current and future adaptation strategies is thus believed to be of extreme importance. Understanding local perceptions of global issues such as the ones presented here are another key point for discussion, as common challenges demand joint responses and a collaborative approach (Ferreira, 2017). In a globalized world, only bringing different perspectives and experiences together can assure an inclusive and sustainable development.

RC20-244.2

HASE UETA, MARIANA* (University of Campinas, Brazil)
SCHMIDT, AUGUSTO FREDERICO* (University of Campinas, Brazil)
CAMARGO, KELLY CRISTINA* (University of Campinas, Brazil)
WEINS, NIKLAS* (University of Campinas (Unicamp), Brazil)

Intergenerational Dependency & the Role of Family: Brazil, China and India Discussion and Comparative Perspectives

Cultural aspects make comparisons between BRICS countries challenging as all five countries are in very different phases of the Demographic Transition. Building on the experience of Western European countries, the Demographic Transition theory must be criticized and understood according to the historical context of each country for comprehending its association with processes like economic development, industrialization and urbanization. Changes in mortality and fertility incur changes in the age structure of the population. Such changes lead to new dependency relationships between the three major age groups: children, adults and the elderly. As life expectancy increases, the relative weight of older age groups will progressively expand and demand special care. Aging is a demographic phenomenon with major social implications, which should be considered from the perspective of social rights and the organization of family structure. The theorists of the Reflexive Modernity believed that an important issue regarding the transition to modernity is the trust in institutions, where the centrality of the Family - a traditional institution of First Modernity - was expected to lose importance through the process. Contrary to Beck's belief however, it continued to be an important and highly reliable institution in Brazil, China and India, according to the World Value Survey. Even though these three countries present characteristics of modernization as the Demographic Transition, it was developed within the particularities of the concept of the family, different from the traditional European concept that has been guiding contemporary sociological and demographic research. Sociology, to become a more inclusive discipline that correspond to reality has to consider and compare narratives and experiences from the Global South (Connell, 2007). Understanding the development of intergenerational dependency in BRICS contexts is only possible as we comprehend the concept of family from the perspectives of these countries.

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

RC24-284.4

HASEGAWA, KOICHI* (Tohoku University, Japan)

Anti-Coal Movements in Japan: Issues, Actors, and Collaborations

Following the Fukushima nuclear accident, the use of coal-fired power plants has become a contested issue in Japan. This paper examines the pros and cons of coal-fired power plants on international, national, and local levels based on the analysis of news reports and participatory observation. In 2012, there were 50 new coal-fired power plants planned for construction. Among them, 13 projects were cancelled or converted to wood-based biofuel plants, and 13 plants were built and were operational. What caused Japan to rapidly invest in coal energy? Power companies and the Japanese government are forcing a decision between "nuclear or coal." The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) and power companies have been reluctant to promote renewable energy as they seek to uphold the monopolized position of current energy producers. The anti-nuclear sides prefer renewable energy resources, whereas the pro-nuclear factions prefer nuclear or coal energy. For many years, Japanese nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have protested nuclear energy but ignored coal energy. The current Abe Cabinet, METI, and power companies want to export nuclear and coal energy to developing countries such as Indonesia, India, and Turkey. Three case studies of plans for coal-fired plants are examined in this paper. Each plan has been sued by local citizens; hence, the reasons behind these local protests, problems with the operations, and reactions of the companies, local government, and Ministry of the Environment are also studied. This paper also investigates the major supporters of local citizens and the collaboration between various actors, such as international and national NGOs, scholars, and lawyers. Lastly, this paper evaluates the social impact of these protests on the energy transition process in Japan.

RC31-392.3

HASHEMI, BAHAR* (University of Toronto, Canada)

Informal Multigenerational Care within Mixed Legal Status Families: The Case of Senior Iranian Women in Canada

This paper analyzes the work of informal multigenerational care within mixed-legal status families by looking at the experiences of senior Iranian women, who immigrated to Canada through the "Parent and Grandparent Sponsorship Program." This study brings into conversation scholarship on non-citizenship with the literature on gender and migration by considering how non-citizenship, a dynamic, relational process (Blomeraad 2018; Landolt and Goldring 2015), interacts with gender and generational power relations to shape the work of care in immigrant families. Through the case of senior Iranian women, the paper specifically asks, what are the negotiations that precarious non-citizen women in mixed status families engage in, with other family members, over the division of informal care work at home? My analysis draws from semi-structured, in-depth interviews with 20 senior Iranian women, who have been sponsored by their children and have lived in Toronto for at least 5 years. I conceptualize the mixed status family as a site consisting of tensions and solidarities through which migrants can negotiate rights yet also experience constraints (Luibhéid, et al., 2018; Rodriguez, 2016; Schueths 2012). The study shows how members of mixed status families engage in negotiations and develop strategies, sometimes as individuals in conflict with one another and sometimes as a unit, to access citizenship rights including the right to care (Creese et al., 2008; Espiritu, 2003; Goldring and Landolt, 2013; Menjivar, 2003). This study shows how migration policies that tie an immigrant's entry and presence in the country to a sponsoring family member interact with gendered household strategies to shape these immigrant women's experiences. The study contributes to broader discussions around non-citizenship that show how the erosion of citizenship is increasingly extended not only to noncitizens but also to citizens and permanent resident and can have long term effects for broader social inequalities in Canada.

RC28-348.1

HASLBERGER, MATTHIAS* (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

Back to Square One: The Upgrading Nature of Technological Change

Many labor economists argue that recent technological change is routine-biased, leading to the loss of middle-wage jobs and a polarization of the employment distribution. However, the finding of pervasive polarization has rarely been replicated outside the US and the UK and has been met with scepticism by economic sociologists. This paper adopts a comparative approach and shows that routine-intensive occupations tend to be concentrated at the bottom, not in the middle, of the occupational hierarchy, and that it is occupational complexity, rather than routine intensity, that best predicts occupational employment changes in EU and OECD countries. As a consequence, there is no pattern of widespread polarization. Simple descriptive statistics, as well as shift-share and regression analyses, all support the older hypothesis that technological change is predominantly upgrading over the recent polarization argument.

My paper also makes several methodological contributions to the literature: firstly, I provide the hitherto largest dataset of ISCO-88 2-digit occupational employment shares based on the Luxembourg Income Study database, covering the period since 1980. Secondly, I introduce novel occupational task measures which, as I show, better capture the theoretical concepts of occupational complexity and routine intensity. This illustrates the benefits of a more sociologically informed understanding of processes of technological and occupational change.

Overall, my findings directly contradict the argument made by labor economists that routine-intensive occupations around the middle of the wage distribution are suffering technological displacement. Instead, we're back at square one: technological change turns out to be predominantly skill-biased and therefore upgrading.

RC22-252.2

HASPER, SILKE* (Heidelberg University, Germany)

Meditating for a Better Self? Buddhism and Therapy in Japan

"There is no right and wrong way of practicing mindfulness." – This is an often-repeated phrase within the global post-modern mindfulness movement. It is commonly accepted from within the community that the way you choose to practice mindfulness may not be the way others would choose for their own practice. The practice itself is described as highly individually.

However, whereas mindfulness teachers tend to emphasize this nonexistence of right and wrong in practicing mindfulness, some tend to distinguish between right and wrong in *understanding* mindfulness. This notion of differentiation is then often linked to Buddhist ethics and aims to criticize the incorporation of "mindfulness" in spheres of the military or the corporate world.

This paper will address the complex relationships between Buddhism, therapy, and the corporate world in Japan – especially with regard to collective debates. Among others, the following questions will be addressed: Who are the actors of mindfulness in Japan? Which strategies are used by mindfulness teachers to gain legitimacy? Which (moral) values are ascribed to practitioners of mindfulness in the post-secular age?

RC29-360.3

HATHAZY, PAUL* (CONICET, Argentina)

Políticas De Seguridad En La Argentina Post-Crisis: Entre La Institucionalización Política, La Militarizacion y Los Derechos Humanos

En esta presentación presento un análisis de los desarrollos en las políticas de seguridad nacional desde 2001 a la actualidad, tomando a la política de seguridad como un espacio de disputas por prioridades, definiciones y componentes legítimos . Analizo en particular como la re-conformación del espacio política con posterioridad a la crisis de 2001 y sus mutaciones centrales impactó en los cambiantes contenidos de la política de seguridad. Destaco en particular las cambiantes orientaciones hacia la institucionalidad estatal en el gobierno nacional, como así también los componentes de información, policiales, militares y de protección de derechos que fueron propuestos, disputados y diferencialmente institucionalizados en el período. El análisis es parte de un trabajo comparativo de largo plazo, donde se analiza la evolucion de las políticas de seguridad desde el inicio de la democracia en Argentina y Chile. El análisis se basa en analisis de documentos y entrevistas con actores expertos, políticos y burocráticos.

RC19-225.3

HAUNSS, SEBASTIAN* (University of Bremen, Germany)
POLTE, ALEXANDER (University of Bremen, Germany)

Social Policy Interdependencies

Social policy research has a long tradition of comparative studies. But despite this transnational focus social policy interdependencies have so far not been systematically analyzed. Whereas a large body of research looks into trade relationships or military alliances, the network of social policy relations between nation states and between nation states and international organizations has received much less scholarly attention.

The goal of this paper is to present a first global analysis of the multiplex network of social policy relations between the countries of the world. We analyzes the structure of relationships that is created through bi-lateral social policy agreements, social policy related financial transfers (esp. remittances and development assistance for health) and compares this to interdependencies in other areas. The aim is to analyze whether strong connections in the field of social policy correspond to strong connections in economic and political relations or whether social policy relations are governed by other, field-specific logics.

The paper bases its analysis on data collected within the CRC 1342 "Global Dynamics of Social Policy" at the University of Bremen.

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RC05-67.2

HAYASHI, BRUNO* (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

Asians in Brazilian Racial Relations: From Model Minority to Antiracist Solidarity

The ideology of "racial democracy" continues to play a role in the contemporary clashes of Brazilian racial relations. The racialized and minoritarian place of Asian Brazilians is often instrumentally used as an empirical evidence of this racial ideology. In 2017, journalist Rachel Scheherazade posted a photo on her social media supposedly explaining "why Asians do not require quotas to enter Brazilian universities." Between the lines, one can read that a poor racial minority had risen socially through the effort, without government aid. *

But a critical trend towards the ideology of "racial democracy", mobilized by black movements since at least the 1970s, has gained strong repercussions in recent decades. One of its consequences is the racial quotas system for entry into universities and public service careers. This new trend already affects the Asian-Brazilian population as well: part of this population critically reflects on their specific role as a non-white and non-black category in Brazilian racial oppression. This debate is developed by different organizations (Oriente-se, Yoo Ban Boo, Lotus, Perigo Amarelo, Asiáticos pela Diversidade), with different approaches, but with the experience of being Asian Brazilians as a common feature. A peculiarity of these organizations is the alliance of people from different Asian ethnic origins (Japanese, Okinawan, Chinese, Taiwanese, etc.) into the same "Yellow" or "Asian-Brazilian" racial category. It is an unprecedented formation in Brazilian racial relations. In this presentation, I would like to analyze these two facets of the Asian presence in contemporary Brazilian racial relations: on the one hand, as a "model minority" underpinning the ideology of "racial democracy"; on the other hand, as an effort to build an antiracist solidarity.

* SHEHERAZADE, Rachel. Postagem de 19 de agosto de 2017. *In: Twitter* @RachelSheherazade – perfil verificado. 2017. Disponível em <https://twitter.com/rachelsherazade/status/898838868127924225>. Acesso em 20 set 2019.

RC28-345.3

HAYASHI, BRUNO* (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

Schooling and Social Mobility of Japanese Brazilians: High Selectivity and Positional Advantage

In this presentation, I analyze the role of schooling in the social mobility of the Japanese-Brazilian population in Brazil. Following Beltrão et al. (2008), I identify this population in the statistics by selecting foreigners of Japanese nationality and Brazilians declaring "yellow" as their race/color – excluding households with non-Japanese foreigners. In a first step, I compare the schooling of Japanese immigrants before coming to Brazil (based on statistics from the Japanese government and from the 1958 Japanese-Brazilian community census) with the schooling of the rest of Brazilian population. I want to demonstrate the presence of high selectivity, as described by Lee and Zhou (2015), that is, the average schooling level of the migrant group is higher than that of the host country. Even if this schooling as a human capital does not necessarily imply better jobs immediately after immigration, this higher average of schooling tends to be reproduced (status attainment model) or even expanded in the subsequent generations – enhancing the positional advantage.

In a second step, I analyze then the more concrete impact of schooling on the upward social mobility (as reflected in income and occupational status) of the second generation group (children of Japanese immigrants). Attending Brazilian public schools since the beginning of the mass migration in 1908 (long before the school expansion in Brazil), my intention is to record with more precision the great positional advantage of this group in terms of schooling and hence income and occupational status. The most detailed analysis of this phenomenon will be carried out based on the census of 1960, 1980, 1991 and 2000 (no information on race/color for 1970).

BELTRÃO, K.et al. (2008) "Vivendo no Brasil". *In:* IBGE. *Integração e Resistência*. RJ: IBGE.

LEE, J. and ZHOU, M. (2015). *Asian American Achievement Paradox*. NY: RSF.

RC32-400.2

HEATH, MELANIE* (McMaster University, Canada)

Regulating Race, Banning Intimacy: Polygyny, French Identity and Postcolonial Troubles

This paper examines how regulating polygyny as forbidden in France depends on an imagined French family that is white, heterosexual, and ostensibly monogamous. While defining and regulating family has been central to French national identity, it is France's colonial past and postcolonial present that shapes its relationship to forbidden intimacies and therefore to normative sexual and family life. Republican universalism, the belief in an abstract concept of citizenship that transcends cultural and historical difference, shapes how French law has dealt with polygyny, at times in a frenetic manner. I uncover how an insistence on the uniformity of legislation—that polygyny no longer exists in France after being

banned in 1993—leads to fundamental contradictions in France's alleged refusal to recognize group-specific cultural rights, whether customary or religious. While nationally, France upholds an image of having eradicated polygyny, at the administrative level, it struggles to deal with an issue whose existence continues. France's indecisive relationship to postcolonial migration, and the fact that its Republican universalism cannot recognize the racialized status of migrants from western and northern Africa, shapes the construction of the boundaries between forbidden and normative intimacies. In other words, the refusal to recognize race and/or racial discrimination propels the delicate dance around the inconsistencies of France's colonial past and how it defines forbidden intimacy. The paper analyzes current legislation in France that regulates sexuality and family in terms of race.

RC28-326.3

HECHT, KATHARINA* (LSE, United Kingdom)
SUMMERS, KATE* (London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom)

The Temporal Consequences of Wealth. the Case of a Comparison of 'Rich' and 'Poor' in the UK

Research in sociology, social psychology and economics has drawn connections between individuals' economic resources and their ability to project themselves into the future, delay gratification and engage in time discounting behavior, respectively. This paper addresses the consequences of wealth for people's ability to project themselves into the future. Drawing on the literatures of economic inequality and new economic sociology we theorize a temporal contrast between experiencing money in the form of wealth (and income) or income alone. Based on a comparison of qualitative interviews with 'rich' and 'poor' participants living in London, we argue that the 'rich's' experience of money as enduring wealth (stock) facilitates long-term orientations, while the 'poor's' experience of money as predominantly fleeting income (flow) constrains orientation to the future. Our findings corroborate existing research establishing that the 'poor' are restricted to short-term perspectives of making ends meet, while the 'rich' can engage in long-term wealth accumulation strategies. They can affect future generations and build dynasties. Our findings of the ways in which wealth relates to individuals' orientations to the future contributes to our understanding of how economic inequality is sustained over time.

RC24-285.5

HEGNES, ATLE WEHN* (Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research, Norway)
NIVA, MARI (University of Helsinki, Finland)
AMILIEN, VIRGINIE (Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway)

Adaptive Dynamics in the Nexus of Practices and General Understandings: Examples from the Evolution of Sustainable Consumption

Since the beginning of the 2000s the practice turn has evolved as a new approach in social theory and methodology. Within this paradigm, practices are the fundamental unit of analysis and effort has been made to understand the dynamics of practices as 'dependent variables'. More recently, we have seen increasing focus on how practices change and can be changed to be more sustainable. However, despite recent advances in practice theory, there are still important questions related to how practices relate to social change across scale and time. The interlinkages between change in culture and everyday life are of increasing importance in the common goal to cope with the grand global challenges. In this paper we use sustainable consumption as a case through which we contribute to the discussion on the practice-theoretical concept of *general understandings* (GU) and the ways in which this concept can be usefully applied in studying the transition to more sustainable practices. In this endeavour, we introduce the concept of *adaptation work* and ask, how is, and should, sustainable transition be accounted for in practice theory? In probing this question we use substantive examples from studies on consumption and consumer culture to develop a threefold typology of adaptive practices based on their adaptive potential between general understandings and practices. We suggest that 1) translations of meaning, 2) social reorganisations and 3) material transformations are of particular importance in the dynamics between GU and sustainable consumption practices. Our conclusion is that understanding sustainable transition requires an analysis of the dynamics of how adaptive practices constitute a necessary mechanism between GU and practices that may enable and contribute to changes across scale and time. Future studies on change in sustainable consumption should therefore focus on identifying and develop the understanding and the potential in such adaptive practices.

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

RC33-420.2

HEIEN, THORSTEN* (Kantar, Germany)
FROMMERT, DINA* (Deutsche Rentenversicherung Bund, Germany)
KRÄMER, MARVIN (Kantar GmbH, Germany)

Digital Vs. Analogue Ways of Gaining Record Linkage Consent

The combination of data from different sources offers many benefits. For the German study "Life courses and pension provisions" (Lebensverläufe und Altersvorsorge; LeA), extensive survey data on life courses and pension provisions in different pension schemes are linked with administrative data from the respondents' individual state pension accounts. Because of the strict data protection rules in Germany, every respondent is required to explicitly consent to the data linkage; otherwise, the administrative data may not be extracted and linked to the survey data. In practice, this means the respondents need to sign a consent form during the interview, which is a lot to ask from respondents who have already consented to take part in a lengthy survey. For the first time, LeA alternatively provided the respondents with an electronic consent form implemented in the CAPI questionnaire, thereby considerably reducing the burden on the respondents of filling in, signing and sending off the form. Actually, more than 90% of the consenters made use of the digital form.

The proposed paper will report the record linkage consent rates for specific sub-groups of the population and their use of the digital consent form (compared to the analogue paper form), e.g. older and younger people, women and men, Germans and migrants, employees and civil servants. To further examine socio-demographic characteristics of digital consenters, we estimate a multivariate logit model. Due to high rates of digital consent in LeA, we do not expect bigger differences. Nevertheless, the results will show for which socio-demographic groups digital forms are more or less the method of choice and for which groups analogue methods of gaining record linkage consent are still important to avoid selectivity in the record linkage process.

RC57-686.1

HEISKANEN, BENITA* (University of Turku, Finland)
NAVA-CONTRERAS, NADIA (University of Turku, Finland)

Producing Havana's Digital Revolution

This presentation considers the ramifications of the so-called Digital Revolution in Havana, Cuba. Based on fieldwork and online observations, we study urban transformation as experienced by a group of social media influencers and street artists in Havana. The onset of Cuba's Digital Revolution, which has developed in three stages—the launching of cyber parks in 2015, Internet access on phones in 2018, and private Wifi and router imports in 2019—opened a new space for citizens to present online narratives of urban transformation on a daily basis. At the same time, a group of street artists began displaying visual statements expressing their personal viewpoints on local and global affairs.

The state-led expansion of Internet access has for the first time provided Cuban citizenry mass access to the Internet, allowing for negotiating the impact that such access has on people's understanding of societal change and personal mobility on national and transnational levels. By juxtaposing online experiences with visual statements in public space, we demonstrate the ways in which various groups of people appropriate the Digital Revolution for their own purposes. The social media influencers produce their own narratives and images of the city, while the street artists move beyond place-based art and claim a stake in glocal street art communities.

The availability of Internet connectivity prompts important questions regarding individual and collective agency, distribution of and access to information, and sites to be un/seen. By mapping quotidian experiences, this presentation offers a discussion of the theoretical and practical implications of the Digital Revolution, exposing it as a contradictory site with multiple linkages between the online and on-site transformations underway in Havana. The where and how of the Digital Revolution reveals multiple un/intended consequences related to urban transformation, spatial mobilities, and everyday politics, with implicit and explicit quests for visual agency.

RC10-128.3

HEMATHILAKA, JANAKA* (Janathakshan, Sri Lanka)

Democratic Community Engagement in Eco System Management – the Experience from Sri Lanka in North Central Province

Geographically, Sri Lanka comprise of a dry zone which covers 70% off the land area in the island. Historically, there were man-made tanks which were built to hold the water during dry seasons, these man-made tank cascade systems covered a large area, enabling farmers to continue rain fed agriculture during any season. Without small scale irrigation, farmers in the dry zone in Sri Lanka we will not be able to cope with the increasing intensity and frequency of droughts and attain food security. Approximately 18000 man-made ponds and tanks in the dry zone are classified as 'abandoned' or need repairs.

Traditionally, there was a well-organized self-governing mechanism on managing village irrigation system which was led by the village community leaders with full support of beneficiary communities. That system functioned well up to 1818 until British captured Sri Lanka. Later, due to negligence of colonial period, vast number of cascades in the dry zone were abandoned and disremembered over time and gradually the system was paralyzed. The indigenous irrigation management system entailing with transparency, participation, collective decision making and implementation on a voluntary basis. However, effectiveness of the historical tanks and cascade management system were recognized by different parties.

Therefore, number of initiatives taken by government, donor agencies, civil society organization, farmer communities is to work to reactivate the traditional participatory governing system on irrigation management. This paper shared is based on action research conducted in the dry zone district in Sri Lanka to reestablish local participatory eco system management with active stakeholder engagement.

Key word. – Governance, Participation,

RC23-271.2

HEMPEL, FABIAN* (University of Bremen, Germany)

Conceptual and Methodological Reflections from Science Novels on the Autonomy and Social Responsibility of Science

My Ph.D. dissertation seeks to contribute to the debates on the relationship between science and modern society by examining the cultural differences in the conceptions of the autonomy and social responsibility of science as they are manifested in a corpus of science novels from the U.S., Germany, and India. These novels can constitute an apt epistemic offer for sociological thinking, because they depict narratives which are directly or indirectly concerned with aspects of the autonomy and the social responsibility of science and, ideally, allude to actual cultural and institutional configurations in each science system. In order to work out the relevant topics of the novels from a sociological standpoint, my methodological approach combines a close reading with qualitative data analysis.

The purpose of my contribution to this roundtable is to discuss the conceptual and methodological framework of my thesis. In line with this, it starts with a short theoretical outline of the autonomy and social responsibility of science. The second step is to propose how science novels due to their narrative character can be different and nevertheless fruitful starting points to look upon science as a social system than more usual approaches to the social studies of science. The third step is to sketch an analytical approach to science novels from a sociological perspective that is informed by theories of functional differentiation and social action. The fourth and final part of the presentation demonstrates in brief how the results of this analysis might be utilized as a sociological lens for further reflection on corresponding facets in the respective science systems of each society.

RC16-198.4

HEMPEL, FABIAN* (University of Bremen, Germany)

Understandings of Scientific Autonomy and the Societal Responsibility of Science in Science Novels from Three National Variants of the Culture of Modernity

This presentation is based on a project that examines the cultural differences in the conceptions of the autonomy and responsibility of science as they are manifested in science novels from the U.S., Germany and India. The idea of an autonomous science has become an integral element of the culture of modernity. That culture of modernity is, however, not uniform. Instead, it has several distinct societal variants that are connected to key ideas of modernity. This is well documented for the basic idea of individual and collective freedom, and it is plausible to assume that it applies to sphere-specific freedoms and responsibilities, i.e. in the field of science, as well.

From a sociological perspective that is informed by theories of functional differentiation of modernity, the project compares the ways that scientific autonomy and science's societal responsibility are treated in the novels from the U.S. and Germany, and whether scientific autonomy endangered by societal forces such as the economy or politics is stressed over scientific autonomy endangering other societal spheres and the individual's conduct of life. In a second step, science novels that are written by Indian authors and set in India are included in the comparison in order to assess how and in what form, in the wake of the subsequent formation of multiple and connected modernities, these allegedly western-based notions of scientific freedom appear in the context of a non-Western modern culture.

The presentation attempts to show how science novels can constitute an apt perspective to exemplify cultural and institutional aspects of science in 'classic' and 'late' modernity. Its focus is to utilize some of the insights gained from these narratives as an epistemic offer for social-theoretical explanations that reflect on the 'post-truth' climate in many contemporary societies.

RC04-50.4

HENRIQUE, ANA PAULA* (, Brazil)
PAULA, TÚLIO (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil)
ALVES, MARIA TERESA (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil)

Entrants to Brazilian Higher Education in 2014: A Longitudinal Analysis of Students Retetion in the System

In the last thirty years the enrollment fee in Brazilian higher education went from 1.5 to 8.3 million. The dropout phenomenon followed the rise of the tertiary system in the country, since more than half of the students don't graduate at the predicted time. The dropout or withdrawal can be analyzed according to the career, the institution, and the higher education system as a whole. Studies indicate that various reasons can cause the departure decision, and it may express strategic choices, lack of social and academic integration, as well as socioeconomic difficulties. This research aims to identify and describe the higher education dropout phenomenon, focusing at the cohort of entrants in the year of 2014 (N=2,886,138). A longitudinal study following the students retention between the years of 2014 and 2017 in the Brazilian higher education system has been done, using the database available by the Censo da Educação Superior (higher education census). We highlight the subsequent results: 1) 65% of the entrant were found at the system during 4 years, 19% graduated at the period, 14% was no longer at the higher education system in 2017, and 2% left between 2015 and 2016 but resumed by 2017; 2) men left proportionally more at the analyzed cohort, as well as the students arriving from public high school; 3) public higher education institutions retained a bigger proportion of students when compared with the private ones, especially for-profit institutions. Finally, we found that the dropout phenomenon in higher education, when the whole system is considered, presents distinct characteristics from the dropout study according to the career or institution. These specificities should be considered at the researches about withdrawal, efficiency, dropout and retention in higher education.

RC53-652.2

HENRY-LEE, ALDRIE* (University of the West Indies, Jamaica)

The CRC @ 30: Violence Against Children in the Caribbean

In 2019, we celebrate the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC), by the United Nations. This paper examines the protection rights of children in the Caribbean. Using primary and secondary data, the author examines the progress made to adhere to the protection rights set out in the CRC. The paper focusses on Haiti and Jamaica as examples of countries of different levels of development. The data analyses revealed that while there has been some legislative progress made to protect children in both countries; children remain at risk of violence in public and private spaces. The paper also examines the violence that children mete out to their peers and to themselves. Jamaican and Haitian children live in environments of high levels of violence at home, school and in the community. Children in poorer families, urban poor communities and crime-prone rural areas are more likely to be exposed to and be victims of high levels of violence. For example, corporal punishment at home remains culturally acceptable in both countries. Thirty years after the adoption of the CRC, hundreds of children do not enjoy the benefits of protected and safe environments as mandated by the CRC. Cultural change, active implementation of several policies and programmes, swift justice and legislative reform are needed to ensure the fulfillment of protection rights of the children in the Caribbean.

RC31-386.5

HEO, NAYOUNG* (Shanghai University, China)
KWAK, YOONKYUNG (Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs, South Korea)

Social Capital Effects on Temporary Employment Status: Focusing on Immigrant Husbands in South Korea

Immigrant wives' economic adaptation in Korea has been studied extensively in multiple dimensions, while employment security of immigrant husbands has not been fully examined, even if they are more likely to have a job than female immigrants. This study aims to reveal how social capital is associated with the employment status of male immigrants, an important component of structural integration. We attempt to test bridging and bonding capital effects on male immigrant husband's secure employment. A multiple logistic regression model was fit to predict the odds of the temporary employment status among immigrant husbands with social capital variables including co-ethnic network and inter-ethnic network indices and participation in co-ethnic, local, and religious gathering, using the dataset from the National Survey of Multicultural Families 2015. Results suggest that participation in gathering with Koreans or having a larger network with Koreans is negatively associated with temporary employment. Interestingly, having obtained the current job through either Koreans or co-ethnics lead to higher odds of temporary employment caeteris paribus. We bring attention to male immigrants as members of society who can be easily ignored by the public and everyday dimensions. Governmental programs and services should be designed with consideration to bridging capital to foster an environment where immigrant husbands can build up social networks with Koreans. Meanwhile obtaining a job through an informal channel can place male immigrant spouses in vulnerable positions.

RC52-JS-54.3

HERMO, JAVIER* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)
LUSNICH, CECILIA (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

EL Futuro DEL Trabajo Profesional O EL Trabajo DEL Futuro PARA LOS Profesionales EN Tiempos De ¿Post-Capitalismo? // the Future of Professional Work or the Professional Work in the Future in Times of Postcapitalism?

Los cambios acelerados en los procesos sociales de trabajo están directamente vinculados con las transformaciones del capitalismo en esta fase globalizada y líquida (Baumann, 2003), dentro de la lógica del moderno sistema mundial (Wallerstein, 1979), que está mutando aceleradamente hacia alguna clase de modelo postcapitalista, aún sin definirse claramente.

Existen numerosas evidencias de cambios en la estructura productiva y social, que algunos autores han caracterizado como "capitalismo cognitivo" (Vercellone, 2009, entre otros) y otros han comenzado a hablar de postcapitalismo (Mason, 2016), mientras que ya se habían planteado visiones de una nueva realidad donde el orden global se concibe como un Imperio con una Multitud que lo pone en jaque (Hardt y Negri, 2001).

Lo que este trabajo se propone realizar es analizar estas situaciones en el contexto de las modificaciones que supone la emergencia de trabajos profesionales globalizados, particularizando en América Latina

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Accelerated changes in social work processes are directly linked to the transformations of capitalism in this globalized and liquid phase (Baumann, 2003), within the logic of the modern world system (Wallerstein, 1979), which is mutating accelerated towards some kind of post-capitalist model, even if it is not clearly defined.

There is numerous evidence of changes in the productive and social structure, which some authors have characterized as "cognitive capitalism" (Vercellone, 2009, among others) and others have begun to talk about post-capitalism (Mason, 2016), while that visions of a new reality had already been raised where the global order is conceived as an Empire with a Multitude that puts it in check (Hardt and Negri, 2001).

What this work intends to do is to analyze these situations in the context of the changes involved in the emergence of globalized professional work, particularizing in América Latina

RC52-JS-28.3

HERMO, JAVIER* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)
PITTELLI, CECILIA (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

La Formación De Las Fuerzas De Seguridad En Argentina: ¿Hubo Impacto De La "Seguridad Democrática"? // the Formation of Security Forces in Argentina: Was There an Impact of "Democratic Security"?

Argentina tiene cuatro fuerzas de seguridad federales, que dependen orgánicamente del Ministerio de Seguridad, creado en 2010. El análisis de este trabajo se centrará en ellas, si bien existen veinticuatro policías provinciales más, una por provincia.

En cada una de las fuerzas existían distintas situaciones con respecto a cómo se formaban los agentes. Por supuesto, todas habían desarrollado instituciones educativas para la formación de los aspirantes a oficiales y suboficiales de las fuerzas y, en algún caso, cursos de formación y/o entrenamiento para los agentes rasos.

En particular, en este trabajo se buscará describir y analizar los esfuerzos de mejoramiento de la calidad de la formación de los agentes de las fuerzas de seguridad, a partir de la creación de instituciones universitarias específicas para cada una de las fuerzas y la obligatoriedad del paso de todos los futuros agentes por distintas instancias educativas dependientes de los institutos universitarios de las fuerzas de seguridad.

Argentina has four federal security forces that depend organically on the Ministry of Security, created in 2010. The analysis of this paper will be centered in these federal forces, despite Argentina has twenty-four more police corps, one by each province.

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This fact, assumes different kinds of situations regarding selection and training agents of each of them. Of course, all had developed educational institutions for the training of candidates for officers and non-commissioned officers of the forces and, in some cases, courses of training or training for rank-and-file agents.

This work will be searched to describe and analyze the efforts of improving the quality of training of the agents of the security forces, the creation of institutions specific to each of the forces and the obligatory nature of the passage of all future staff by different educational dependent instances of the university institutes of the security forces.

RC24-299.5

HERNANDES, EURÍDICE* (DIREITO FGV, Brazil)

The State Regulation to Make Consumers Behavior More Sustainable: A Case Study of Plastic Bags Prohibition in São Paulo

The present work aims to analyze the prohibition of plastic bags in São Paulo, to assess if the State's regulatory activity can influence a change on citizens' mindsets towards a more sustainable consumption. The idea is to verify how the interaction between the State, citizens and companies can contribute to the transformation of cities into an "ecologically balanced environment", linked to the fulfillment of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

From a legal perspective of state action at local level, it is pointed out the possibility of government interference in economic activity in order to shape consumption behaviors. In the present case, initially the objective was to suppress the distribution of plastic bags in commercial establishments; however, during the legislative process the initial design was eventually relaxed, allowing plastic bags that had at least 51% of the material from a renewable source. Nonetheless, it is noteworthy that these authorized bags have become a means of awareness about the local solid waste policy - a relevant public policy to deal with the garbage problem in a metropolis such as São Paulo.

Thus, Law 15.374 / 2011 - SP is perceived as an initial legal effort to make São Paulo rethink the way it deals with plastic consumption; acting as a window of opportunity for other unsustainable habits to be questioned. The case also highlighted the legislative action as a gate for the process of building an ecologically balanced environment, managing to galvanize not only the State, but also civil society and business. One arrangement that corroborates with the SDG logic, which emphasizes that achieving sustainable development necessarily entails an articulated action between citizens, companies and government at their different levels.

TG03-733.2

HERNANDEZ GUTIERREZ, JULIA* (University of Louvain, Belgium)

Institutional Nightmare: Humiliation and Bureaucratic Complications As Practical Barriers of Citizen's Access to Health and Justice Rights in Mexico

From an empirical research about the experience of citizens when requesting rights related to health and justice in Mexico, it was found that the real access to these rights is conditioned by Mexican public institutions on the fact that individuals have to "fight" for them, on enduring mistreatment and humiliation provoked by public employees (as doctors or advocates), and on overcoming bureaucratic obstacles that are not always justified. In other words, some elements that explain the gap between the theory and the practice of fundamental rights in Mexico, at least in the case of health and the access to justice, are the complex bureaucratic barriers that are imposed between a citizen and his or her rights, as well as the humiliating, rude and intolerant treatment present in public hospitals or in justice agencies. These elements, as manifestations of "institutional violence", can discourage a common citizen with health issues or being a victim of a crime in his/her seek of medical care or justice. These findings can contribute to explain why these rights are recognized in Mexico by law but, in the experience of an ordinary citizen who approaches certain institutions, the distance to access them is conceived as impossible to overcome, and that is why only a few citizens, accompanied by experts and having more resources that allow them to resist institutional violence, are capable in practice of making their rights fulfilled.

WG08-727.2

HERRERA, JEANIE* (Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, Guatemala)

Confianza y Políticas Sociales Para La Reducción De La Pobreza: Una Mirada Desde Las Mujeres Guatemaltecas

La pobreza es un problema de carácter estructural que condiciona el desarrollo integral de la persona, cuyo impacto puede repercutir entre generaciones. En Guatemala, al igual que en diversos países de América Latina, se han impulsado estrategias orientadas a la reducción de la pobreza y pobreza extrema, especialmente en el marco de cumplimiento de compromisos internacionales. Se presenta un análisis de la política social en Guatemala y los principales programas sociales implementados para la reducción de la pobreza. Para el efecto, se reconstruye la evolución histórica de las estrategias de protección social en el país, identificando aquellas que se han mantenido en el tiempo, y el impacto de las mismas en la reducción de la pobreza y pobreza extrema, así como en el cumplimiento de los compromisos nacionales e internacionales de desarrollo. En ese marco, se analiza desde la sociología de los cuerpos y emociones, la relación entre el accionar estatal, la confianza en las instituciones públicas y los principales mecanismos de soportabilidad social y prácticas del sentir desde la mirada de las mujeres (beneficiarias de los programas de transferencias condicionadas), consideradas por el Estado poblaciones en condiciones de vulnerabilidad social.

RC04-47.1

HERRERA, JEANIE* (Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, Guatemala)

Procesos De Enseñanza-Aprendizaje En Metodología De La Investigación Social En Guatemala

Los procesos de enseñanza-aprendizaje en metodología de la investigación social, conllevan repensar la importancia y significado que se le atribuye a las materias asociadas a dicho campo de estudio, especialmente por parte de quienes están encargados de impartir la asignatura y de las autoridades encargadas de velar por el correcto funcionamiento de los centros formativos y de los centros investigación. De esta forma, se traslada un análisis de las representaciones sociales de docentes de metodología de la licenciatura en sociología en Guatemala, tomando en consideración los primeros debates y reflexiones en torno a la necesidades de actualización curricular para la formación de nuevos profesionales dentro de las ciencias sociales que se dieron en el país antes del año 2015, en el que se aprueba un nuevo pensum de estudios. Por tanto, se resalta la importancia de las representaciones sociales vinculadas al análisis de las reformas curriculares y al fortalecimiento de los procesos de enseñanza-aprendizaje en metodología de la investigación social y la sociología en Guatemala, problematizándose las formas de abordaje, los procesos de enseñanza-aprendizaje y comprensión de la metodología como un lenguaje común para la investigación y la aplicación de la disciplina en el país.

RC12-154.3

HERRERA LEIGHTON, ANAIS* (Universidad de Chile, Chile)
MENESES RIVAS, FRANCISCO JAVIER (Universidad de Chile, Chile)

Buen Clima En El Aula: Un Camino Hacia La Tolerancia.

Uno de los pilares fundamentales de los derechos humanos es la igualdad entre las personas y el derecho a no ser discriminado por raza, género, etnia, orientación sexual ni otra condición. Sin embargo, este derecho aún no es garantizado en todas las democracias, siendo expresión de ello los crímenes de odio, los altos niveles de discriminación y la elección democrática de presidentes con discursos de odio. En este contexto urge la intervención del Estado en los niveles de intolerancia, siendo la escuela un espacio idóneo para ello. En la investigación sobre actitudes tolerantes algunos autores se han centrado en características individuales, evidenciando que las mujeres y los hijos de personas con mayor estatus ocupacional, capital cultural y/o nivel educativo poseen una actitud más positiva. Otros estudios han analizado la asociación positiva entre tolerancia y algunas características de la escuela, como el clima escolar y las discusiones en el aula. En consideración de estos aportes, este estudio busca evaluar qué características de la escuela son capaces de disminuir las diferencias entre distintos alumnos respecto a sus niveles de tolerancia, para encontrar medidas que se puedan aplicar como política pública para fomentar ciudadanos más respetuosos por la diversidad. Con este objetivo, se utilizaron los datos del estudio ICCS (2016) correspondientes a Chile, que incorporan 5.081 estudiantes de 8°grado anidados en 178 escuelas, y se estimaron modelos de regresión multinivel con interacciones y pendientes aleatorias. Se concluye que un buen clima en el aula (i.e. buenas relaciones profesor-estudiante y entre estudiantes) es capaz de disminuir la diferencia en la tolerancia entre hombres y mujeres (aumentando la tolerancia de los hombres) y que, tanto la actitud de los estudiantes de la escuela hacia la tolerancia, como la apertura a la discusión en el aula, poseen una asociación positiva y significativa con la tolerancia.

RC28-346.6

HERRERA-USAGRE, MANUEL* (Pablo de Olavide University,)
MARQUES-PERALES, ILDEFONSO (Universidad de Sevilla, Spain)

Dropping out and Going Back: The Effect of Social Origins, Family Circumstances, Previous Educational Choices on School Transitions in Spain

There is a large body of literature addressing the impact of different class, family circumstances on educational choices (Boudon 1974; Breen and Jonsson 2000;

Haveman et al. 1991; Jæger and Holm 2012; Lindemann and Gangl 2019). For decades, the Mare model (Mare 1981) offered one of the most comprehensive and successful methodological approaches to the literature on family background and educational trajectories. Analyzing the effects of time-varying characteristics of individuals, families and institutions, as children and adolescents move through school (Mare 2006), Mare et al. empirically demonstrated how educational attainment should be seen as a process rather a single fact. However, the use of binomial logistic regression was recently questioned (Holm andJæger 2011) and other models have been suggested. Applied to a large Spanish longitudinal data set of the youth population, this study tests a multinomial model of educational and work careers that takes previous paths, parental education and a set of family stress event and situation that the students have recently experienced. Results show that, firstly, parents' tertiary education affects more in early transition points than in the transitions to higher education. Secondly, family stress situations, such as serious family conflicts, births, deaths or severe diseases, as well as economic stress situations, such as family bankruptcy, job losses or parents' long term unemployment, may significantly affect educational trajectories of Spanish youth. Thirdly, there are differences in the way that those situations affect young men and women. The results give some support to the hypothesis that origin effects should be seen as a dynamic multi-dimensional phenomenon rather than a single and static situation as just taking only parents' incomes, as well as educational and class attainment into account is.

RC08-98.5

HEY, ANA* (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)

Field of Power and New Symbolic Market in Post-Dictatorship Brazil: The Performance of Social Scientists

The analysis of the configuration of a new market for symbolic goods, constituted after the end of the military dictatorship in Brazil, structures the broader research theses that have been developed and that will permeate this paper. The results of three different investigations will be presented:

1. The role of social scientists in the elaboration of the concept of university in the period and its social function;

2. The performance of academic elites in the area of social sciences in the sphere of state;

3. The expansion of legitimization circuits of social scientists and their performance in non-state networks.

These different forms of action of social scientists in Brazilian society demonstrate changes in the composition of the career in confluence with the reconfiguration of the field of power and the state in that period. These aspects are referred to as distinct ways of understanding the role of the scientist and the degree of autonomy he has when participating in the definition of society and the legitimate form of his organization.

An aspect to be emphasized is that the symbolic market in relation to the performance of the academic suffers a displacement to other spaces: from centered on the state to circuits of legitimization of civil society in a broad sense. If the scientist was accused of participating in the things of the state, giving answers and directions to the social directions, he starts to be impelled to act in institutions of multiple formats (private research institutes, foundations, policy-making centers, Think Tanks, non-governmental organizations). What is of analytical interest in this variation is how the practice of the scientist begins to be shaped by the symbolic meaning attributed by the field of power, which begins to discredit the state organization in favor of the idea of the market as 'social modernization' to be instituted.

RC02-33.4

HIGGINS, KATIE* (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)

'the Manchester Man': Wealth Elites in North-West England

Outside of London, north-west England reportedly has the second largest concentration of wealth elites in the UK (Hennig & Dorling, 2012; Hennig and Dorling, 2014). These local elites populate the regional rich list, receive the most esteemed honours, sit on the most prestigious boards and act as trustees for the most influential institutions. This presentation will draw on ethnographic research with the wealthiest residents of the region to examine their biographies, strategies for succession, and economic norms and practices. Feminist scholars have criticised totalising, singular or static understandings of capitalism populated by rational actors driven solely by the pursuit of profit and accumulation (see, for e.g.: Rofel and Yanagisako, 2019; Ho, 2005). Following this argument, the paper aims to contribute a more detailed understanding of local wealth elites' contextually situated capitalist worldviews, moral positionings and motivating sentiments.

RC04-55.2

HIGUCHI, KUMIKO* (Osaka University of Economics and Law, Japan)

Reconsidering the School Non-Attendance Movement in Japan: Improving Poorly Designed Education

Due to an increase in school non-attendance in Japan, since the 1990s local governments and parents association have created educational facilities for students who do not attend school. However, the Ministry of Education has not accredited these schools.

In 2016, the Securing Equal Educational Opportunity Act was signed into law, and these facilities are now recognized as quasi-public schools. This was a milestone year for non-attendance students, their parents, collective action groups, and their supporters.

This study examines these superficially "liberating" educational facilities to clarify their educational characteristics and the underlying inequality. For verification, this study uses various types of data: three nationwide quantitative surveys I have conducted from 2007 to 2016, qualitative surveys to some local government, a zine which has been published by the parents of school non-attendance since 1997, some government documents and historical records.

The presentation will be divided into three parts.

First, I describe the inequalities between poor and rich students and local and urban students. Private facilities that provide alternative education are more expensive than public schools, and these facilities have mainly been established in urban areas. Subsequently, local students find it difficult to access these facilities due to poor transportation networks in their communities.

Second, from a historical perspective, I detail the underlying principles of group education and modern families that reinforce inequality. These facilities cater to parents who have sufficient money for their children's education and can take their kids to and from the facilities. Under this assumption, single parents, low-income families, and families in local areas have been marginalized.

Third, to diminish these problems, referring to policies and practices used in other countries, I propose an alternative system based on individual needs.

RC22-257.1

HILLENBRAND, CAROLIN* (Westfälische Wilhelms-University, Germany)

Does Religion Immunize Against or Stimulate Conspiracy Beliefs? Relationships between Religiosity, Spirituality and Various Scientific As Well As Conspiratorial Interpretations of the Covid19 Pandemic

Covid19 has shaken the whole world. People try to make sense of this crisis in various ways and construe it differently. Scientific argumentations as well as religious interpretations and conspiracy theories are circulating in society. My research goal is to better understand and explain them. The underlying question is: *How is the religiosity and spirituality of people related to their interpretations of the Covid19 pandemic?*

I answer this question within a theory-led empirical analysis. My theoretical framework is based on the literature on conspiracy theories and (religious) factors influencing them as well as on research in the sociology and psychology of religion on the effects of different dimensions of religiosity and spirituality on views and interpretations of the world.

Building on this, I – at the Cluster of Excellence "Religion and Politics" at the University of Münster and in cooperation with the "Research Institute for Social Cohesion" in Leipzig – conducted a comprehensive online study in Germany from July to October 2020 with nearly 2,000 respondents.

On the one hand, people are surveyed about their religiosity and spirituality: e.g., to what extent they see themselves as spiritual but not religious or vice versa, how often they pray or meditate, or what their beliefs and images of God are. On the other hand, they are asked about their views and interpretations of the Covid19 pandemic: e.g., whether they trust above all on science to fight the pandemic, whether they see the pandemic as a punishment from God or secret powers at work, etc.

Through statistical analyses (correlation analyses as well as multiple regressions) I investigate the relationships between the religious as well as spiritual variables and those concerning the interpretation of the pandemic. All in all, by evaluating current primary data I would like to contribute to a highly relevant topic.

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RC28-335.1

HILLIER, CATHLENE* (Nipissing University, Canada)
ZARIFA, DAVID (Nipissing University, Canada)
HANGO, DARCY (Statistics Canada, Canada)

Mind the Gaps: Examining Youth's Reading, Math and Science Skills across Northern and Rural Canada

In Canada, policy concerns about future skills shortages have increased in recent years. Governments at all levels are seeking new research on the supply and development of skills to identify barriers, adapt to changing technological demands, and trigger policy levers for vulnerable groups and regions. Northern and rural regions of Canada are particularly prone to skills shortages, as they have different resource dependencies, demographics, distance to postsecondary schools, size, network structures, and high levels of youth out-migration. A new body of sociological research is finding that northern and rural youth, and in particular, low-SES youth, face difficulties accessing higher levels of postsecondary education and lucrative fields of study such as the STEMs. However, existing research has yet to systematically measure the skills proficiencies of youth in these regions nor have we understood the factors which might account for regional differences. As such, our study draws upon multiple cycles of Statistics Canada's Youth in Transition Survey, Cohort A linked to the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) scores to investigate how location of residence impacts skills proficiencies at age 15, the extent to which skills gaps vary across math, science and reading proficiencies, and which factors explain regional and skill type variations. Overall, our results point to three key findings. First, we uncover an urban advantage (northern and southern) in reading proficiencies. Second, our findings reveal that southern, urban youth outperform youth from all other locations in their mathematics skills. Finally, in terms of science, southern youth experience significant advantages over all other youth. Much of the skills differences are attributable to parenting styles, parental socio-economic status, student academics, and school differences in SES, but our findings further reveal that the relative impact of each of these factors is different across skill types.

RC33-JS-15.3

HILSCHER, ANNETTE* (Institut für Sozialforschung, Germany)

Caught between Reflexivity and Self-Exposure

In the lecture the following questions should be investigated: who researches to what, or "may" research to something; when does reflexivity serve to validate the results, when will the self-exposure-limit be exceeded; These questions are discussed on the basis of a research project on anti-black racism. The aim is to combine intersectional and racism-critical research approaches with current ethical debates on research with vulnerable groups and to develop a position of its own that follows the primacy of the material collected.

RC38-477.4

HILSCHER, ANNETTE* (Institut für Sozialforschung, Germany)

Individual and Collective Resistance to Anti-Black Racism

In the context of my dissertation, modes of behavior of black people in order to deal with experiences of social disregard were identified: practices of individual coping as well as collective resistance. The work is based on an understanding of the subversive resistance of weak groups, according to James C. Scott.

Depending on the social space, two central manners were revealed: the practice of communitisation in the peri-urban area and the practice of individualisation in urban centers. For the type of communitization, reciprocal care relationships within the black community are characteristic. Collectivity characterized by a strong caring morality is understood here as the sharing of the common suffering and assuring one's own normality. Although not explicitly declared politically by the actors, communitization with like-minded people is considered to be resistant. African women, who belong to this type, attract attention, for example in the form of fashion shows, buffets with African food and participation in district festivals. In contrast, the type of individualization is characterized by a largely self-sufficient lifestyle. People of the type individualization are resistant in that they acquire knowledge, take legal action in the case of suspicion-independent person control and organize themselves within the framework of self-help organizations.

In the course of the lecture, the perspective of sociogenesis will be taken and the question of why individuals opt for a primarily collectivist or individualistic treatment of discrimination experiences will be examined. The concept of self-efficacy expectations according to Albert Bandura is used. The material collected shows that experience gained in other areas, such as partnership, voluntary work, housing and the labor market, can be transferred to dealing with disrespect experiences. The question is, therefore, which biographical experiences that have had a positive or negative influence on the formation of self-efficacy expectations, guide today's action.

RC09-107.2

HIRAI, HANAYO* (Iwate University, Japan)

Addressing Child Poverty through Local Initiatives in Japan: The Roles of Children's Cafeteria for Single Mothers and Children

This research aims to identify the roles of children's cafeterias (*kodomo shokudo*) for single mothers and their children in Japan. These cafeterias are places where children can have a free or low-cost meal, initiated by individuals in local communities. They address child poverty and social isolation of vulnerable families by building social connection between them and the communities. The number of such cafeterias is increasing across the country due to increasing awareness of high rate of poverty of children and single mother households in Japan. However, the process of building social connections and support mechanism through the cafeterias have not been adequately investigated, with most of the existing research focusing on organizers rather than participants. Accordingly, this study seeks to determine the role of children's cafeterias and the process of building social connections from the subjective perspective of participating single mothers and children. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with five mothers and five children who participated in K children's cafeteria in the northern Tohoku area, Japan. The modified grounded theory approach and social capital theory were adopted to analyze the data. The results showed that the mothers and children had been building and strengthening their personal social capital within the community and their families by participating in children's cafeterias.

RC28-344.4

HIRAO, ICHIRO* (Osaka University, Japan)

The Mechanism of Entrance into Family Employment in Japan: From the Perspectives of Gender, Family and Labor Market

1Aim: Although the rates of self-employment and family employment have been declining in view of long-term tendencies from the 1960s to the 2010s in Japan, the mechanism of entrance into family employment has not been analyzed with statistical models. Therefore, this study aims to clarify this mechanism from the hypothetical view of the gender differences of self-employers, the rate of unemployment and childrearing.

2 Methods: This study uses the data of the Japanese SSM surveys (the national surveys of Social Stratification and social Mobility) of 2005 and 2015. Both surveys were conducted with the stratified random sampling method, and their populations were Japanese residents. My analyses target the work experience of respondents under the age of 40. I apply discrete logit models to "the entrance into family employment" separately for men and women. The main independent variables are "Occupation," "Industry" and "Firm size" for the respondents, their father, mother and spouse. The other variables are "Unemployment Rate" and those regarding children.

3 Results: First, concerning the gender difference of self-employers, the results show that male self-employers tend to hire all their family members as family employees, although this tendency has weakened on their daughters during the economic development period (1954-1973). However, female self-employers do not have this tendency from the beginning. Second, regarding the rate of unemployment, the results indicate that men tend to become family employees when the rate is higher, while with women this tendency is when the rate is lower. Third, concerning childrearing, the results imply that women become family employees even at the time of childrearing. Finally, I would conclude that the weakening of the patriarchal ideology is a cause of the declining rates of self-employment and family employment. There seems to be ambivalence towards the inequality of gender and work-life balance within family employment in Japan.

WG05-707.5

HIREMATH, SUMANTH* (Dept. of P.G. Studies & Research in Sociology, India)

A Sociological Study on Marginalization of Indian Women in Mass Media: A Critical Appraisal

In the 21st century, the media has undergone a great change with the growth of Information and Communication Technology (ICT); the reflection of Indian women in the mass media is also facing various transitions. The paper illustrates an outlook image of Indian women in mass media especially television advertisements. Qualitative research methodology has been used in analysis with substantial secondary sources.

Most of the advertisements portray women in structured gender roles rigidly as home-makers and representing them as sexual objects. These advertisements generally focus on the woman's beauty and seductiveness, contrary to feminist ideals. They also portray women as progressive, financially sound, bread-winners, change-makers, independent, having family responsibilities. Women are portrayed in a wrong manner and in most of the cases which are unrealistic. Whether it is advertisement of any cigarette or soap or of soft drinks, half-dressed woman with her male counterpart is seeing enjoying the charm of smoking or soft drink

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acts, where a woman is quenching her thrust in a semi-nude dress in a swimming pool are basically the projection of warped image of woman. India which is very patriarchal, the audiences preferably see a woman more as an object of sensation and in other term the media persons also intend to project them as the object in order to promote products or services.

Television being an important audio-video mass media leaves maximum impact on viewers. Hence, it is expected that with the flow of modernization, television advertisements in India should change their approach in case of image of woman. Presence of women empowerment should be felt by the media and viewers with a positive depiction of women's image, which leads to social development.

RC23-277.4

HIRSCH ADLER, ANITA CECILIA* (National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico)

Perceptions of the Teaching Profession Expressed By Graduate Academics of the National Autonomous University of Mexico

In the third phase of the *Study about the Excellence of the Graduate Professors of the National Autonomous University of Mexico* (UNAM), we applied an interview guide to 34 university teachers (2017-2018). The paper has two parts. In the first - as a theoretical framework – we will synthesize the principal ideas from some researchers from Spain, Australia and Chile, about the characteristics of good teachers. In the second we will present the categories obtained with the open question: Which characteristics you can identify about good teachers? expressed by the academics interviewed. This are: Knowledge; Adequate conditions for flexible learning and connection with students; Diversification of procedures for teaching, Motivate participation; Responsibility and Compromise; Achieve a high level; Openness and innovation; Communication; The formal classes are only one of the aspects of teaching activities; Science is a collaborative work; Be aware of the learning level of the graduate students and Problems they encounter in the university teaching profession. We consider that the theme proposed is actual and significant and useful to university academics with as long and prominent trajectory and also for new professors and researchers.

RC52-639.2

HIRSCH ADLER, ANITA CECILIA* (National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico)
PEREZ-CASTRO, JUDITH (National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico)

Social Responsibility and Academic Profession

Academics have a central role in the production, transmission and dissemination of knowledge, which are the substantive functions historically assumed by universities. However, both institutions and academics have been questioned about the fulfilment of these tasks and their impacts on society. For some groups, an academic profession with greater leadership, commitment and social responsibility is needed. This paper is part of a research project, carried out at the National Autonomous University of Mexico, whose main interest is to analyse the concept of excellence in graduate professors. One of the dimensions of the study was to explore about the benefits that research brings to society. For that purpose, we interviewed 21 highly qualified researchers. The results showed that, in general, academics are concerned about compensating what society has given them through the university, in terms of economic, human, and symbolic resources. The interviewees considered this can be done through different ways, such as teaching, not only in higher education, but also in other educational levels, the linkage with productive sectors and enterprises, the development of new technologies, prototypes and patents, the solution of relevant social problems, and specially the production of useful knowledge. In a way, researchers already accomplish one or more of these aspects; however, we think that, although these professionals have an important social function, it is necessary to develop a stronger relation with society as well as a better dissemination of their work.

RC28-342.3

HIRTZ, SANDRA* (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training, Germany)
FRIEDRICH, ANETT (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training, Germany)

Same Level of Education Same Wage Returns? an Analysis over Time and across Occupations in Germany

Recent studies broach the issue of wage differentials due to educational investments in occupational contexts. Empirical findings show that employees with the

same educational level obtain not the same wages (e.g. Haupt 2016) and refute assumptions of human capital theory. Further, studies highlight the link between education and occupation as decisive factor for wage returns (e.g. Stüber, 2016).

We contribute to the discussion about wages and education by examining varying wage returns *within* an educational level *across* occupations for West-German men working full-time between 1976 and 2010. Our analyses focus on vocational education and training (VET) with and without Abitur as well as university education. Disclosing variance patterns in returns to education for employees with the same educational attainments working in different occupations is the paper's main objective.

Our analytical approach is threefold: First, we derive theoretically, why wage returns vary *within* educational levels and *across* occupations. Second, we assume the variation in wage returns to be higher the higher the educational level is. Third, we investigate the development of variations in wage returns for VET and university graduates.

For our analyses, we estimate a two-stage Multi-Level model using the Sample of Integrated Labour Market Biographies (SIAB). Our results reveal that holding a VET degree and Abitur increases the variation of wage returns compared to those with a VET degree without Abitur. Beyond that, we find significantly higher between-occupation variance in wage returns to education for university than for VET graduates. Considering the developments over time, we uncover fluctuating variation of wage returns for VET and slightly decreasing variation for university graduates.

RC08-99.2

HOENIG, BARBARA* (University of Graz, Austria)

London, Berkeley, Toronto: Evocative Environments for Women Sociologists, 1950-2000

The London School of Economics, the University of California at Berkeley, and the University of Toronto were important institutional centres for the formation of sociology, though in different phases of the second half of the 20th century. The thesis of this paper is that these centres as 'evocative environments' were particularly susceptive to women and that they also illustrate how sociology cognitively was able to self-reflexively integrate their critique of the discipline. It is suggested that for explaining the susceptibility of sociology, and the apparent success of individual women sociologists, it is useful to take structural characteristics of its university system, but also the influence of political reform and social movements in a wider sociocultural context into account. Empirically the scientific career of Canadian sociologist Dorothy E. Smith is examined as a case study that nospans these three institutional contexts of sociology. Moreover, a transnational comparison of university environments can show how favourable social factors became more present and sustainable at Anglophone academic centres than in German-speaking Continental Europe. Investigating women sociologists' structural conditions of successfully becoming and keep working as a sociologist thus can provide more general insights in how external factors became important for the history of the discipline.

RC31-JS-73.2

HOERNING, JOHANNA* (Technische Universität Berlin, Germany)
WELCH GUERRA, PAUL* (Technische Universität Berlin, Germany)

Non-Governmental Organizations and the Spaces of Refugee Politics

In our paper, we analyze the relationship between political, spatial and organizational transformations of the regulation and enablement of asylum. *Politically*, the relevance and number of actors involved has changed profoundly. Migration and asylum politics have been characterized by a continuous increase in non-state and semi-state actors (Uçarer 2014), which some observers have described as a "privatization of refugee protection" (Ferris 2003) or "NGOization" (Karakayali 2014). Today, there is a wide variety of organizations within the field, differing significantly in their political positions, reach, organizational structures, and strategies. *Spatially*, the multiplication and geographical spread of crises and conflicts have brought about new challenges for the refugee regime on the one hand, and clear shifts in political levels on the other. Local, national, regional, and global scales are intertwined in altering ways. Translocalization and transnationalization are as much part of the picture as are re-nationalizing, re-bordering and specific local regulations. This is as a challenge for both people forced on the move, state and non-state actors engaged in the strategies of regulating, enabling, hindering, or facilitating those movements. *Organizationally*, our research addresses these transformations looking at a broad variety of non-governmental organizations engaging in the politics of asylum. We focus on NGOs involved in lobbying and campaigning on different scales in order to grasp the re-figurations of the political and spatial arrangements of forced migration. Organizations such as IRC, ECRE or *Pro Asyl* are constitutive components of the asylum regimes within which they operate. Their intermediary positionality is associated with flexible and varying

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opportunities of intervention, at times marginalized, and at times powerfully allied. These positionalities go along with strategies of addressing specific or multiple socio-political scales. Hence, we can conceptualize the political practice of NGOs as continuous spatial interventions in the contested "geographies of power" (Featherstone 2008) of asylum politics.

RC33-423.1

HOERNING, JOHANNA* (Technische Universität Berlin, Germany)

Spatial Binaries and the Global Perspective

This paper aims at discussing critical epistemologies that account for a perspective beyond methodological nationalism and conceptual Occidentalism. Both refer to social contexts within which knowledge is produced – and these contexts are just as much spatial as they are social. The prime context for western modernity, socially, politically and conceptually within the social sciences, has been the nation state. It may still be a pervasive, politically regulated and regulating context for people's lives, but as primary analytical and heuristic category, though, it is flawed not only because of processes of globalization and transnationalization. Historically as much as contemporarily, as postcolonial critics have indicated, it is rather the category of empire, which grounds social processes as much as social theory (Go 2016). The paper raises the question how our analytical categories indicating a spatial and contextual division of the 'world' relate to current processes of social change and our underlying concepts we use to describe and explain those processes and divisions. Several binaries imply spatial divisions that allow for an understanding of different meaningful contexts that shape the 'world' as such: North-South, East-West or Orient-Occident, but also urban-rural are very much related to normative notions of development, modernity, progress etc. and suggest that within these binaries the 'world' is comprised in its entirety (Hoerning 2019). Those binaries need to be scrutinized as spatial, normative, and analytical divisions and in their relation to one another. Questions raised here are: What kind of spaces are indicated by those categories and what type of categories are they? What can we see when looking at the world through these binaries? What is obscured? In how far are these divisions related to local, regional, national, and global inequalities?

RC07-84.1

HOF, HELENA* (University of Zurich, Japan)

Constructing Careers, Constructing the Self: Young Europeans' Professional Mobility to Singapore, Tokyo, and Sao Paulo

This presentation adopts a generational lens as to examine the mobility of highly educated European millennials beyond Europe, a region that has long been understood as the core in a core-periphery framework. Using qualitative data from ethnographic observations and semi-structured interviews with more than 85 European informants of 19 different European nationalities in Singapore, Tokyo, and Sao Paulo the study demonstrates that the young Europeans lack the status and the security net which their expatriate forebears, the senior generations of Europeans in these three global cities, hold. As such, discourses of privileged Europeans – who can claim Europeanness, which is often conflated with Westernness, whiteness and the notion of being elite yet also differs by the respective Asian or South American contexts – are challenged in the transition of the European community from an 'expatriate community' to a more diversified community of increasingly self-financed young European (aspiring) professionals in the three metropoles. Faced with somewhat precarious living and working conditions as self-initiated expatriates in the host societies and as junior employees in their companies, these young Europeans maneuver social and romantic relationships, opportunities for and limitations to career building and their unstable legal situation in the host countries. The analysis suggests that migration to the global cities of regions that have often been labelled peripheral enables the young adults to construct a coherent narrative of their multiple identities as European millennials, citizens of the world and middle-class professionals. At a time when Western hegemony is increasingly challenged, these millennial Europeans' view of the world has shifted. The longitudinal study design reveals that despite initially rather short-term plans – or no plans beyond the move itself at all – many end up to stay as flexible, risk-taking, independent professionals in and across their Asian or South American destinations.

WG06-712.1

HOGSBRO, KJELD* (Aalborg University, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Denmark)

Exploring Institutional Settings for People with Cognitive Difficulties

It is essential when dealing with and trying to understand people with some kind of cognitive disorder to acknowledge how difficult it is to manage such disorders. The calculations and adjustments to situations and expectations that 'or-

dinary people' do without having to think much about it, seems to be infinitely complicated for people with cognitive disorders. The emotional implications of this situation might be stress, uncertainty, anxiety, anger, sense of guilt, loneliness and nostalgia sometimes in an ever shifting spectrum of feelings related to situations, interactions and memories. In such cases the reactions and behaviour of people become incomprehensible when looking at it from an 'ordinary' conception of the situation. When interviewing, you have to change your perspective and define the situation from the perspective of another cognitive map.

Professionals are positioned in a field of discourses and regulating text which defines their obligations towards the clients as well as it defines the problems and the solution to the problems. Their conception of the problems and challenges is both a product of the close contact with clients on the one hand, which might sustain an intense communicative action, and on the other hand an instrumental communication relying on norms (how do you normally understand those issues), performance (I want to show you that I am an educated professional) and strategic considerations (this is the conception that works). These contradicting demands create specific dilemmas in the everyday world interaction of professionals and residents at residential homes.

The vocal presentation will present a few cases from a field study which highlights the challenges and findings illustrating this essential problematic found in our research.

WG06-711.1

HOGSBRO, KJELD* (Aalborg University, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Denmark)

The Premises and Potentials of IE As an Applied Sociology

The ambition of helping people to find ways to improve their situation characterises the whole history of applied sociology from Weber and forth. But the actors and the levels of governance the researchers found relevant to engage were different. To Weber and the tradition for 'social engineering' the nation building was the important goal and the politicians were the important actors. To the traditions for social work, clinical sociology and urban anthropology which aroused in the milieus around University of Chicago, the improvement of local communities were the important goal and street level professionals and activists were the important actors. Institutional Ethnography has to a certain extent got its roots from the last traditions. But still Institutional Ethnography has an implicit ambition of not only developing local practices but also addressing profound issues of modern institutions as such which varies due to differences in national/cultural context and target groups. Thus the tradition has references to social engineering and evaluation research as well as action research and practice research. But what is the difference? What might define IE as a distinguished and distinctive approach to the critique and development of modern institutions in different contexts? In other words: how do we identify the uniqueness of IE and it's potentials? The paper tries to define the essential premises of Institutional Ethnography and its contribution to the development of modern institutions in different contexts.

RC22-252.3

HÖLLINGER, FRANZ* (University of Graz, Austria)

The Positioning of Alternative Spirituality within the Religious Field of Contemporary Societies

Using comparative survey data on religion and alternative spirituality from eight countries collected in connection with the International Social Survey Programme 2018, this paper investigates the following questions: 1) What proportions of the population of these countries practice holistic body-mind-spirit methods such as meditation, Yoga, complementary health methods and spiritual healing? To what extent do people who are engaged in such activities see themselves as religious and/or spiritual? 2) To what extent do alternative spirituality and traditional (Christian) religiosity overlap, i.e. how many respondents combine church-religiosity and alternative spirituality? 3) How do alternative spiritual seekers differ from conventionally religious people on the one hand and from the non-religious on the other hand in regard to the evaluation of the role of religion in society, attitudes towards religious others (members of different religions, atheists) and interreligious marriage? 4) How do alternative spiritual seekers differ from conventionally religious and from non-religious people in terms of sexual-morality and gender-role attitudes? The analysis starts from the assumption that the size of the alternative spiritual milieu may vary considerably between countries, but that the pattern of attitudes should be similar when comparing the three main groups of the religious field. Alternative spiritual seekers should be more open to religious diversity and interreligious relationships, and they should represent a more permissive sexual-morality and more egalitarian gender roles than conventionally religious and non-religious people.

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RC33-424.3

HOLZ, MANUEL* (Chemnitz University of Technology, Germany)

MAYERL, JOCHEN (Chemnitz University of Technology, Germany)

Comparing Health of Migrant and Native Populations: Testing Intercultural and Longitudinal Measurement Equivalence of the SF-12 Using Structural Equation Modelling

Response-sets belong to reoccurring problems in migration research. Cultural factors, time-varying effects and survey design lead to response biases. It could be shown that depending on the region of origin, migrants tend to extreme or centred responding behaviour. Macroscale changes in attitudes towards disclosure of personal information influence acquiescent biases. Therefore, the question arises whether comparability of outcomes can be assumed, especially within instruments regarding subjective feelings, when differences between migrant and native populations are the variable of interest. The aim of the study is to test for intercultural and longitudinal equivalence of health related quality of life in form of the Health Short Form 12 - items scale (SF -12), trying to answer the question whether this instrument is useful to compare health of migrants and native Germans over time. The study contributes to the ongoing discussion on measurement equivalence of the SF -12 by including variables concerning integration and assimilation, employment, family status and varying types of migration and years since migration to the analysis.

Using a Multiple Group Structural Equation Modelling approach analyzing longitudinal data of the German Socioeconomic Panel (SOEP), we test the validity and measurement equivalence (configural, metric and scalar invariance) of the latent construct 'health' over time and between (non-)migration groups. In addition, different item functioning can be detected for a series of covariates. The study concludes in recommending a reduced version of the SF-12 to improve the avoidance of measurement artefacts when comparing the health of migrants and native Germans.

RC19-229.1

HONG, IJIN* (Yonsei University, South Korea)

Labour Market 'Flow' and Social Investment Policies: A Gender Equality Culture Problem?

Social investment policies have gained prominence among policymakers and academics since from the 1990s (Morel et al., 2012). According to Hemerijck (2015), social investment policies are expected to address the problem of increasingly flexible career trajectories and labour markets by making transitions in the labour market during the lifecourse smoother. In particular, family and labour market policies are expected to act as "social bridges" reconnecting workers to the labour market, thus easing their lifecyle transitions and securing better employment stability when it is at risk (Hemerijck, 2015). But does social investment really make the labor market 'flow' better? With this study, I focus on work-family reconciliation policies and women's labour market participation. By arguing that social investment strategies should be context-sensitive and tailored to different structural and institutional configurations in order to be suitable and effective, this study focuses on Japan, South Korea, Italy and Spain -- four particularly interesting cases for analysis, as they all enacted important family policy reforms in the last decade starting from a very conservative, male breadwinner-oriented stance. Despite the obvious geographical and cultural differences, this group of countries shares in common dual labour markets, traditional family values, and a late start in welfare development, making this comparison particularly relevant in disentangling important institutional complementarities that contribute to a smooth labour market 'flow'. Results suggest that a high commitment to social investment policy does not suffice by itself in guaranteeing a better labour market 'flow' in latecomer welfare states. In other words, social investment reform has no linear relation with female employment, and contextual institutional complementarities (Draebing & Nelson, 2017) might count as much as the reform itself. In particular, a better labour market flow seems to be linked to how gender equality culture improves, in education and in the labour market.

RC11-131.1

HOPF, STEFAN* (, Austria)

Age Discrimination in Accessing Services and Goods: A Form of Exclusion from Social and Economic Participation.

Modern societies can be regarded as service economies and consequently having access to, e.g. financial or transport services is essential for social and economic participation. Among other barriers, one restriction in accessing and using services is direct and indirect discrimination because of "old age", which contributes to the social exclusion of older people. One way to remove such barriers is to implement anti-discrimination legislation.Although a general framework on non-discrimination exists within EU law, the binding community law only requires the Member States to prohibit age discrimination at the labour market (Directive 2000/78/EC). Consequently, there are different legal situations on the national level regarding age discrimination in accessing goods and services.

From a social constructivist perspective, the present study explores various aspects of age discrimination in a cross-country comparison between Austria and Ireland using different qualitative methods. Via analysing the legal framework, the related socio-political debate among stakeholders and the actual experience of older adults with age discrimination the aim is to show how different socio-legal contexts shape the experience of older people with age discrimination, which in return can affect the older persons experience of ageing.

Results: Content analysis of expert interviews, focus group discussions and document analysis indicate the fragmentation of the debate around age discrimination, which - from a macro-perspective - exposes older adults to discrimination, as this creates "hot spots" and "blind spots" within policies and legal protection.

One potential result of this selective perception is that only combating some forms of discrimination and overlooking others, labels the latter as "acceptable". Furthermore, this may signalise an "official" hierarchy of values and since certain problems affect certain age cohorts, also devalues the problems faced by other age groups and neglects the need for "subtyping" of anti-discrimination policy.

RC46-564.1

HORIGUCHI, RYOICHI* (Université Kindai, Japan)

L'Histoire Vécue Et La Vie Retrouvée Des Lépreux : Une Pratique De l'Église Dans Un Sanatorium Pour Lépreux

Cette étude a pour but, en premier lieu, de comprendre quel rôle l'église a joué dans un sanatorium pour lépreux, l'objectif étant que les malades puissent se rétablir spirituellement, et, en second lieu, de montrer la possibilité d'une intervention sociale efficace pour améliorer leur état de santé mentale.

Ce travail a été élaboré sur l'analyse des faits exposés par les témoignages retrouvés dans le périodique de l'église protestante *Akébono*, publié entre novembre 1952 et décembre 1982. Ce périodique a été trouvé dans le sanatorium de *Nagashima-Aiseien* fondé en 1931 dans une petite île de la préfecture d'Okayama au Japon. Ces données ont été complétées par des entretiens avec d'anciens patients que j'ai pu recueillir sur place l'année dernière.

Tout au long de leur vie, les malades ont souffert d'une blessure psychologique intense liée à une triple cause : une forte stigmatisation sociale, une exclusion de leur commune natale, et une vie solitaire au sanatorium après leur séparation familiale.

À cela s'ajoutait la nécessité d'un traitement permanent souvent difficile à supporter pour une maladie restée néanmoins incurable (en effet, même après les années 1940 date du début des traitements efficaces par antibiotiques, ils n'ont pas cessé de souffrir de leurs lésions nerveuses, de cécité ou de difformités corporelles engendrées par les séquelles de la maladie).

Dans le processus de rétablissement spirituel, l'église et sa communauté ont apporté non seulement une « guérison » pour chaque malade, mais aussi fourni des éventuelles réponses à leurs questionnements. Grâce à leur confession et leur foi, ils ont trouvé une issue à leur souffrance. L'acceptation d'une autre « histoire » les a libérés de leur passé et, en même temps, leur a permis de vivre dans la dignité humaine et l'amour de Dieu.

RC17-207.3

HORN, MARGARETH* (The Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway)

KOROTKOVA, NATALIIA* (Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway)

The Role of Trust 4.0 and Communication 4.0 in the Age of Digital Organizations

Kurzweil (2005) predicted that in 2045 the technological increase will lead to a technical singularity when progress will be so rapid that it outstrips humans` "ability to comprehend it". This rapid digital transformation is challenging the organizational theory that was based upon the primary supposition that organizations are the best way to solve specific marked-based trust coordination issues.

Digitalization illuminates the necessity of "trust" as one of the main conditions for effective collaboration among individuals, groups, and organizations. Therefore, the revolution Industry 4.0 requires Trust 4.0 and Communication 4.0 that need to be tailored to the volatile environment.

Organizational research may focus on the primary, secondary, or tertiary environment and elucidate the interaction between technology and organization. Distributed technology is challenging the fundamental assumptions about the nature of companies, and its traditional functional and managerial manners. For instance, Norwegian Government is implementing a proof of concept to identify what gains and values distributed technology could introduce in their digitalization program. Our focus is to analyze how technology in general, and distributed in particular, is able to improve communication inside and between teams both

in government and private businesses; and how trust mechanism is managed. Nowadays, people have to communicate and interact via machines, and they, therefore, need to trust these utilized systems.

However, many organizations are still reluctant to utilize the latest technologies due to a general lack of trust in both technology and people designing them. "People trust people, not technology". This lacking trust makes digital transformation fragile and dependent on a new type of communication, Communication 4.0, that tightly integrates all stakeholders via all communication channels, and thereby, facilitates transparency, acceptance, and credibility. Importantly, communicators and trust brokers aim to reduce uncertainties and stimulate earlier technology adaptation through effective orchestration of bidirectional communication flow in the business ecosystem.

RC57-JS-69.1

HORNER, BRIDGET* (University of Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa)

Negotiating Students Photographic Images and Texts

The space of Higher Education in South Africa, 25 years into democracy, lies contested at the centre of conflicted interests for students. Protests for equity in education and for quality amenities have contributed to the negative portrayal of students in campus spaces. This negativity is fuelled by images of students in social and print media, which polarises them as both victims, and as perpetrators of the damage done to university property.

This article documents the methodological and analytical learnings from a research project undertaken in an attempt to disrupt the dominant visual and oral discourse of students. The study arose out of an unfolding methodology utilising collaborative methods for both data production and data analysis. Whereby photographs of students in informal spaces on campus, that were meaningful to them, were co-produced and the resultant images that best reflected being a student in Higher education in post-apartheid South Africa filtered through by group discussion. The text and image emerged as primary data sources that both visually represented student's thoughts in content but in the dissecting of the text through presentational analysis the social context of their thoughts as well. This method of conveying meaning through both visual images and through text contributed to deeper understanding of the significance of campus spaces in the process of being and becoming a student in Higher education.

RC52-JS-54.4

HOSODA, MIWAKO* (Seisa University, Japan)

Migrant Care Professionals in Japan: EPA (Economic Partnership Agreement) with Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam

This research investigates the challenges of migrant care professionals who came to Japan from Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam by the EPA (Economic Partnership Agreement) framework. Ethnicity and professional theory are potentially used to understand the current issues. Japan has a population with the longest life expectancy of any country in the world. Previously, family members have been tasked with taking care of the elderly and those with disabilities. However, today, the roles of families have changed, and care is provided by non-family members. As a result, the long-term care insurance system was implemented in 2000 to accommodate to such changes. Under the system, certain services are provided by qualified healthcare staff. However, to realize an appropriate quality of life for older people and those with disabilities, the shortage of care workers is the most urgent problem, so Japanese society has been accepting candidates for foreign nurses / care worker since 2008 through the EPA framework. As of the end of August 2018, the cumulative number of people accepted exceeds 5,600 in total from the three countries; Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam. However, foreign care professionals candidates face many challenges such as difficulty to pass the national exam and cultural difference between Japanese clients. In this research, I will examine the issues surrounded by foreign care worker candidates by indicating the condition of professional and ethnic identity.

RC20-247.2

HOSOGAYA, NOBUKO* (Sophia University, Japan)
ARAI, NORIKO (Sophia university, Japan)
TAKEUCHI, ASUKA (Sophia university, Japan)

Japan's Self-Initiated Expatriates: Transnational Career Competency of Business Women Overseas

The purpose of this study is to illustrate distinctive patterns of highly–skilled Japanese businesswomen. Particular focus is placed on their career-competency which have been developed through transnational stages, started from Japan and then participate in foreign firms. I have ascertained the grounds for their preference and formation of their career goals by in-depth interviews with some Japanese female professionals working overseas. Samples of this study can be categorised as self-initiated expatriates (SIEs), in terms of their preferences and

experiences of foreign labour markets, leaving behind their home where they attained considerably high level of academic background. Albeit there have been volumes of researches into Japanese business expatriates in various metropolitan areas, they have not focused on female expatriates. Japanese male expatriates generally spend three to five years of overseas assignments and return to Japan and their career must be completed in Japan, but female SIEs never prefer to return, even though they express their discontent with living or work conditions in host community. Their conventions and preferences differ from typical patterns of Japanese expatriates' lives. It may not be a new trend as this type of female expatriates existed since several decades ago, but their presence has become quite visible, and the changed social conditions have positively effects upon their opportunities in overseas position.

RC24-287.3

HOSSEN, M. ANWAR* (University of Dhaka, Bangladesh)

Decolonizing Sociology for Addressing Climatic Concerns in Bangladesh

Recognizing the origin and development of sociology from the West, the major objective of this paper is to explore the role of sociology in University of Dhaka (UD) in addressing the climatic concerns in Bangladesh. I apply the content analyses to explore the reasons for the gap between sociological perspectives and climatic concerns. Sociology as a discipline is not adapted with local culture and environment due to its imperial expansion in terms of theoretical perspectives and methodological dominance in the UD. Most of the reading materials are written in English on Western context and they are not helpful for students in understanding local climatic issues and concerns. Furthermore, the higher studies of faculty members in Western universities create further complicacies while most of their PhD supervisors are Western and hardly hear the name of Bangladesh. They mostly apply their own theoretical and methodological persepctives in understanding the climate concerns in Bangladesh without proper knowledge about the linkage between nature, change, and local people. This Western persepctive is currently connected with the dominant development paradigm like neoliberalism. This imperial domination creates the epistemological differences between scientific and local knowledge. Because of this type of domination, sociology in Bangladesh fails to develop its ground and is not much helpful in addressing the climatic concerns. To recover from this type of domination, it is important to redirect the sociological perspective from imperial expansion and this needs to be developed by the theoretical and methodological approach grounded in local culture, environment, and development important in fighting against the climate change effects. However, the project is not an easy task; it needs local movements in alliance with the global south and can be collaborated with the others who may have the similar understanding about decoloning sociology for addressing climatic concern.

RC09-112.3

HRISTOV, JASMIN* (University of British Columbia, Okanagan, Canada)

Land Violence, Security, and Development in Latin America

There is a mounting evidence of a global trend characterized by violence and repression against land and environmental defenders in the context of expanding agroindustries, mining, and infrastructure projects. In 2017, at least 207 land activists were killed worldwide according to Global Witness. The expression of this trend is particularly acute in Latin America - the most dangerous region for land-rights defenders, given that more than 60 percent of defender deaths in the world take place here even though Latin America represents just over 8 percent of the world's population. Struggles for control over land-rights and land-use have become particularly acute since international institutions such as the World Bank (WB) began to promote market-led agrarian reform (MLAR) in Latin America aimed at converting land from social property into a private transferable commodity. This process has generated massive land dispossession of small-scale farmers, indigenous, and Afro-descendant communities, which in turn has encountered massive popular resistance and a resurgence in rural movements. Despite this reality, almost exclusively, the problems of land-grabbing and violence have been treated as unrelated and examined separately by different clusters of literature – on one side, development and agrarian studies, and on the other, scholarship on violence across the disciplines of criminology, political science, and conflict and security studies. By focusing on a type of violence pervasive in resource appropriation and rural proletarianization (or to use Araghi's (2009) term 'de-peasantization'), this paper introduces the agrarian dimension of an emergent theory of pro-capitalist violence. The paper exposes the correspondence between modalities of violence and certain configurations of economic and security legislation to demonstrate how state and parastatal violence function in tandem with objectives set up by local and international institutions, hence challenging long-standing assumptions that capital accumulation can only be realized peacefully under the presence of lawful institutions.

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

RC30-370.3

HUALDE, ALFREDO* (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Mexico)
MICHELI, JORDY* (UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE AZCAPOTZALCO, Mexico)

LOS Limites DEL Empleo Formal EN LOS Call Center De Mexico ´

Los call center subcontratados de México se han expandido en los últimos años por varias regiones del país de manera que actualmente cerca de 200000 trabajadores, según fuentes empresariales, están empleados en este tipo de establecimientos. Varias investigaciones han subrayado algunos rasgos que se asemejan a los encontrados en otros países como la alta rotación de la mano de obra, una mano de obra cada joven pero cada vez más diversificada, un control del trabajo basado en métricas, la escasa presencia de sindicatos, el recurso al outsourcing de la mano de obra y, tal vez con menos énfasis, una cierta heterogeneidad de los call center que matiza los rasgos más recurrentes del trabajo y el empleo en el sector . En este trabajo nos interesa subrayar precisamente la heterogeneidad de las condiciones de trabajo y empleo en centros que varían desde una organización formal similar a la de otros sectores, hasta una absoluta informalidad en call center que no tienen nombre y no contemplan contratos, ni prestaciones para los trabajadores en un ambiente de discrecionalidad absoluta. En este contexto heterogéneo se enfatizan asimismo las diferencias de ingreso entre los operadores de los call center bilingües y el resto. En la ponencia describimos los rasgos mencionados con base en trabajo de campo realizado entre los años 2010 y 2011 en Tijuana, Ciudad de México y Monterrey y nuevas entrevistas en las dos primeras ciudades en el segundo semestre del año 2019. Además se intentan explicar las causas de esta variedad de formas de funcionamiento, examinar las consecuencias que tienen para los trabajadores y reflexionar acerca de las tendencias futuras, dada la política del Gobierno actual que se propone regular de forma más estricta los procesos de outsourcing en la economía mexicana.

RC06-JS-51.2

HUANG, WAN* (Texas A&M University, USA)

Life Satisfaction of Migrants in China: The Two Dimensions of Household Registration System and Stress

Previous research has reviewed the effects of domestic migration on life satisfaction in China but exclusively focuses on the differentials between urban residents and rural migrants, neglecting either rural residents or variances within migrants. In this article we investigate whether and how individuals' migration status affects their life satisfaction, by simultaneously examining the type of *hukou* and the consistency between residence and *hukou* address. Based on the longitudinal survey data of China Family Panel Studies (CFPS), we find in addition to urban-rural *hukou* divide, the distinction between local *hukou* and nonlocal *hukou* also plays an important role in determining people's general satisfaction. Surprisingly, while urban locals possess the most favorable socioeconomic status, they have the lowest satisfaction. We also explore whether and how changing *hukou* from nonlocal to local influences migrants' subjective well-being.

RC30-366.3

HUANG, YAN* (South China University of Technology, China)
HUANG, CHULING* (School of Industrial and Labor Relation, Cornell University, USA)

Restrained Labor: A Study on the Modern Indentured Labor System Among the Ethnic Minority Yi Migrant Workers in the Pearl River Delta Area

This paper investigates a unique employment practice adopted by the Yi ethnic minority workers in China's Pearl River Delta area. Instead of seeking jobs on their own like other migrant workers, Yi workers choose to follow co-ethnic labor contractors, who arrange transportation, accommodations and jobs for the workers and in return charge a commission from the workers' hourly wages. Despite its exploitation, this employment practice is commonly adopted by the Yi workers. This study offers an examination of this employment model, discussing how it functions in practice, the factors that contribute to its existence, and its impacts on the Yi migrant workers. We identify three major driven factors behind the existence of this employment practice: (1) the extreme poverty back home and the multiple barriers that the Yi workers struggle to overcome on their own leave them no other choices; (2) Yi workers are under high risk of unemployment due to the fluctuations in the labor market, and this employment practice is efficient in organizing temporary labor and helps the workers minimize the cost of unemployment; (3) and the jiazhi (clan) culture in the Yi community creates strong emotional ties between the workers and the labor contractors, which makes the employment practice seem like less about exploitation and more about mutual benefit. We further discuss the negative and persistent impact of this employment practice on the Yi migrant workers.

RC43-530.2

HUANG, YOUQIN* (University at Albany, SUNY, USA)

The Persistence of Institutional Discrimination and Migrants' Housing Access in China

China is in the midst of an urban revolution with hundreds of millions of migrants leaving villages for cities. Due to the socialist legacy and the discriminatory Household Registration (*Hukou*) System, migrants in Chinese cities have been treated as second class citizens and have been denied urban welfare benefits such as subsidized housing. Consequently, migrants have largely been left out of the spectacular housing success in China, and their poor housing conditions have been documented by existing studies. However, most existing studies are cross-sectional, and it is not clear how migrants' housing consumption has changed over time and whether their status in the housing system has changed in the 21st century. Using Migrant Population Dynamic Monitoring Survey of China (2010 and 2017) in China, this paper aims to examine migrants' housing consumption over time in the 21st century and study whether and how the driving forces have changed. Analyses show that despite some improvements in housing consumption over time, it is clear that migrants continue to suffer housing discrimination, which continues to exclude them from the dream of homeownership and accessing housing subsidies. In addition, migrants' housing access are shaped by not only conventional sociodemographic factors (such as age, gender, household size, marital status, education and household income) but also factors unique to migrants such as their *hukou* status, their duration in cities, migration distance, and reasons for migration. The latter tend to become more important over time.

RC24-289.5

HUDA, NAZMUL* (Department of Humanities, Bangladesh)
TERAO, TORU (Faculty of Education, Kagawa University, Japan)
MURAYAMA, SATOSHI (Faculty of Education, Kagawa University, Japan)
SUENAGA, YOSHIHIRO (Division of Safety Systems Construction Engineering, Kagawa University, Japan)

Exploring Gender Role of Women in Seasonal Climate Change: A Comparative Study on Bangladesh and Japan.

Seasonal climate change is one of the prime concerns for both countries; Bangladesh and Japan. Bangladesh has a long history of flood occurring from heavy rainfall during monsoon season. The water-level and flooding have been affected by the country's upstream regional meteorological condition. The last devastating flood Bangladesh experienced was in 2017 during monsoon. In contrast, Japan experience baiu-zensen (seasonal raindrop) and typhoon almost every year, both of which have a significant relation with Pacific Ocean's meteorological condition. The last devastating monsoon flood Japan experienced was 2018. Both countries went for structural protection to control seasonal flooding. Policy makers from both countries have a great concern on sustainable flood management approach while Bangladesh is far lacking in the process due to gaining its' economic progression.

Japan reached as an advanced industrial country while still holding the traditional roles of women in social life. While Bangladesh still has a significant lack in gender equality. Comparing roles of women in flood management under the seasonal climate change in both countries may not only differentiate the scenario of gender role situation of women but also might have a lesson to advance the flood management policy specially for Bangladesh.

First, the study will search meteorological reasons going beyond the political boundaries that are responsible for seasonal climate change especially flooding in two countries. And the second is to present contextual description regarding the coping capacity of women in seasonal climate change; special attention will be given how women resist against seasonal climate change particularly during flooding; flood management policy from both countries using comparative analytical tools will also be taken under consideration. First approach will concentrate on empirical logic based on meteorological variables while the second one will focus on comparative analysis based on secondary literature.

RC07-JS-75.1

HUERTA MUÑOZ, LAURA* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana Azcapotzalco, Mexico)

Por Qué Una Sociología Latinoamericana De La Salud Mental

Mientras en países angloparlantes la sociología de la salud mental es un campo consolidado, en América Latina la salud mental es un área de estudio marginal, lo cual implica un inconveniente para el desarrollo de modelos explicativos sobre el sufrimiento humano y las formas en que se manifiesta, atendiendo no sólo las causas sociales del mismo sino también cómo éste afecta la vida social misma. Por qué es necesaria una sociología latinoamericana de la salud mental puede responderse, en primera instancia, aludiendo a la propia definición

de salud mental, que supone la capacidad de superar las dificultades de la vida cotidiana, siendo que los contextos materiales de vida son diferentes en cada sociedad, y pese a ello los criterios diagnósticos de los trastornos mentales aspiran a la universalidad y son empleados de manera estandarizada en distintos contextos socioculturales. Cuál es la validez del uso de estos criterios en el contexto latinoamericano, cuáles son las formas del malestar individual y de qué manera inciden en el malestar colectivo y cómo ello afecta las condiciones estructurales de vida son preguntas necesarias que deben realizarse para entender esta problemática. Proponer líneas de investigación desde una comprensión latinoamericana supone un reto epistemológico, cuya aportación podría redundar en el beneficio de la sociología en general, y de las sociedades. Empero, hay una serie de obstáculos que complican la posibilidad de modelos explicativos en la región, comenzando por la falta de teorías latinoamericanas sobre la salud mental y la falta de institucionalización de este campo de estudio. Este trabajo explora cuáles son los obstáculos por vencer, los retos epistemológicos a enfrentar y las aportaciones potenciales que la sociología latinoamericana puede dar para la comprensión del sufrimiento humano y la resistencia a él.

RC49-617.2

HUERTA MUÑOZ, LAURA* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana Azcapotzalco, Mexico)

Symbolic Violence Exerted from Scientific Psychopathology Field

When talking about mental health and mental disorders it's necessary to consider that the symptoms (which are the unit of analysis of scientific psychopathology) are complex configurations that involve biological, psychological and social dimensions. In terms of the social dimension, social relations include not only interpersonal exchanges or institutional ascription, but also power relationships between those who define what is "normal" or "abnormal " and its cultural context, as well as between those who suffer from mental conflicts and those who do not.

Since abnormality is defined by criteria of what is acceptable and desirable in each cultural context, the definition of abnormality (as symptom or disorder) implies a sociopolitical function within scientific psychopathology field. In this sense, the scientific language of mental disorders, descriptive psychopathology, implies moral relations and symbolic power. Within descriptive psychopathology, underlying assumptions about the norm or normal, protect relations of power where the ethics of the expert, recognized as scientific rather than moral, are legitimized as categories for classifying symptoms and people, placing the mentally "insane" in a position of subordination in relation to the expert and to "normal" or "mentally healthy" people.

This study, based on a documentary research, proposes that scientific psychopathology can influence the subordination of people and therefore the deepening of relations of domination by labeling as abnormal those behaviors, thoughts and emotions that deviate from the establishment determined by the dominant group, on the one hand. And, on the other hand, it points out that the process of individualization has led to the definition of psychological problems as individual and private, when their social dimension comprises broad social problems, derived from mechanisms of social inclusion, domination and quality of life; therefore, this field can legitimize power relations and status quo for the benefit of the dominant group.

RC13-166.1

HUIDI, MA* (Chinese National Academy of Arts, China)

An Image of Leisure Sociology: "996" Phenomenon in China

"996" phenomenon in china refers to working 12 hours a day and 6 days a week. This phenomenon is bringing a series of problems to the socio-economic and cultural life: Firstly, the health of sound in body and mind of workers is not guaranteed. Secondly, the desire for money is hindering people's "becoming" and "socializing", making a person "one-dimensional man". Third, the pursuit of speed principle in the unconsciousness is producing pressure and anxiety. Fourthly, technological progress has blurred the boundaries of time and space, transforming human perception, real existence, aesthetics and ethics by a false sight. Fifth, people's life time and living space distribution are wearing away. Sixth, the phenomenon of "996" query the relevant national legislation for as a "concept of governing a state'"---- "people-oriented".

This social phenomenon is not only the epitome of the rapid development of China's economy in the past 40 years, but also a mockery of the "people-oriented" principle as the "concept of governing a state".

The core idea of leisure sociology is "to become" and " to socialize", guiding workers develop freely and comprehensively through gaining more free time, and to enhance the inner temperament and strength of human beings through leisure as a given spiritual home.

Based on the theory of leisure sociology, this paper explores the causes of "996" phenomenon and the harm it will bring to individuals and society.

RC30-368.1

HÜNEFELD, LENA* (Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Germany)
MEYER, SOPHIE-CHARLOTTE (Federal Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, Germany)
EROL, SERIFE (The Institute of Economic and Social Research (WSI), Germany)
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Determinants of Work Intensity in the Post-Modern World of Work

In times of social acceleration processes, work intensity is currently a widely discussed and researched topic. There are many indications that high work intensity can be a health hazard for employees. Limiting these potential health risks is a central challenge for OSH stakeholders. For this reason, in-depth analyses of the determinants of work intensity are indispensable for the design of healthy workplaces. Existing studies predominantly concentrate on the consequences of high work intensity rather than exploring its determinants. Thus, the aim of this study is to analyse associations between organisational conditions (e.g. industrial sector, size of enterprise), working time (e.g. length of working time), working conditions (e.g. Insecurity, leadership behaviour) and individual characteristics (e.g. sex, education) on the one hand and work intensity on the other. The analyses are based on the BIBB/BAuA Employment Survey 2018, a cross-section representative for the German working population and covering approximately 20,000 employed individuals. In order to check the robustness of the results, analyses are also carried out using the BAuA-Working Time Survey 2015 and the European Working Conditions survey 2015. Ordinary least squares (OLS) regressions show that work intensity is a multifactorial phenomenon. In particular, excessive working hours, poor work-life balance, disruptions at work, restructuring and low leadership quality are associated with an increased work intensity across all surveys. The results indicate that labour intensity is a condition that can be designed. For instance, managers should create a supportive work environment that is characterised by an appropriate level of demands, adequate feedback and social support.

RC41-522.4

HÜNTELER, BETTINA* (University of Cologne, Germany)

A New Perspective on Family Demography – Changing Compositions and Individual Positions in Multigenerational Families

This research employs a holistic approach to investigate the development of generational placements over the individual's life course in Germany for multiple cohorts. Demographic processes of several generations and the resulting dynamic intergenerational structure of multigenerational families are explored and explained.

With data from the German Ageing Study for the birth cohorts 1923-30, 1931-38, 1939-46, and 1947-54, the timing, sequencing, and duration within three generational placements, namely being a child, parent, and/or grandparent, up to the age of 60 is examined.

Sequence and cluster analysis identified seven different patterns of n=5,144 individual trajectories over the pooled sample: Most individuals experienced three-generation-families in which they were simultaneously children and parents, or parents and grandparents, but with varying durations within each of the roles. The other clusters differ with regard to the existence of children and grandchildren and the timing of the parental deaths, ranging from four-generation-families to childless individuals without any generational placement after the loss of their parents. Logistic regressions revealed that a cohort effect was present especially concerning the timing of the parental deaths and onset of family formation. Women were more likely than men to be part of clusters characterized by an earlier entrance into parenthood. Additional analyses of the cohort differences, such as cross-sectional and longitudinal entropy, confirmed and further specified variations between family composition and generational placements over time.

Employing a holistic perspective on generational placements not only mirrors known historical demographic developments, such as the so-called Second Demographic Transition. It also unveils the large variation in the composition of families in Germany within and between cohorts and the highly dynamic opportunity structures of intergenerational support for individuals.

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

RC11-131.6

HURD, LAURA* (The University of British Columbia, Canada)
MAHAL, RAVEENA (The University of British Columbia, Canada)
TOMASKOVA-REDFIELD, ZOE (The University of British Columbia, Canada)

Older Canadian LGBTQ Adults' Experiences of Discrimination over the Life Course

Our research considers older Canadian LGBTQ persons' everyday experiences of aging and social inclusion/exclusion. Framed by age-relations and queer theory, our study entailed in-depth interviews with 30 LGBTQ persons aged 65-84 (average age of 71). Participants were recruited from across Canada and were interviewed twice either in person, by telephone, or by Facetime or Skype for between 2.5 and six hours (total of 113 interview hours). Fifteen participants identified as female and 15 identified as male, including five transgender women and one transgender man. There was diversity in the participants' sexual orientation, ethnicity, race, education, income, partner status, and health and functional abilities. The data were analyzed thematically.

The majority of the study participants reported having experienced discrimination and/or social exclusion because of their gender identities and/or sexual orientation over the life course. In particular, participants described how they had been poorly treated by family members, friends, church groups, the military, government officials, health care professionals, employers and work colleagues, and complete strangers, to name just a few. They noted that the types of discrimination and exclusion that they had encountered had shifted over the life course and discussed the impact of changing social norms and laws. They expressed concern that homophobia and transphobia might be amplified in later life because of societal ageism and articulated a sense of growing vulnerability as they aged. Many participants felt that they were simultaneously invisible and hyper-visible in Canadian society as they navigated intersecting forms of discrimination and social exclusion. We discuss the implications of these findings in light of the extant research and theorizing.

RC39-495.2

HURTADO DE MENDOZA, MARÍA SOL* (Universidad Nacional de San Martín, Argentina)
HERNÁNDEZ, VALERIA (Universidad Nacional de San Martín, Argentina)

De La Respuesta a La Gestión De Desasatres: Dinámicas Institucionales y Cognitivas En El Proceso De Reconfiguración Del Complejo De Protección Civil En Argentina

La comunidad de expertos acuerda en que los cambios en la frecuencia e intensidad de los eventos extremos son el resultado de la combinación del cambio climático de origen antropogénico y la variabilidad climática natural. Este consenso va cristalizando tanto en políticas científicas como en políticas vinculadas a la protección de la población. Entre estas últimas encontramos las recomendaciones de organismos internacionales de producir un cambio de paradigma: más que estrategias de "respuesta" ante eventos extremos, instan a desarrollar políticas de gestión integral del riesgo implementando diversas estrategias que permitan anticiparse a la ocurrencia de emergencias y desastres para prevenir sus impactos.

En la actualidad, el paradigma de la respuesta predomina entre los organismos que integran el Complejo de Protección y Defensa Civil de la Argentina. Sin embargo, la investigación que iniciamos en 2016 nos permitió registrar un proceso de transición –no lineal ni uniforme– hacia el paradigma de la gestión del riesgo de desastres que incorpora a la información meteorológica y climática como un elemento relevante en la toma de decisiones. Especialmente, el rol que adquiere dicha información se vincula a la lógica de la anticipación propia del enfoque de "gestión" donde los pronósticos son un *input* esencial para construir el escenario futuro. Asimismo, identificamos nuevas estrategias de articulación entre organismos con trayectorias histórico-institucionales muy diversas. En este trabajo nos proponemos dar cuenta de este proceso de transición a partir de un abordaje etnográfico de la Defensa Civil de la provincia de Buenos Aires, provincia con mayor población del país.

RC05-61.3

HYSENI, FITORE* (Syracuse University, USA)

Tracing Geographies of Exclusion: Building Alliances through Narratives of Belonging and Disbelonging

This essay considers the physical and imaginary borders that have created the ground for the socio-spatial exclusion of Roma, Egyptian, and Ashkali in Kosovo. Specifically, it deals with the injustices that these groups face and the relations that produce them. Focusing on stories of expulsion and belonging and tracing these stories through tales, oral history, songs, poetry, and paintings, I show experiences of nostalgia, community, becoming, disbelonging, and racism through decades. This paper is part of larger project with local organizations and Roma, Egyptian, Ashkali, and Albanian activists in Kosovo that aims to document stories of local communities living in segregated neighborhoods. This work highlights not only stories of exclusion but also ways how these communities have adapted and resisted oppression and segregation and the potential for alliance. I embed these stories in the context of Kosovo marked with increased ethnic/racial tensions and economic precarity to show how some of the struggles overlap among these marginalized communities while others are specific and deeply shaped and determined by local contexts and history; thus, making visible geographies of exclusion. These narratives of Roma, Egyptian, and Ashkali regarding belonging complicate notions of inclusion and exclusion traditionally accepted in the housing and urban studies literature as well as by policymakers in Kosovo. More importantly, they are a testament of the oppression experienced by these communities that has often gone undocumented. Building on the (un)common geographies of exclusion, I consider the pathways towards building alliances across communities.

RC32-397.5

HYSENI, FITORE* (Syracuse University, USA)

What Else Is There? Making Visible Narratives of (Dis)Belonging through Arts-Informed Research

This essay considers the socio-spatial exclusion of Roma/Romani in Europe. Specifically, it deals with the experiences of belonging and disbelonging of Roma women and girls. Tracing these stories through tales, oral history, songs, poetry, and paintings, I show experiences of sexism and racism throughout decades as well as alliances and friendships within and across communities. In addition, by using arts-based research and fictional writing, I challenge ideas of legitimate sources, legitimate knowledge, and academic knowledge that are pervasive in the metropole. At the same time, this essay aims to bring together Roma and non-Roma scholars to work on the same goal of decolonizing knowledge. As such, I bring to the fore of discussion and theorizing about inequality pervasive in Europe, the work of many Roma feminist writers and my own experience as a non-Roma scholar to find contradictions between the narratives and the archives of the oppressor and the oppressed. These contradictions show what is missing and what else is there. At the same time, I also challenge the borders of these categories altogether. Finally, this paper is a project of self-reflection that brings to discussion whiteness by making it an object of study. In doing so, I question what I/we know and what I/we refuse to know. I argue that engaging in an exploration of what is unseen and unheard in the most familiar settings is one way of undoing the cycle of silence and building common alliances.

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I

RC47-576.4

IAMAMOTO, SUE* (Universidade Federal da Bahia, Brazil)
TELES, RANI (Universidade Federal da Bahia, Brazil)
PITA, LUCIANO (Universidade Federal da Bahia, Brazil)

Jóvenes Activistas En Brasil: Protestas Recientes (2013-2018), Redes Sociales y Memorias

Este artículo explora cómo jóvenes activistas de la ciudad de Salvador (Brasil) participaron del reciente ciclo de protestas políticas, de 2013 a 2018, partiendo de junio de 2013 hasta las demostraciones callejeras en 2018, en el contexto electoral presidencial. Hasta este momento, 19 jóvenes activistas fueron entrevistados, distribuidos en tres grupos diferentes: un grupo de izquierda más tradicional, en su mayoría jóvenes del movimiento estudiantil organizado; un grupo de derecha liberal y conservadora, activistas dispersos o afiliados a partidos políticos; y un grupo de activistas culturales de las periferias de Salvador, con una perspectiva más autonomista hacia la política partidaria. Esta investigación aborda comparativamente: cómo fueron convocados y en que protestas participaron; cómo las redes sociales y las nuevas tecnologías impactaron sus entendimientos de política y su movilización; cuáles son perspectivas políticas acerca de la democracia y del autoritarismo; y que memorias colectivas utilizan para interpretar el presente y proponer soluciones políticas. Análisis preliminares apuntan: un alejamiento de los jóvenes de las periferias de la polarización callejera entre derecha e izquierda; una apropiación intensa de las redes sociales y canales de video especialmente por los jóvenes conservadores, que frecuentemente relatan un proceso de "despertar" político por la internet; y referencias históricas bastante diferentes entre estos grupos: mientras los jóvenes de izquierda consideran la dictadura militar como clave para entender el presente brasileño, los jóvenes activistas culturales periféricos enfatizan las herencias de la esclavitud y los jóvenes conservadores rescatan el Brasil imperial como un ejemplo de institucionalidad estable.

RC28-338.1

IANNELLI, CRISTINA* (University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)
DUTA, ADRIANA (, United Kingdom)

Against All Odds: A Study of Enabling Factors in Early Childhood for Cognitive Outcomes

Most studies in social stratification research focus on the risk factors associated with lower educational outcomes of children/young people from disadvantaged backgrounds. This paper takes a different angle by focusing on the enabling factors which lead some children from poor families to achieve cognitive outcomes higher than their peers. The paper adopts a multidimensional and a life-course perspective by analysing a multiplicity of factors which affect early and later childhood experiences. We use the Growing Up Study (GUS) in Scotland, a large longitudinal study which follows the lives of thousands of children and their families from birth through to the teenage years. Economically disadvantaged children are defined as those children whose families' equivalised income falls in the bottom income quintile(s). The outcome analysed is children's vocabulary score at three time points, i.e. when aged 3, 5 and 10. The results of our preliminary analyses based on logistic regression modelling, show that, after controlling for other socio-demographic characteristics, the factors which enable children from poor families to achieve vocabulary scores above the median are: living in a rented or owned house rather than in social housing, living in rural areas and smaller towns as opposed to large urban areas and being exposed to stimulating activities and a calm atmosphere at home. Longitudinal analyses of the data also show that, over time, economically disadvantaged children experience a steeper improvement in their vocabulary score than their peers which suggest that school might play a crucial role in unlocking the potential among the disadvantaged children. Unsurprisingly, we also found that children who experienced economic disadvantage only once between the ages of 3 and 10 have higher chances of achieving high vocabulary scores than children who experienced disadvantage multiple times, confirming the negative consequences of prolonged exposure to poverty.

RC02-26.4

IBAÑEZ, LINDSEY* (Washburn University, USA)

Referral Networks and the Search for Low-Wage Care Work in Nicaragua: Power, Inequality, and Resistance

In Nicaragua's low-wage labor market, many women are employed informally as care workers. This paper examines the referral networks through which care workers find employment, drawing upon interviews with workers and employers in Leon, Nicaragua. Referrals come from a wide variety of tie types, with friends and neighbors the most common source of referrals. Building and mobilizing referral networks requires constant sociability, as job information often is shared during chance encounters in public. Referral networks arose to meet the needs of a labor market with few formal institutions for matching workers to jobs; they encourage residents to know their neighbors, form long-term relationships with a sprawling web of friends and acquaintances, and manage others' impressions of themselves. But referral networks also reinforce employer power over workers in a labor market where workers are already vulnerable, and it reinforces women's disadvantaged position in the labor market and in the wider Nicaraguan society. Though referral networks are pervasive, some job-seekers actively resist their power, through their search behavior and their narratives. Young women are especially likely to resist, but they pay a price for doing so, and eschewing referral networks does not guarantee escape from the gender inequality in Nicaragua's labor market. Resistance to the reputation game also reflects generational shifts: For older respondents, referral networks and care work offered a chance for mobility or security; for younger workers, they present a trap.

RC25-JS-14.2

IBANEZ-ANGULO, MONICA* (Universidad de Burgos - Fac. Ciencias Económicas y Empresariales, Spain)

Reconversion Strategies of Cultural and Social Capital Among Migrants: Bulgarian Schools of Language and Culture Outside Bulgaria

In this paper, I will examine the strategies developed by Bulgarian immigrants living in Spain in order to promote the learning of Bulgarian language and culture among their children. Starting from the incorporated cultural capital brought by immigrants in the form of habitus (Bulgarian language and culture), I analyse how this devaluated cultural capital in the migratory context is effectively reconverted in other forms of cultural capital (objectified and institutionalized) through the development of non-formal and formal courses on Bulgarian language and culture. In this analysis, I will show the articulation between the contexts where so-called second generation of Bulgarian migrants learn Bulgarian language and culture, and the reconversion strategies of different forms of social and cultural capital. Thus, starting from the incorporated form of cultural capital brought by Bulgarian migrants (Bulgarian language and culture) and its role towards strengthening bonding social capital between family members and close group of compatriots, I will show how this devalued form of cultural capital is effectively reconverted into objectified and institutionalized forms of cultural capital through the diversification of social networks and new forms of social capital (bridging and linking). The main aims of the paper are: (i) to show the relevance of diversifying social networks in order to revalue the incorporated form of cultural capital; (ii) to raise awareness towards the relevance of mother-tongue learning in the migratory context; and (iii) to show the role of women in the production and reproduction of reconversion strategies of different forms of social and cultural capital.

WG01-JS-29.2

IBANEZ-ANGULO, MONICA* (Universidad de Burgos - Fac. Ciencias Económicas y Empresariales, Spain)

Volunteering Among Immigrant Youngsters & Refugees: An Alternative Path Towards Well-Being

Based on the results identified through the empirical research carried out as part of the European Project Jucivol (acronym of Junior Citizens Through Volunteering), in this paper I will analyse how and to what extent the promotion of volunteering activities among young migrants and refugees (18-30 years old) may constitute a way to foster social and entrepreneurial competences that, in turn, will encourage their participation in civil society and their social inclusion. In order to carry out this analysis, I will first provide an overview of the main socio-demographic characteristics of these young migrants and refugees (countries of origin, age, year of arrival) in the five countries where the project has been implemented (Spain, France, Slovenia, Italy and Cyprus). Second, I will identify the main motivations and obstacles faced by these youngsters in order to become volunteers (e.g. lack of information, misconceptions). And third, I will analyse how the implementation of volunteering projects developed by young migrants and refugees in the Spanish context has provided new means to achieve personal fulfilment and a sense of belonging to the society where they live. The main aim of the paper is twofold: on the one hand, this analysis will show the similarities and differences in the ways in which young migrants and refugees experience the challenge of integrating into a new sociocultural context; and, on the other hand, it will show how participation in volunteering activities constitutes an important asset for the well-being of these youngsters.

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RC12-148.1

IBARRA ROJAS, LUCERO* (Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas, Mexico)

Can Sociology of Law Transform the Legal Profession in Latin América: Bringing Sociology of Law to the Classroom

What is the role of sociology of law in the transformation of the legal profession? The legal profession and legal education have been relevant topics of research for the sociology of law. Research on the legal profession in the region has shown important traditions of activist and alternative practice of law, but also that it is dominated by traditional views and perspectives of law that separate it from society. This can be traced back to legal education, where socio-legal research has consistently shown that positivistic perspectives continue to be uncontested. There are, however, some initiatives on how to intervene legal education and thus transform the legal profession in Latin America. This paper aims to analyze the intervention that has been implemented in the Seminar of the Legal Profession in the law degree at the Centre for Economic Research and Teaching (CIDE). This seminar has been an opportunity to integrate the empirical studies on the legal profession and education into a law degree and an opportunity to bring forward necessary discussions on ethics, but also on the main challenges of the legal profession.

RC04-52.8

IBARRA URIBE, LUZ MARINA* (Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Morelos, Mexico)
SANTIAGO GARCIA, ROSANA* (Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas, Mexico)

La Responsabilidad Social Universitaria En El Contexto De La Política Educativa. El Caso De Una Universidad Pública Mexicana

En México, el concepto Responsabilidad Social Universitaria (RSU) se ha venido construyendo y diversificando en años recientes. Actualmente contamos con definiciones diversas en función de la disciplina que las propone y de la corriente teórico-política de sus autores.

La ponencia pretende mostrar cómo una universidad pública estatal mexicana asumió un posicionamiento ético-político-filosófico de la RSU con el cual posteriormente tránsito a la autodenominación que asumió como lema institucional: ser una Universidad Socialmente Responsable. Esta interpretación se revisa en el contexto de la política educativa del gobierno federal (2012-2018), particularmente en el sentido de ampliar considerablemente la cobertura educativa en la entidad, lo cual generó una serie de problemas que, sumados a rezagos estructurales, colocaron en riesgo la sustentabilidad de la institución.

Entre los hallazgos se mencionan como la institución, en aras de asumir su responsabilidad social y cumplir con las metas del gobierno federal para obtener un mayor presupuesto, actuó al margen de procedimientos y de la racionalidad técnica que impone la misma autoridad educativa federal, creando unidades académicas y programas educativos que demandaron la contratación de una gran cantidad de docentes para atender a los nuevos estudiantes. Todas estas decisiones se tomaron al amparo de su autonomía, aunque no siempre con el respaldo, el acuerdo, ni la autorización presupuestal de la Secretaría de Educación Pública lo cual aceleró la crisis en la que se encuentra inmersa la institución. En síntesis, interesa mostrar como la universidad al asumir dicha postura e intentar cumplir con las metas y presiones del gobierno federal, detonó una serie de impactos negativos en el terreno organizacional, cognitivo, formativo y social para la misma.

La metodología empleada fue de corte cualitativo-hermenéutica, se llevó a cabo una revisión documental de los planteamientos teórico-conceptuales de F. Vallaeys, de los informes institucionales y de algunas noticias periodísticas.

RC51-618.2

IGUCHI, SATOSHI* (Kyoto University, Japan)

Strategic Agreement As Form of Stakeholder Collaboration in Risk Governance

For risk governance coping with issues such as nuclear power or climate change, it is necessary to establish a collaborative network or deliberative dialogue among multilevel stakeholders with different interests and values. Previous studies have assumed that the most ideal form of collaboration is based on "rational consensus" proposed by Jürgen Habermas, which means a complete and unanimous agreement by all parties for the same reasons.

On the other hand, in recent studies of governance and resilience it is argued that governance systems need not only cohesion and stability but also variety and flexibility in order to adopt rapid changes in complex social-environmental systems. For example, international climate change agreements must create sta-

ble and predictable rules but also must change themselves in response to new progress of scientific knowledge and unexpected environmental circumstances (Duit et al. 2010).

The Habermasian model of collaboration does not seem to be compatible with such requirements because it tends to idealize a final and full agreement of values and to underestimate difference of positions and flexibility of frameworks. Is there any alternative conception that can handle and reconcile the unity-difference tension and the stability-flexibility tension?

The purpose of this paper is to examine the model of "strategic agreement (strategische Verständigung)" proposed by Alois Hahn (1989) and Niklas Luhmann (1991) and to show that it is more appropriate model of stakeholder collaboration for complex risk governance than Habermasian model. According to zhahn and Luhmann, strategic agreement is "consensus fiction" which enables the continuance of communication where people's value judgments diverge. It is not a final agreement but a temporal and changeable settlement. In this way, conflicting parties can create provisional underpinnings for collaborative dialogue.

RC39-498.5

IKEDA, KEIKO* (Shizuoka University, Japan)

Locally Accepted and Gender Sensitive: Gender Equity Center's Engagement with Disaster Affected Communities in the Great East Japan Disaster, 2011

This paper deals with community engagement by gender equity centers in response and preparedness for disaster in Japan. It tries to examine how community-based disaster management and gender equity sectors generated together 'locally accepted and gender sensitive' disaster management through the experience of response to the Great East Japan Disaster (2011).

It was only after the Great East Japan Disaster when gender equity center started to work with the community-based disaster management organization (CBD-MO). Gender equity center, also called as women's center, is an outreach facility funded by the local government, and is often managed by civic group of women. While CBDMO, conventionally established under each neighborhood association, is the lowest and essential unit of disaster response and preparedness. About 160,000 organizations have been formed nationwide covering about 80 % of all households.

CBDMOs is highly gendered organization. Retired men are the main committee members. Women of the same generation also participate, but they are seldom engaged in decision-making because of strict gender divisions of labor that characterize this generation. Younger generations with more egalitarian gender attitudes are generally not very interested in it. As gender division of labor and patriarchal tendency intensified after disaster, it wasn't easy for gender equity canters in the affected areas to deliver gender sensitive support and assistance. Community is a double-edged sword. It can protect the vulnerable members, or can also oppress, exclude them in disaster situation, following the prevailing pattern of power and resource allocation.

Based on two sets of interviews with 15 staff members and activists of gender equity centers in the affected areas of the Great East Japan Disaster, one conducted in 2011-12 and the other in 2019, this paper illustrates the process of locally accepted and gender sensitive disaster management is generated.

RC04-56.2

ILIEVA-TRICHKOVA, PETYA* (IPS, BAS, Bulgaria)
BOYADJIEVA, PEPKA (Institute for the Study of Societies and Knowledge, BAS, Bulgaria)

Disadvantaged but Where: The Social Embeddedness of the Influence of Social and Cultural Capital on Individual Participation in Adult Non-Formal Education

The paper aims at exploring how the influence of social and cultural capital on the individual participation in adult non-formal education and training is embedded in wider social country settings. Theoretically, the paper builds upon a synthesis of ideas from Bourdeu's theory of the reproduction role of education (Bourdeu and Passeron, 1990) and the bounded agency model (Rubenson & Desjardins 2009). While Bourdieu's theory emphasizes the crucial importance of individuals social and cultural capital for their educational attainment, the bounded agency model is based on the premises that the structural conditions play a substantial role in forming the circumstances faced by individuals and limit the feasible alternatives to choose from, and therefore they can "bound" individual agency.

At methodological level, the paper makes a secondary data analysis on the Adult Education Survey (2011, 2016) for about 25 countries by using descriptive statistics and regression analyses. The preliminary findings clearly demonstrate that disadvantaged people (those with low education and from lower social background) participate less in adult non-formal education and training than people with higher education and from high social background. However, the influence of social background and level of education is different depending on the country in which adults live. The paper fits into the literature that defends the need for an integrated approach to participation in lifelong learning, which incorporates the

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influence of factors at different levels - micro, meso and macro (e.g. Boeren 2017). In contrast to this body of literature though the offered analysis focuses specifically on non-formal education and training and demonstrates the need for adapting this approach to this type of lifelong learning. Our findings provide suggestive evidence that adult education could function as both means of reproducing existing social inequalities and of mitigating and even eliminating them depending on country's institutional settings.

RC52-637.1

IMANI JAJARMI, HOSSEIN* (University of Tehran, Iran)
SHAHHOSSEINI, MAHROO (Institute for Social Studies and Research, University of Tehran, Iran)

The Role of Institute of Social Studies and Research (ISSR) of University of Tehran in Shaping Urban Policies in Iran 1968-1979

There is a common belief among Iranian governmental top officers that sociological studies are so general and many of them are unpractical. Although the historical facts show different picture and there are some evidences that social scientists had tried to identify and to analyze the real problems of the country and to suggest practical solutions for policy makers and top bureaucrats in the state.

Sociology in Iran like many other places in the world has a theoretical orientation but after the establishment of Institute for Social Studies and Research (ISSR) in 1968, the Iranian sociologist who worked in university of Tehran (UT) started to do research and studies for ministries and governmental organizations. The pioneers were people who graduated mainly from European universities especially France and they wanted to have an Iranian version of CNRS, the famous French research center.

The first researcher- sociologists and their students did many research projects in areas like municipalities' expenditure, the workers problems in factories, social impacts of land reform policy and the social problems of Tehran, the capital city of Iran. Some of them had close relationships with the Shah and the Queen of Iran and some were among well-known political opponents. Because of good relations with European and American countries there were researchers from the North in ISSR who helped Iranian counterparts.

The article wants to focus on the urban studies of ISSR and their answers and suggestions for practical problems during the years of 1968-1979.

RC04-53.2

INDARRAMENDI, CINTIA* (UNIVERSITE PARIS 8, France)

Moving from Deficit-Based Approaches to Emancipatory Strategies in Argentina: Changes Continuities, and Challenges

While in several European countries, such as France, in the framework of the neoliberal turn of educational management, policies adressing educational inequalities evolve towards an individualization of the targeting and the maximization of the potential of students (Frandji et al., 2007), some Latin American countries, such as Argentina, can be a counterexample. At the beginning of the 2000s, Argentina set up an educational program inspired by Jacques Rancière's pedagogy, which advocates equality as a starting point. By distancing itself from the deficit-based approaches to inequality, the Integral Program for Educational Equality aims to reinforce a belief that seemed blunted by circumstances: "everyone can learn".

In this paper we propose to approach targeted policies addressing education inequalities with two main axes: the conceptions of inequalities in the regulatory texts and the translations of these texts in concrete practices. We insist on the interest of differentiating the policies and the discourses that speak or justify them. In the case of the PIIE, disruptive discursive with compensation policies have been accompanied by pragmatic continuities, embodied in devices, tools or people.

The purpose is based on our doctoral thesis in which we study how are constructed, set up, and evolve Argentinean educational policies addressing inequalities. Our methodological corpus is composed of regulatory texts, evaluations and any type of descriptive document of the policy, 13 interviews with senior officials at the central level, an interview with the Minister of National Education, the participant observation of working arrangements and the collection of interviews with three provincial teams, interviews with school principals and teachers benefiting from the program in 14 schools, and 280 texts from Pedagogical initiatives (or school projects) developed and implemented by the schools beneficiating from the program.

RC32-403.5

INGRASCÌ, OMBRETTA* (University of Milan, Italy)

Corruption Practices from a Gender Perspective. the Case of Italy

The paper deals with the relationship between gender and corruption by focussing on the Italian case, which is very interesting for a number of reasons. First, it shows higher levels of corruption compared to other democratic and developed countries (Gambetta, 2018). Second, notwithstanding the growth of female participation in the labour market and politics, women still strive to reach leadership and power positions in the public arena. Third, although women are less charged and sentenced with corruption if compared with men (Istat, 2018), in the last five years they have been involved in significant grand corruption scandals.

Given this picture the paper explores how gender has shaped corruption practices (both petty and grand) in Italy by employing a feminist theoretical approach that deals with men and women not as homogeneous groups, but as expressions of multiple identities (Madureira, 2009; SciencesPo 2016). Moreover, it takes into account other variables concerning male and female actors involved in corruption practices, such as their socio-demographic, educational and cultural backgrounds, their job title and position in public or private organizations, and their modus operandi (i.e. the relationship with their accomplices and crime victims, the object of corrupt exchange, etc.).

The analysis is grounded on a mixed-method approach that combines quantitative and qualitative data: statistics on corruption and women's participation in labour market; judicial files related to case studies where both men and women were charged with corruption; and, in-depth interviews with Public prosecutors and LEAs involved in investigations on corruption.

Finally, the analysis suggests that it is necessary to overcome the 'fairer sex theory' that has been traditionally proposed to understand the gender gap in corruption (David Dollar et al., 2001; Swamy et al. 2001) and to put forward a more thoroughly understanding of the complex and ambivalent link between gender and corruption (SciencesPo 2016).

RC38-482.1

INOWLOCKI, LENA* (Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences, Germany)

Re-Reading My Ethnographic Field Notes

Reconsidering certain interview situations that took place a long time ago – in this case, when I interviewed three generations of women in Jewish displaced person families in the early 1990s – I re-read my ethnographic protocols of the interviews in one family to understand the different positions my interview partner and I had taken as I remembered them. I was ambivalent about re-reading my field notes and then realized that while I had clearly written down what was important with regard to my research topic from my interview partners' point of view, this did not guide my analysis of the interview situations at the time. In my analysis and writing, I was rather engaged in an internal argument with my interview partner's position which I wanted to resolve in line with my thinking. I would like to discuss the strong emotions implied when we do research on topics we are biographically involved in, the power relations reflected in our analysis and writing, and the confrontation with our selves in research.

RC32-403.4

INSARAUTO, VALERIA* (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)
BONI-LE GOFF, ISABEL (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)
MALLARD, GRÉGOIRE (IHEID Geneva, Switzerland)
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LE FEUVRE, NICKY (Lausanne University, Switzerland)
MOREL, SANDRINE (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

Gendered Effects of Perceived Discrimination Among Early-Career French Lawyers.

In many Western countries, law practice is characterised by strong gender inequalities that appear early on the career track. In order to account for the persistence of gender inequalities in law, most studies have focused on organizational barriers to women's career advancement. Although previous research has suggested that women's career paths and full integration into the profession are conditioned by discrimination, little research exists on how gender discrimination relate to lawyers' individual work experiences. This study prolongs a long stream of research on gender inequalities in the legal professions, with a focus on the under-researched French case. But rather than taking a 'view from above', which looks at how organisational changes affect the distribution of career opportunities for men and women, it takes a 'view from below', with a focus on the perception of gender discrimination by those who have recently entered the legal profession and who are most likely to be affected by those organisational changes.

Drawing on the quantitative analysis of the data we collected from a survey administrated to 982 Parisian early-career lawyers, we inquire into the relationship between perceived discrimination, job satisfaction, and intentions to leave the profession in the first part of the legal career. Results show that perceptions of discrimination relate differently to the job satisfaction of male and female lawyers as for career advancement, work-life balance and job control issues. Likewise, different aspects of job satisfaction account for quitting intentions, since promotion prospects matter more than work-life balance for women, while this latter is an element that is relevant for men. By adopting a 'view from below' on early-career

lawyers' individual work experiences, the article sheds new light on the construction of gender inequalities in legal careers, in a context marked by increased demands for gender equality and by de facto persistent inequalities.

RC52-643.1

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LE FEUVRE, NICKY (Lausanne University, Switzerland)

Gendered Models of Professionalism and Perceptions of Discrimination Among Early-Career Lawyers.

Evidence suggests that globalization and firm restructuring are reinforcing gender inequalities in the legal profession of many countries, mainly through the reconfiguration of compensation structures and the strengthening of male-centred work patterns and career profiles. The reinforcement of this male-centred model of professionalism has severe implications for female lawyers. Research on impediments to women's integration and career progression in the legal profession have shown how professionalism is used within law firms as a normalizing career device to legitimise the lack of a career path to female professionals, and the differentiated assignment of men and women to the most powerful and rewarding career paths. While many studies have focused on these macro work-organizational processes and their influence on the gendered segmentation of the legal profession, in this work we focus on micro level dynamics, namely through the exploration of individuals' work experiences. In particular, we look at professionalism and its relation with individual perceptions of gender discrimination.

Drawing on the quantitative analysis of the data we collected from a survey administrated to early-career lawyers in France (N=982) and in the French-speaking part of Switzerland (N=366), we investigate first whether the early stages of a legal career are characterised by competing gendered models of professionalism, and we look then at how these alternative models relate to perceptions of gender discrimination. Results show that in both countries there are gendered models of professionalism. Moreover, in the case of women, models of professionalism are related with perceptions of differential treatment, indicating that female lawyers are aware of the fact that they are still perceived as being deviant from the established male-centred professionalism models. Our analysis takes a renovated looks at models of professionalism in law practice through the lens of discrimination perceptions, shedding new light on the dynamics of gender inequalities in legal careers.

RC48-605.1

INTURIAS CANEDO, MIRNA* (Nur University, Bolivia)
RODRIGUEZ FERNANDEZ, IOKIÑE (University East Anglia, United Kingdom)

Development Alternatives of Indigenous Peoples in Resistance in Extractivist Contexts. Bolivia Case

La Amazonia y otros ecosistemas únicos como el bosque seco chiquitano están en llamas rebelando el rostro salvaje del modelo económico que impera en nuestros países cuya base es la extracción de recursos naturales hasta el agotamiento. Bolivia entre agosto y septiembre del 2019 ha perdido por los incendios más de 5'000.000 millones de hectáreas de bosque y el fuego continua, han sido afectados áreas protegidas y Territorios Indígenas en más del 70%. La pérdida de flora y fauna es incalculable los actores más impactados son los pueblos indígenas que albergan cerca del 70 % de los recursos forestales en sus territorios. Pero, el modelo económico expresado en la Agenda patriótica 2025 promete continuar sin límites, busca: la ampliación de la frontera agrícola, la producción de soya, etanol además de producir carne para exportación, sin duda lo sucedido en la chiquitania es el comienzo. Por otra parte, dentro de este plan económico se encuentra la construcción de carreteras, represas y otra serie de megaproyectos. Ante esta situación se han ido gestando movimientos de resistencia por parte de pueblos indígenas, se ha creado la Coordinadora Nacional de Pueblos Indígenas para la Defensa de los Territorios y Áreas Protegidas para hacer frente a la vulneración y avasallamiento de sus tierras. Desde la resistencia los distintos pueblos indígenas afectados se están articulando y cada vez se suman más movimientos. ¿Cuáles son estas alternativas de desarrollo que plantean? ¿Qué estrategias de resistencia están desarrollando? ¿Cómo estos guardianes de los bosques crean nuevas narrativas y alternativas al modelo económico imperante?

RC25-JS-14.1

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Linguistic Integration of Young Migrants and Descendants of Migrants in Portugal

This paper intends to analyze the process of learning the Portuguese language by young immigrants and immigrants' descendants living in Sintra Municipality (Lisbon Metropolitan Area, Portugal), in order to understand how this process influences their social integration. In Portugal, there are several institutional programmes provided by the Government offering Portuguese language courses to facilitate the immigrant integration process. Several voluntary and face-to-face programmes like "Portuguese as Non-Maternal Language" (PLNM) (2006), and "Portuguese for All" (2008) have been available in the country for some years now. Other programmes like "Online Portuguese Platform" (2016) and a "Portuguese Teaching Network Abroad" (2016) have enabled potential immigrants to have contact with the Portuguese language before migration.

However, according to Sintra official data in 2018 (Sintra Municipal Immigrant Integration Plan for 2018-2020), language continues to be a barrier for young immigrants and descendants of immigrants enrolled in basic and secondary schools in this municipality. Besides, as it has been recorded, PLNM programme is not having the expected effect, and therefore more support should be given to those immigrants with Portuguese language learning difficulties.

Drawing from 45 qualitative interviews to young immigrants and immigrants' descendants in Sintra, this paper analyses their narratives in order to understand what should be done to improve the effectiveness of Portuguese language learning. Besides, since the language and the culture of the country of origin is an important element for the social integration of immigrants and descendants, it is also addressed which actions and programmes this municipality has done to preserve and promote their culture and language.

RC28-338.2

ISHIDA, HIROSHI* (University of Tokyo, Japan)

Compensatory Advantage in Early Educational Attainment Process: Do Advantaged Families Compensate for the Impact of Negative Events on Achievement?

The notion of compensatory advantage states that individuals from advantaged backgrounds are able to mobilize resources to compensate for the effects of negative events happened in the early life course on the subsequent attainment in later life. In order to test this notion of compensatory advantage, I use panel study of elementary school students (grades 1 through 6) and their parents conducted from 2015 to 2018 by the Benesse Educational Research Institute and the Institute of Social Science, University of Tokyo. I use regression discontinuity (RD) and propensity score matching (PM) methods. The Japanese educational system is based on the strict cutoff date for admission to elementary school based on students' birth month. The same cutoff date is applied nation-wide without any exception. RD method takes advantage of the cutoff date, assumes that students born in the months just before and after the cutoff date are randomly assigned, and compares the educational achievement (grades) among these students. Born youngest in the cohort is considered a negative event (treatment) which should affect grades in elementary school.

The analyses document that both students from advantaged and disadvantaged backgrounds have higher risk of being at the bottom of achievement level (low grades) when they are the youngest (born just before the cutoff) in their cohort. The relative risk of being at the bottom, however, is much lower for students from advantage backgrounds compared with those from disadvantaged backgrounds. Consistent with the prediction of compensatory advantage, advantaged families are able to compensate for the impact of negative event (born youngest in the cohort) on educational achievement. This study will further examine the potential mechanisms of the compensatory advantage by focusing on the quantity and quality of interactions between parents and students both prior to entering elementary school and during elementary school days.

RC31-395.5

ISHIDA, KENJI* (University of Tokyo, Japan)
TAKENAKA, AYUMI (Ritsumeikan University, Japan)

School to Work Transition of Second-Generation Immigrants in Japan: Is the 'Institutional Linkage' Still an Equalizer of the Labor Market Chances Under a New Migration Society?

This paper aims to unravel whether the Japanese system of school to work transition can integrate second-generation immigrants into the Japanese labor market. Globalization produces a massive population dynamics across the world, and Japan is not an exception as a destination society for migrants from other

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

Asian societies. The number of immigrants in Japan has increased, and they have their children in Japanese society. The size of the second-generation immigrants has also gradually got more extensive than before. A considerable majority of them get Japanese education and find the first job in the Japanese labor market, and the school to work transition process for them represents how they can experience socio-economic integration in Japan. It is a debatable issue whether the Japanese institutions can incorporate immigrants. However, previous researches on the school to work transition considered almost nothing about an emerging ethnic diversity in Japan. In this paper, we primarily focus on the effect of the 'Institutional Linkage,' which is a crucial concept of the research on the school to work transition. It refers to the long-lasting relationship between schools and firms, and prior studies have repeatedly confirmed that Japanese young people can find reasonable job offers through schools in terms of status attainment regardless of their socio-economic backgrounds. This paper is the first one examining the difference in the effect of the institutional linkage between the second-generation and Japanese citizens with nationally representative quantitative datasets. Analyses find inequality of utilizing the institutional linkage between ethnic backgrounds. Also, immigrant youth in Japan are less likely to get positions in large firms than Japanese one even though the immigrants use assistance from the school. Japanese school to work transition system equalizes the labor market chances among Japanese youth, but it generates inequalities among ethnicities at the same time.

RC53-656.3

ISIDORIO, MARCELO* (Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais, Brazil)
DOS REIS, MAGALI (Pontificia Universidade Catolica de Minas Gerais, Brazil)

Human Rights for Children: Sociocultural Differentiation, Resistance and Unity

The starting point of this study was the meeting of research on the different socioeconomic and cultural conditions in which children live on three continents in different countries (India, Philippines, Sweden, Romania, Scotland, Brazil, Argentina and Jamaica). We adopted as problem-based conceptual two keys: the first set in the fundamental rights of children in which the limits and possibilities of the guarantee and realization of rights are presented as well as the ways in which the new generations have resisted the overtures of exclusion and marginalization; the second is guided by the idea of sociocultural differentiation and unity shown by studies that depict the similarities and differences of living conditions of children in different contexts. The scientific discussions that articulate the two keys reveal aspects related to the analysis of children's rights, the performance of public policies and the materialization of the normative in certain contexts and their precariousness in different focuses of incidence of the analyzed societies. We highlight the social struggles, for the improvement of the living conditions of the new generations, taking into account the elementary role of social protagonism, which is both an inalienable right and a challenge, from the perspective of participation in decision-making spaces towards political self-organization of children and young people in different parts of the world. The analyzes presented in this study are supported by meta data obtained through empirical research. We contest the inequalities that permeate the political-legal instruments and social conditions of life of children, especially the poorest, directing our criticism to the causes and factors that prevent the realization of rights and the implementation of public policies that overcome social inequalities.

RC53-649.4

ISIMBI, ROBERTE* (FATE Consulting Ltd., Rwanda)
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Understanding the Experiences of Adolescent Mothers in Rwanda, Stigma Faced, and the Implications for Key Capability Outcomes

In Rwanda, the age of sexual consent is eighteen years of age, with sexual activity with minors criminalized by law. Yet in the first eight months of 2019, more than 15,000 cases of pregnancies amongst under 18s were recorded by the Ministry of Health. The National Commission for Children reports that there are many more sexual abuses cases that do not result in pregnancies; the Rwanda Investigation Bureau reported that only 3,317 cases have been filed in the justice chain. The government of Rwanda treats the issue of rising adolescent underage pregnancy as an issue of gender equality, child protection and human rights, and is seeking new ways to work on this issue. Yet despite a consistent rise in numbers of adolescent girls starting childbearing before they reach the age of eighteen, the state of the evidence about their experiences remains thin. There is limited documentation about the ways that inequalities both impact which girls experience early pregnancy, and what the consequences are for their life trajectories.

This paper draws on 25 in-depth case studies with adolescent mothers in five research sites across Rwanda. Epistemologically, this research moves away from a criminal justice framing that treats adolescent pregnancy as an issue of abuse, and centering instead on girls' capabilities and the way these are mediated by intersecting inequalities. The study identifies the ways that different inequalities, such as household income and rural/urban differences, shape the experiences of adolescent mothers in relation to key capability domains including access to education, economic opportunities, and psychosocial wellbeing. Contributing more nuanced and detailed understanding of the experiences of adolescent mothers, the findings of this research have useful implications for policy and programming which more effectively promotes the rights of adolescent girls.

RC35-448.4

ISO, NAOKI* (Sophia University, Japan)

A Social Theory of Differentiation and Integration

In this presentation, I reconstruct Simmel's sociological theory as a social theory of differentiation and integration. In Über sociale Differenzierung (1890), he examintd the indivisible relation between the social differentiation and the expansion of each social group. He developped the idea in Soziologie (1908). Although he did not use the concept of integration, his idea can be interpreted as a social theory of differentiation and integration. Social integration and social differentiation both involve the reorganization of social boundaries. Simmel (1909) examined in the essay "Bridges and Doors" about coming and going between the boundaries of different groups or societies. If the door overcomes the distance between the two banks, which is now visualized and measured by the bridge, then the door, in a clearer form, expresses that separation and union are only two aspects of the same act. i develop Simmel's ideas and connect them to John Urry's sociology of mobilities. In your mobile lives, social differentiation and social integration occur reciprocally and simultaneously. By reconstruciting Simmel's sociological theory as a social theory of differentiation and integration for the mobile lives, I will show a better understanding of apparent paradoxes of the contemporary societies which seem at the same time deeply divided and globally connected.

RC37-467.5

ISO, NAOKI* (Sophia University, Japan)

Watching TV, Reading, and Cultural Capital in Contemporay Japan

In August 2018, I conducted a web survey, of which the questionnaire was answered by 3090 adults living in Tokyo. Its questionnaire is designed to be comparable to two different surveys: the Japanese SSM (Social Stratification and Social Mobility) survey, which has been conducted every 10 years since 1955, and the survey for *Culture, Class, Distinction*, conducted in the UK. The questionnaire includes questions about tastes regarding visual arts and music, frequency of cultural practices, political attitudes, social values, class identity, educational backgrounds, and so on. Using these data, I applied Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA) to the structure of the reading culture and the tastes of TV programs in Tokyo. Then I examine the relationship between the fields of reading and of TV and different cultural practices as supplementary variables. I also used modalities related to social class as supplementary variables. The results show the uniqueness of the Japanese context regarding the function of cultural capital in different contexts. In both of the fields, cultural capital functions as an opposite attitude towards usefulness of culture.

RC06-76.1

ITABORAÍ, NATHALIE* (Social and Political Studies Institute (IESP), Brazil)

Brazilian Family Policies in a Comparative Perspective: Unequal Protection from the Cradle

In reviewing Brazil's current social security system, it is apparent that there are significant gaps between benefits, beneficiaries and the budgets of family policies. This paper details different policies, specially for mothers and families with small children in Brazil, accounting for inequalities in social protection offered to different socioeconomic strata. For example, income tax deductions (an indirect income) for dependent children are more valuable on average than the Bolsa Familia Program (BFP) benefits for children in poverty and extreme poverty. Higher income families receive greater state support and have had access to it in Brazil since 1924, almost 80 years before the BFP was introduced to support lower income families. Additionally, the tax deduction is available until a child turns 21 (or 24 if in post-secondary education), while BFP only covers the child until age 18, demonstrating that the social inequalities in the youth transitions are reinforced in the public policies. Furthermore, fewer than a quarter of Brazilian children were born to a mother with maternity leave protection in 2010, since the access to leave is available for women in formal work, but almost half of the labor force is in informal work, demonstrating that the labour market inequalities experienced

by parents affect the children's welfare since birth. This paper aims to analyse the gaps, limits and contradictions in family policies in Brazil, discussing their impacts in the protection of families, especially in the motherhood and early childhood.

RC28-344.5

ITABORAÍ, NATHALIE* (Social and Political Studies Institute (IESP), Brazil)

Gender-Class Inequalities through Generations in Brazil: The Children's Point of View

This paper aims to analyze the effects of parental stratification from the children's point of view. The impact of parental stratification on new generations is a central aspect of research in social reproduction. Studies on child welfare have been addressing the challenges of differentiating individual, familial and social indicators. It is proposed to build a multilevel model to measure child outcomes considering these three levels (child, family and community). The measured outcomes is the child's educational success, as well as his or her participation in paid and domestic work. Individual variables include age, gender and ethnicity of the child; family variables include social class, cultural capital, and gender inequalities in paid and domestic work (including the distribution of care work among parents); at the community level, political-spatial inequalities are considered based on municipal welfare indicators that reflect the access to public policies and the uneven living conditions of the population. The objective is to analyze how gender and class are reproduced and transformed intergenerationally in families, considering the interaction between inequalities in the individual, familial and collective dimensions.

RC55-668.1

ITURRA, JULIO* (Centre for Social Conflict and Cohesion Studies, Chile)

Objective Position, Subjective Social Status and Perception of Economic Inequality: A Comparative Analysis of 37 Nations.

The way that individuals perceive their position in the social hierarchy has been an important topic of research in sociology. The study of social inequality from a subjective approach, has shown that the perception of individuals in relation to their own social status is explained, in part, by individual characteristics such as income, educational achievement and occupation. In the same way, it has been shown that economic inequality and the level of wealth of the national context affect the perception of individuals regarding their social position (Evans & Kelley, 2004; Lindemann & Saar, 2014)

Empirical evidence suggests that, in contexts of greater economic inequality, the subjective status of individuals tends to be lower due to the socioeconomic differences between the lower and the higher status groups. Based on a social comparison approach (Evans & Kelley, 2017; Festinger, 1954), the literature on subjective social status has paid less attention to the role of the perception of economic inequality on the relationship between objective position and subjective social status, which leads us to ask: how does the perception of inequality affect the relationship between objective position and subjective social status? Based on this question, the central hypothesis argues that the association between education, income and occupation, with subjective social status, is positively moderated by the perception of inequality. To answer this question, multilevel models were estimated using data from the 2009 ISSP "Social Inequality IV" module for 37 countries.

In line with previous evidence, the results suggest that the perception of economic inequality is relevant in terms that it positively moderates the relationship between the objective position and subjective social status. These results are particularly salient for individuals with lower educational achievement, lower income and less skilled occupations.

RC07-88.3

IVANCHEVA, MARIYA* (University of Leeds, United Kingdom)

Re/Defining 'Essential Work': The COVID-19 Pandemic an High-Skilled Venezuelan Migrants in Argentina's Gig Economy

The COVID-19 pandemic has challenged the way labour is valued in advanced capitalism. With governments worldwide implementing national lockdowns to control the spread of coronavirus, low-paid low-status work has come to the forefront of the pandemic response as 'essential' labour. 'Key workers' were initially glorified as national heroes. National publics were confronted with the uncomfortable reality that under hostile migration regimes migrant workers often occupy undesirable and poorly rewarded 'frontline' positions, regardless of their education level or skills.

To initiate a discussion on the effect of the current crisis on the valorisation and valuation of 'essential work', this paper presents a case study of Venezuelan migrants in Argentina. Since 2014, over 3.5 million Venezuelans have migrated across South America. Unlike Venezuelan migrants in neighbouring

countries, Venezuelans arriving in Argentina were predominantly university-educated professionals. Invited by a right-wing government that promised to acknowledge their credentials, they were initially represented by the Argentine media as 'deserving', 'educated', 'qualified' migrants. Yet, landing in recession-struck Argentina, the majority entered jobs in the informal and gig economy. With the pandemic, workers in the taxi, delivery, and social care sectors were attributed 'essential workers' status and their labour gained new visibility.

Yet how does such new 'worth' measure up against the 'low-skilled' work-related risks 'essential workers' encountered, but which most 'high-skilled' workers did not have to face during the pandemic? What do Venezuelan 'high-skill' migrants' symbolic and material perceptions of the political, economic and social implications of their shift from 'high-' to 'low-skilled' but 'essential' workers tell us about social stratification after COVID-19? To discuss these questions, the paper presents the findings from interviews and a survey conducted among Venezuelan migrants in Argentina between October2020-January2021. It traces if and how migrant representations and self-perceptions have changed or persevered with the revaluation and/or revalorisation of essential labour.

RC09-114.2

IVANOV, DMITRY* (St. Petersburg State University, Russia)

From Globalization to Post-Globalizatiom: Super-Urban Enclaves of Augmented Modernity and Prospects of Social Development

The paper presents an attempt to reconceptualize social development and to measure its level for societies facing the post-globalization when neoliberal globalist policies are in decline and globalizing networks and flows paradoxically are not really global but rather localized in super-urban areas.

The super-urban areas outperform national economies they belong to and therefore open new dimension of inequality – disparities between the super-urban points of access to flows of resources and the surrounding regions. The largest 300 metropolitan areas contain only about 20% of the world's population but they generate nearly half of the world's GDP.

Attracting resources of all kinds and generating new social structures, large cities and megacities become centers of new sociality creation. There is social life as an existence full of cyber-physical experience. Different social realities are mutually penetrated and take form of *augmented reality* integrating physical and digital, material and symbolic, modern and 'postmodern' components of human life. There is an augmented sociality while small cities and rural communities are losing resources which are 'washed away' by outflows of human resources redirected towards super-urban hubs. Globalization was expected to be planetary spread of Modernity institutions but now we are faced rather with localized displacement of conventional social structures of Modernity by intensive life in a regime of *Augmented Modernity* in the super-urban areas while in the rest of communities social life is on the decline and tendency towards an *Exhausted Modernity* can be seen.

Globalization promising structural homogeneity and cultural unity is over and the nations' prospects of social development depend now on number, size, and influence of super-urban enclaves of augmented modernity which generate new forms of sociality, provoke new social problems and provide new solutions. To measure that new potential of social development the index of super-urbanization is presented.

RC16-201.4

IVANOV, DMITRY* (St. Petersburg State University, Russia)

Herbert Marcuse's Critical Theory and Dialectics of Modernity

The dialectical negation and utopianism had enabled H. Marcuse's critical theory to reveal the direction of modern society transformation in the 20th century. Hegelian paradigm 'Thesis – Antithesis – Synthesis' takes form of dialectical negation in Marcuse's development of notion of freedom: Reason – Eros – Post-technological rationality.

By the end of the 20th century the concept of post-technological rationality became affirmative discourse for the system of postindustrial capitalism, but dialectical pattern 'system – anti-system outsiders – new form of sociality' revealed by Marcuse is still relevant. This pattern can be seen in virtualization of society and its consequences.

Virtualization is replacement of things and real actions by images and communications. Virtualization was the anti-system movement in the 1980-90s when digital technologies enthusiasts created virtual networks escaping control of reified institutions. But now that 'Great Escape' of cyberpunks, hackers, pirates, and copyleft activists has been absorbed by the system. Social life is alienated into virtual realities of branding, image making, and digital networking. The current cycle of Modernity dialectics is negation of virtualization by turn to 'new materiality' and then its negation in post-virtualization as a rise of augmented social reality.

Dialectical negation now is driven by movements representing the new utopia: authenticity revolt against virtuality. The newest forms of commodification and protest in urban spaces are converging and making social life an existence full of cyber-physical experience. Different social realities are mutually penetrated and take form of augmented reality integrating physical and digital, material and symbolic, modern and 'postmodern' components of human life.

The next phase of dialectic of Modernity is rooted in the contradiction between 'augmented Modernity' emerging in the global cities and 'exhausted Modernity' in small cities and rural communities which are losing material, symbolic, and human resources 'washed away' by flows directed towards super-urban areas.

RC44-548.4

IWADATE, YUTAKA* (Bunkyo Gakuin University, Japan)

Urban Construction of Young Disobedient Workers: Struggling to Labor

"Struggling to Labor", which is a tentative title of visual ethnographic work on progress, will show a story about struggles and resistances of young precarious workers. They worked at an apparel industry in a global capital city Tokyo as part-time workers and faced lay-off notice suddenly. Since it seemed "absurd" and "unfair" to them, they formed labor union and began to their struggle for their lives. Based on fieldwork with video camera for 8 years since 2008 to 2016, this paper describe the their practice of labor union, embedding in some urban spaces. Where do young workers "use" urban spaces in their labor union practice? How interactions of these spaces and human actors make them "labor" and obedient? To answer these questions, their labor union practices can be articulated to three urban social spaces. 1)Distribution center: infrastructural space for urban fashion industry, in which young workers worked hard in vulnerable conditions. "Unreasonable" dismissal has multi meaning for them, not only losing their daily bread, but also deprivation relations with work mates and their own dignity. 2) Office of Individual-based labor union: In this space, young workers would try to translate their vivid experiences and anger at the work place to institutional discourses such as labor-management relation acts. Through the process, they could become the subject in labor laws and tried to take back workers rights. 3)Cafe and Street: non-linguistic actions are mattered here. Dance on urban streets, and sewing clothes in a cafe were a kind of expressions their pain and anger. In this point, visual documentations and ontological analysis on these material practice is essential to understand their lived-experience. In this collective action yearning for daily bread and dignity, to analyze the dynamic configuration of urban social spaces and workers is to essential for sociological inquiry.

RC56-683.4

IWAI, HACHIRO* (Kyoto University. Graduate School of Education, Japan)

The Impacts of Wartime Mobilization on Forming the Postwar Stratification System in Japan: Based on the Reconstructed Life History Data of Social Stratification and Mobility Surveys

During the World War II, a large number of Japanese men were drafted in military service or forced to work for military factories. How could this massive wartime mobilization contribute to forming the stable postwar Japanese society? This paper explores the influences of wartime mobilization on career mobility of Japanese men, using 1955, 1965 and 1975 Social Stratification and Mobility (SSM) surveys. The SSM surveys have been conducted at 10 years intervals since 1955 in Japan. The available data have now included life history information of respondents born from 1886 to 1985. This paper, first, attempts to reconstruct life history data of respondents that enable us to analyze the relations between wartime experiences and careers. The analyses of the life history data, then, reveal that there are clear age differences in wartime experiences among birth cohorts. It is shown that highly educated men of 1916-20 birth cohort tended to be forced to work for military factories or drafted. After the war, they tended to shift the workplaces more often and achieve better occupational status. Furthermore, multivariate analyses of occupational attainment indicate that educational levels and father's occupations strongly influence patterns of occupational transitions from wartime to postwar period among people who experienced wartime mobilization in their twenties or thirties of age. Using these results of analyses, this paper argues that fluidity of highly educated men from wartime to postwar time contributed to forming the stable postwar stratification system. In addition, this paper discusses how the quantitative research on cohort differences contributes to biographical research.

J

RC24-298.4

JACOBSEN, HEIKE* (Brandenburg University Cottbus, Germany)
PFLÜCKE, VIRGINIA KIMEY* (B-TU Cottbus, Germany)

"If They Tear Down All the Villages, You'll Have No Future Here Either." Understanding the Obstacles on the Way to Post-Fossil Energy Production in Germany

In the Lausitz, a region on the German-Polish border, more than 80 villages have been sacrificed to profit from one of the largest brown coal deposits in the world which provided jobs to over 100.000 workers. During the 20th century, the region represented a model of modern industrialization and full employment which led to unpredicted economic success. After 1990, importing brown coal from the Global South led to a fierce deindustrialization. Less than 8.000 jobs in mining survived, and the labour market adopted features of post-industrialism with part-time work and a growing service sector. Young people tend to leave in search for better opportunities.

Our research looks at the Lausitz as one of the centers of European fossil energy production where growth rates have been declining for 30 years. In this context, we ask what alternatives actors aim at, and how social groups face these multiple crises.

On the one hand, trade unions, fossil entrepreneurs as well as the far-right party AfD interpret the economic transformation as an oppressive dictate by the federal State. Some suspect "green" and progressive groups behind it, willing to sacrifice the region's economic wellbeing to an "imagined" climate change. On the other hand, the federal State issued a commission which reached a broad compromise through a multipartite decision-making process to end fossil energy production by 2038.

Based on empirical material from labour market data, qualitative interviews, and documents from this "Commission on Growth", we trace how fossil energy production has become a highly contested field, with many leaving and a growing part of this former socialist region turning to political answers of the far right. More and more, economic and ecological crises are juxtaposed, and social wellbeing is connected to a time when growth rates and industrialization held the promise of social advancement for everyone.

RC22-255.3

JÁCOMO, LUIZ* (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

Between Sacred and Public Space: Disputes and Conflicts over the Uses and Practices in Consolação Cemetery, São Paulo.

In this paper, we analyze the judicial dispute that occurred due to the proposal of the São Paulo City Hall to hold movie sessions with horror films in Consolação cemetery. São Paulo's oldest cemetery and one of its main tourist attractions, the Consolação Cemetery is commonly recognized as an open-air museum, like other famous and well-frequented cemeteries such as the Père-Lachaise in France and the Recoleta, in Argentina. Opposing the aim to expand cultural activities through screenings, some members of civil society appealed to the prosecutor of the State of São Paulo to interrupt the event, request that was accepted, forcing the filmmakers to project the films on the outside walls of the cemetery. In the petition, the self-named group Neighbors in Defense of the Consolação Cemetery (NDCC), mainly formed by traditionalist Catholics, argued that the proposal to transform the place of the dead into a recreation area desecrated the space and disrespected the dead. To address this issue from a sociological perspective, I conducted semi-structured interviews with key actors involved in this conflict: members of the public administration directly involved in organizing the event; artists responsible for the screenings and interventions in the cemeteries of São Paulo; and members of the traditionalist Catholic group, in addition to analyzing the decisions handed down by the Judiciary Power. The information gathered allows us to conclude that the dispute was between a secularized conception of cemetery spaces, understood by the administration as areas of leisure and recreation; and a religiously oriented conception from the NDCC and other concessionaires, a view that eventually overlapped in the judiciary judgment.

RC13-JS-7.1

JÁCOMO, LUIZ* (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

Sacred, Public and Private Spaces: New Proposals for Occupation and the Legal Juxtaposition of Sao Paulo City Cemeteries

In 2014, the municipal Legislative Power of Sao Paulo approved the Urban Developing Plan with the new guidelines for the occupation of the city. The document included notions guided by the right to the city, one of the campaign subjects of the mayor, a Workers' Party affiliated. An important change was the classification of the public cemeteries, which came to be considered as territories of "parks and green areas". With this change, 22 cemeteries spread throughout the city, with a total area of 3,600,000 m², were also destined for leisure, sports and culture. In the following years, the City Hall began to finance plays, music shows, film pro-

jections, yoga classes, cycling and hiking, activities that were questioned in court by civil movements who understood these actions as profanation of the sacredness of cemeteries. The judiciary accepted the request to interpret the cemeteries as holy places, and embargoed part of the activities. Later, in 2017, the newly elected opposition candidate began the process of privatizing cemeteries, which would be managed by private companies. In this process, cemetery areas would come into existence under a regime of legal juxtaposition: public space, for the Legislative Power; sacred, in the view of the Judiciary Power; and a private area, according to the proposal of the Executive Power. For this communication, I bring the results of the research that I have been conducting since 2016 with the agents involved in this process: public managers, cultural producers, members of civil society, people attending culture and leisure activities, and cemetery officials. I intend to address the strategies used for the realization and continuity of cultural projects, the arguments against the activities and the perspectives of these agents on the regime of private administration of cemeteries.

RC09-115.1

JAFFER, AMEN* (Lahore University of Management Sciences, Pakistan)

Made in Waste: Labor, Life and Value in Lahore's Recycling Economy

The extraction of value from the more than 6000 tonnes of solid waste produced in Lahore everyday is a major sector of the informal economy of Pakistan's second largest city. Along with physical labor, this material transformation of waste also requires considerable intellectual and political labor in order to change the social ontology of stigmatized objects to valuable commodities. This paper demonstrates that such labor requires specific social systems for organizing relations between human actors as well as with physical matter. Importantly these systems are in part located outside relations of capital as they are not only concerned with organizing production and appropriating value but also have to offer mechanisms to deal with stigmatization and provide refuge and belonging to the highly marginalized groups that work in this economy. Drawing upon fieldwork in a number of scrapyards in Lahore, I demonstrate that those who work in these businesses enter into complex social arrangements that connect them to each other, to scrap dealers and recycled material through labor, exchange, friendships, contracts, loans, and collective activities such as cooking and consuming food as well as leisure pursuits such as playing cricket, smoking hashish and listening to music. The scrapyard for them is not just a space to sell or work on reclaimed material but also a place where they live and sleep, where they form important relationships and where they seek refuge. It is actually an entire way of life that permeates minute details of the everyday and shapes almost every aspect of the lives of the men and boys who are associated with it. In this paper, I use evidence from the workings of life in scrapyards to explore the distinctive forms taken by social relations in the informal economy and their significance for the creation of value.

RC22-261.4

JAFFER, AMEN* (Lahore University of Management Sciences, Pakistan)

The Sociality of Islam: Everday Life in South Asian Sufi Shrines

Sufi shrines in South Asia present an interesting paradox for the category of popular religion. They are celebrated as the mystical dimension of Islam that is characterized by ecstatic practices and specialized knowledge (Schimmel 2006) but also viewed as an example par excellence of 'popular religion'; it is seen as an institution which is shaped by the beliefs and cultural practices of 'ordinary' people. Sufi shrines thus offer a unique vantage point to understand how seemingly paradoxical elements of religion are organically reconciled in everyday life. Drawing on an ethnographic study of Sufi shrines in the Punjab region of Pakistan, this paper demonstrates that this resolution can not be achieved in the cognitive processes that structure systems of belief or even in ritual practices but takes place in the far more mundane terrain of commonplace social activities and relationships. Even though the social life of Sufi shrines may appear extraneous to its sacred attributes, I argue that it is here that the sacred is made one's own. It is during everyday conversations and exchange of stories, collective preparation and consumption of food, drink and drugs and in establishing quotidian relationships with saints, devotees and shrine visitors that individuals develop intimacy and familiarity with gods and learn a language for addressing them directly and frankly. Such ordinary interactions produce deep and meaningful entanglements with Islam that do not follow a ritual script but are rather molded according to the particular and ever changing circumstances of life. Drawing on this case study of Sufi shrines, this paper argues that the category of popular religion can be enriched by focusing its attention on the everyday dimensions of life in religious institutions.

RC55-671.4

JAFFRÉ, MAXIME* (United Arab Emirates University, United Arab Emirates)
RAEVSKIKH, ELENA (Department of Culture and Tourism Abu Dhabi (DCT), United Arab Emirates)

Building Social Indicators for Abu Dhabi Statistical System: An Empirical Approach

The development of the cultural sector is growing in the United Arab Emirates. Since several years, Abu Dhabi develops competitive intelligence process in expanding its cultural influence by promoting cultural institutions, exhibitions, events and festivals, preserving and sustaining the Emirati cultural heritage. The culture sector is perceived as one of the powerful levers for a long-term economic and social development of the emirate. Several major cultural institutions have been created recently such as the Louvre Abu Dhabi, the Cultural Foundation AD,(and others that will open soon such as the Guggenheim Museum AD, Abu Dhabi Performing Arts Centre). These new institutions are meant to play a major role in the future economy of the country. In the next decades, the UAE are expected to become a new international cultural hub for knowledge, culture, leisure and tourism with a worldwide impact.

Yet, the social impacts of culture in Abu Dhabi are still barely explored. What are the characteristics of social participation and cultural consumption that are specific to Abu Dhabi? Through what methodologies and concepts the interactions between cultural offerings and their audiences can be explored and assessed? How do the relevant statistical indicators should be developed in order to support the evidence-based decision making?

This paper will analyze how Abu Dhabi cultural sector is increasingly being influenced by the development of qualitative and quantitative cultural indicators that can then be used for establishing an internationally compatible Abu Dhabi social and cultural statistical system. For this, this research will examine the articulation between the generalized international statistical frameworks (EU, UNESCO), and the Abu Dhabi context. One of the methodological challenges of this articulation consists in how the local context determines both how the cultural statistics are structured, and how the cultural indicators are composed for the production of a coordinated statistical system.

RC43-529.3

JAFFRÉ, MAXIME* (United Arab Emirates University, United Arab Emirates)

Designing Tolerance in the United Arab Emirates: Building Urban Commons through Subjective Aesthetic Experiences and Universal Design

The rapid social and economic change of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) raises new questions related to multiculturalism and tolerance. Since the last two decades, the modernization of the UAE has attracted numerous foreigners and expatriates. With more than 200 nationalities living together in the same country, the UAE has now become one of the most multicultural and globalized country in the world. This new foreign population is now surpassing the Emirati national populations that may now feel as a minority in their own country. In 2019, the 'Year of Tolerance' has been officially declared by the UAE government. This new policy aims at establishing the UAE as a new model of inclusive society in the Middle Eastern region. For this, the UAE has undertaken major urban changes by building several cultural institutions in order to enhance ethnical and cultural diversity. New landmark buildings such as Louvre Abu Dhabi, Guggenheim Museum, Dubai Future Museum, Masdar Abu Dhabi and Dubai Expo-2020 aim at building urban commons through subjective aesthetic experiences, where contemporary architecture, universal design and the arts seek to incarnate the new spirit of the UAE.

This paper will analyze how political strategies deployed by the UAE government increasingly use sustainable and universal design to build new urban commons in cities like Abu Dhabi and Dubai. This research will particularly analyze the social impact of contemporary architecture and design in the construction of common space for a multicultural society. For this, we will investigate the role of design in contemporary society by exploring the social purpose of architecture in the creation of an inclusive society in a country where the population contrasts in the most extreme aspects.

RC09-JS-71.1

JAGER, JOHANNES* (University of Applied Sciences, Austria)

Emerging Market Multinationals: Challenging Global Economic Dominance Patterns?

The rise of emerging market multinationals has caused considerable academic attention, raised political concerns, and triggered policy reactions in the core of the world economy. The paper addresses the question to what extent the rise of

emerging market multinationals represents a challenge for global economic dominance patterns. It is argued that answering this question requires a systematic theoretical and empirical contextualization of the strategies of the new powerful actors from the Global South. Hence, based on regulation theory, the dependency approach and the global production network perspective, emerging market multinationals are combined to analyze the context of the specific productive economic regimes. Empirically, the paper compares the outward expansion of Latin American multinationals from Brazil, Mexico and Chile to the international expansion strategies of Chinese companies. It is concluded that specific productive economic regimes explain the differences in the outward expansion strategies of emerging market multinationals and their respective impact on global economic dominance patterns. This helps to understand why Chinese multinationals indeed challenge global economic dominance patterns but Latin American Multinationals do so not.

RC32-408.1

JAHAN, NUSARATH* (University of Hyderabad, India)
KODAMALA, RAJA MOHAN RAO* (University of Hyderabad, India)

Migrant Domestic Women Workers in Gulf Countries: A Study on the Experiences of Workers from Kerala, India

Migration, domestic work and women stand together as interrelated terms. A recent study has shown that around ninety percent of domestic workers in Gulf countries hail from India, Philippines, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. They consist of maids, cooks, waiters, valets, butlers, laundresses, gardeners, gatekeepers, stable-lads, chauffeurs, caretakers, babysitters, tutors and secretaries. A large number of Muslim women from Kerala with low educational background due to grinding poverty who have lot of aspirations to bring up their families out of misery, choose use migration to foreign countries as an opportunity to better their lives. In this mission, they are choosing Gulf Countries as their destiny to take up domestic work for their livelihood. The reason for choosing Gulf Countries is due to cultural compatibility and attractive remuneration. However, they are facing various problems viz., isolation, belittlement, underpaid, overworked, severe punishment for minor mistakes, physical abuse and sexual exploitation. Sometimes, they are forced even to commit suicide.

In this paper, an attempt is made to discern the socio-cultural background of domestic servants and to document their experiences. The data for this study were collected from the secondary sources like Government Reports, Journals, magazines and Books and primary sources like in-depth-participant observation and personal interview with the domestic servants who have returned to India permanently after working a long period in the Gulf Countries.

RC25-JS-6.3

JAHN-VERRI, FERNANDA* (UCLA, USA)

WHO HAS the Right to Claim and Possess Property? the Stigmatization of Squatters in Eviction Court Records in Porto Alegre

In Brazil, as in many other countries, access to housing can be translated as entitlement to citizenship itself. Nonetheless, to enjoy such civil privileges and rights, it is not enough to ensure housing, but a very specific *form* of housing. On the one hand, I argue in this paper that often times in Brazil the acceptable tenancy has become closely associated with private and individual ownership. On the other hand, I claim that models based on squatting, even if guaranteed by current legislation, has been criminalized by the public sector. More specifically, in this piece, I am interested in exploring what Ananya Roy (2003) calls "paradigms of propertied citizenship" and how it applies to the Brazilian case. Under this paradigm, private property ownership is considered as the "proper" and adequate tenancy mandate. Therefore, certain prerogatives are only assigned to homeowners while squatters and other informal tenants are not entitled to full inclusion. To explore the discrimination and segregation that squatters of privately owned and public buildings face in Brazil (what in Portuguese are called *ocupações)*, this paper analyzes eviction court records filled in Porto Alegre. I conduct a discourse analysis of the court records registered in the city between the years of 2001 (when the City Statute was published, creating several progressive legal tools to facilitate access to land and housing in the country) and 2018. While reviewing the discourse performed by judges when ruling eviction cases, I found that those judges are mobilizing political ideologies that condemn alternative tenancy regimes favoring other property models and, thus, they are defying fundamental and constitutional concepts in their decisions. Finally, I also concluded that the displacement of such marginalized groups by the courts represent a violation of people's constitutional right to housing and other basic rights.

WG06-717.1

JAHREIE, JOSEFINE* (Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway)

School Ready Minority Children or Schools Ready for Minority Children? – Danish ECEC Teachers' Work of Assessing and Assuring "School Readiness" Amongst Minority Language Children

During the last two decades, increased globalization and migration has changed Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) institutions into one of the most important integration arenas for children with minority language backgrounds. Simultaneously, the strong focus on a creating a more cohesive transition between kindergarten and school, has caused the school's academic focus to further its influence on kindergarten curriculum. This paper investigates the implications of "school readiness" and the characteristics of accountability circuits set in place to ensure «adequate» language proficiency amongst kindergarteners with minority language backgrounds. The paper is based on an institutional ethnography, starting in the standpoint of ECEC teachers. I asked 11 Danish ECEC teachers to provide detailed descriptions of their experiences with preparing minority language children for the transition between ECEC and school. Based on the ECEC teachers' accounts, I explore tensions between competing discourses regarding "school readiness", as well as conceptions of social class and culture in education. Two main findings stand out as important. First, the government policy documents' definition of a "school ready child" appears synonymous to what I call a "standard monolingual majority child". Second, the government holds ECEC teachers and parents responsible for assuring children's "school readiness", rather than holding school administrators accountable for meeting the needs of the minority population. I continue by discussing what the ECEC teachers' everyday work say about ECEC and school's role as integration arenas for minority children and their families. I finally call for the field of sociology to take a further interest in the importance of empirically studying ECEC's role as an integration arena for children and families of migrant backgrounds, as it is one of the first and most important meeting grounds between individuals from minority populations and the welfare state.

RC43-531.3

JAIKISHEN, DOEL* (Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action, India)

The Ongoing Land Titling Programme in Nagpur's Informal Settlements: A People-Led Alternative to India's Housing Challenge

In India, the central and state governments have, over the years, announced various housing programmes for the people to address the housing challenge. While some are aimed at the upgradation or redevelopment of informal settlements, others have focused on the provision of tenure security and land reservation for the urban poor. This paper presents these schemes (especially those relating to Nagpur, and the state of Maharashtra) in brief, to build on the contextual understanding of the situation. In more detail, the paper presents people's needs with regard to housing, emerging from a quantitative study of 3,864 households across Nagpur. It also presents an alternative, whereby people have cemented their access to adequate housing with access to land ownership titles. This has emerged as an outcome of people's collective struggles towards tenure security for over 15 years in Nagpur, a movement that is still ongoing still the last eligible person receives land ownership rights. The state is a significant one for the study, as it is estimated to contain the highest percentage of urban poor households in the country.

Along with findings that can help address the housing crisis, the paper also presents emergent challenges that need to be kept in mind, to ensure that vulnerable urban populations are able to access adequate and affordable housing in larger numbers and find ways to sustain and draw motivation from participatory and inclusive efforts towards the right to housing for all.

RC48-JS-32.2

JAIKISHEN, DOEL* (Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action, India)

When Youth Lead Change: Tracing the Journey of a Promising Youth Collective in Mumbai, India

This paper elaborates on the assertion of young people's citizenship. Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action (YUVA), a non-profit development organisation working in India to help disadvantaged groups access their rights, has been working to enable marginalised youth self-determine the course of their lives through collective action. This involves the right to associate, participate and undertake action at different levels, from the individual level, to the family-unit, community, society, city and beyond. The process of collectivisation has driven change, and the paper highlights the case of the formation and strengthening of one such youth group, Malvani Yuva Parishad, in Mumbai, and the setup and action of associated city-level groups to highlight change and impact.

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

RC13-162.4

JAIN, ANUJA* (University of Rajasthan jaipur, India)

Influence of New Technologies on Traditional Leisure Practices

The evolution of new forms of science and technology has emanated as deep-rooted influencer, replaced leisure culture and generated new forms of social interaction, inter-relationships and institutional structures. Traditional forms of leisure-time activities such as dancing, visiting fairs, folk dance and folk theatre, outdoor games, visiting relatives and friends as well as reading, painting, playing music have been altered beyond recognition. Exponential increase in changing patterns of technology have transformed ritualistic linkages of leisure. Digital age has also led to creation of new hobbies: web designing, blogging being classic example. Science and technology have provided our societies highest level of comfort in form of online games, interaction via social media by use of social networking sites such as Skype, Facebook, Instagram, etc. The mobile technology boom in recent years has revolutionized the industry and opened the doors to a new generation of gamers. One good example is Ludo which is played across the globe. Outdoor play time is increasingly replaced by sedentary device-based gaming time. Some opine that technology has ruined leisure but it is just that the traditional activities have merely changed which have always been pursued over the years. The patterns of leisure and recreation have moved to a different medium.

This article provides a glimpse of coverage of the impact of new digital technologies on leisure. This article tries to explore if technology influence the nature and diversity of economic, social, interpersonal and leisure patterns of people. This will help to elucidate the process of evolution of digital and communication technology and understand systematic perspective on how culture significantly determines leisure.

RC39-499.3

JAIN, AYUSHI* (The India Nutrition Initiative, TATA Trusts, India)

Government's Claims and People's Realities: Miyana Community's Experiences of Disaster Management during 2017 Gujarat Floods

Culture in the context of disasters can be understood as the ideas, customs, practices, and societal and behavioural trends in association with how disasters are perceived, spoken about and dealt by the people in a given society. Perceptions vary and methods of understanding what are disasters and what it is to live with them, are highly diverse. However, the interactions between culture and disaster management policies and practices have not received adequate attention in disaster discourse. It is observed that the marginalised continue to lack access to tools for equal representation while development processes ignore the cultural specificities of communities, which are replicated in disaster management frameworks.

The present research endeavours to deconstruct the Gujarat Floods in 2017, from the perspective of Miyana Community, labelled as a criminal tribe during the colonial era. It explores the causes and impacts of floods through the narratives of the community and its experiences of the state's "disaster management". The qualitative research employs exploratory and descriptive approaches to discern the underlying assumptions of the state and narratives associated with Miyanas' cultural and livelihood practices and how it continues to influence their relationship with the state and determine their position in the current socio-economic and political realm. By attempting to account for Miyanas' experiences of exclusion as a workforce struggling with traditional livelihoods practices in a rapidly urbanising society, the study calls for a re-evaluation of normative development policies.

The study uses a postcolonial critique and examines how colonial practices have influenced culture and governance to sustain the marginalisation of certain communities. Therefore, the study emphasises on the need for exploring normative policy practices through a postcolonial lens to discern the structural flaws that have perpetuated the idea of the "Others" and consequently have acted as a limitation to policy outcomes in disaster management practices.

RC13-165.1

JAIN, RASHMI* (University of Rajasthan, India)

Examining Intersectionality of Gender, Age, Class and Techno Leisure

The advent of 21st century has witnessed rapid rise of consumerism. This has been aided by the proliferation of technology. Technology has always been playfully adapted for leisure-time activities. Twentieth century inventions like automobiles, home appliances, machinery and the like liberated the common man from the drudgery of time taking activities and provided him more time for leisure. With the increase in free time, technology found a way to control the leisure time activities. Most technological developments in the area of leisure have been the result of attempts to simplify technologies previously used outside of the realm of mass consumption. Today techno- leisure tools have changed the way leisure time is spent by the people. This is especially true for the younger population and more for girls. However, technology has isolated the girls on one hand and

liberated them on the other in the confines of their social space. The paper will examine the intersectionality of gender, age and social class in respect to techno leisure tools. The result of case studies of 60 girls belonging to lower class and upper class in two age groups (under 15 and 15-21 years) will be discussed seeking to answer the question of how techno-leisure tools have impacted the leisure patterns of girls in a developing world like India.

RC12-150.1

JAIN, RASHMI* (University of Rajasthan, India)

Migrant Women and the Intersectionality of Caste and Gender

In India the large scale migration of laborers from North India particularly from the states of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar has led to violent opposition against them in various parts of India, such as Maharashtra, Assam, Karnataka and Punjab prompting regional disparity and party politics. States like Maharashtra have been raising the issue with political parties for reserving jobs for locals. There have been many instances of anti-migrant harangue. Women as a sub category of migrant population also face the similar opposition.

Gender is a substantial cross cutting axis of inequality, with women across groups and communities experiencing disadvantages relative to men, mostly shaped by social norms that devalue women's contribution to the household. Caste is another axis which marginalizes women in the work front. The migrant women working as domestic workers face the double stigma of caste and gender and they often are traumatized by the employers. The paper will attempt to examine the intersectionality of caste and gender amongst migrant women in Jaipur, the capital city of Rajasthan, India.

RC41-518.4

JARENO RUIZ, DIANA* (Universidad de Alicante, Spain)
RODRIGUEZ JAUME, MARÍA JOSÉ (University of Alicante, Spain)

The Global Chains of Reproduction and Affection: The Adoptive Triad in International Adoptive Families

Spain has more than two decades of experience in international adoptions, but despite being the second country, behind the United States, which has adopted the most adoptions, it is still young in this field in social and personal experiences as in academic studies. Open adoption, the theme chosen to be analyzed in this contribution, allows contact between the three vertices of the adoptive triad: adopters, adoptees and the biological families.

Within the new family forms, all possessing peculiarities with respect to the 'hegemonic family' model, the adoptive family bases its union on choice and affections and not on consanguinity relations (Rodríguez and Jareño,2015). But the biological component does not disappear from the families, since, as established by current legislation, minors must know their status as adoptees and have the right to have all the information about their origins. Until Act 26/2015, of July 28, on the Protection of Children and Adolescents, Spain did not recognize or regulate the practice of open adoption despite the disparity of cases and circumstances in which adoptability declarations occurred. in the different countries of origin of the adopted.

The methodology used to know the perceptions, attitudes and behaviors of Spanish adopters that have adopted internationally has focused on two primary sources of data. The first one is the Survey 'Adoptive families and their lifestyles' (Rodríguez and González,2014) answered by 230 adopters; and, the second source corresponds to the fieldwork carried out in the doctoral thesis' Families in transition. Sociological study of international adoptive families in the province of Alicante 'which has forty life stories made to adoptive parents and mothers (Jareño,2014).

The results and conclusions of this research show the evaluation and implementation of the open adoption as a tool for the construction of identity as adoptive families and for the management of social stigma.

RC48-608.3

JARMOUNI, RACHID* (University Moulay Ismail, Morocco)

Towards a New Paradigm for Political Work in Morocco: The Challenge of the Institutional Model

A large number of commentators and the masses in Morocco (2019), started to be convinced of a kind of political absurdity in this country; the electoral processes do not reflect the real choices of the population, the government is not strong and harmonious, achievements do not even touch the real needs of the Moroccans daily life. This indicates that choice of making change inside the current institutions remains minimal because most, if not all, strategic decisions are not taken by the partisan actors, rather, the royal institutution / *Makhzan*. The interesting part in this description is that even after the transitional period with the new constitution in 2011 and the arrival of the party of justice and development (PJD) to leading the government, and the ups and downs in managing the political scene, today,we can notice a regression in the reform path as the dominant royal

institution remains taking hold of the main sources of power (wealth, authority, knowledge, and values) which confirm a kind of reproduction of authoritarianism in another form that can be called neo- authoritarianism where the deep state works on reinforcing the status-quo as if the other political actors are imprisoned in a vicious circle or in an "impossible transition". This paper adopts a new concept of the political work labeled "the new paradigm of political work" that does not mean a revolution or a rebellion against the situation, rather, it is a peaceful, civilized, and patriotic work that adopts democratic methods in political work, in the sense of practicing the political work but according to new rules that go beyond what is institutional and close to the concept of social movements. This has pushed me to conduct my research where I base my conclusions on a focus groups with many political and civil society actors.

RC31-387.1

JAROCHINSKI SILVA, JOÃO* (UFRR, Brazil)
BAENINGER, ROSANA (Unicamp, Brazil)

Venezuelan Exodus As a Phenomenon of South-South Migration

The migratory flow originated in Venezuela destined to several countries, mainly Latin Americans, is the most expressive human mobility in the Americas in contemporary times. This flow has as its characteristic that the reality at the origin is the determinant for the movement, leading to being categorized as forced migration, survival or crisis flow. However, part of these analysis disregards that such mobility is also related to the scenario of South-South migrations.

Mobility within the global South is intensely embedded in the perspective of international migration, including numerically, reinforced by the anti-immigration practices in the so-called global North, which helped in creation of displacement networks and constitution of migratory measures within circulation among the peripheries of the international economic system. This more general feature does not remove specific elements from each flow but highlights some common elements within the circulation of these localities.

Through this perspective it is possible to approach the creation of transnational dialogue networks of migrants, as well as the establishment of mechanisms for linking them with their place of origin, whether through information and remittances, as well as social networks and by migrant collectives, which are fundamental to understand the migratory projects even in a context where expulsion is a central element in the decision to migrate, like that of the Venezuelans. Also, the South-South dynamic allows observing how much the migratory flow is capable of impacting relations between states.

In this sense, the paper proposes to analyze the migratory context originated in Venezuela from a South-South perspective in order to understand the determinants for the definition of destinations in migratory projects, assessing the impact that networks and forms of border management and selectivity have in the decisions of these migrants.

RC42-525.2

JASSO, GUILLERMINA* (New York University, USA)

Do Economists Have a Sense of Justice?

As understanding increases about inequality dynamics, justice dynamics, and their link, it becomes clear that a central question pertains to the proportions of individuals who do not possess or experience the sense of justice and whether this justice-obliviousness is related to other individual characteristics. One key subset consists of economists, who have argued, as Hayek put it, that "differences in rewards simply cannot meaningfully be described as just or unjust" and for whom the Ideal Economist is said to be justice-oblivious. But are economists really bereft of the sense of justice? This paper uses models and methods from justice research to examine economists' justice life. Moreover, because the view that justice has no place in assessing income distributions may have attenuated since Hayek, we analyze factorial survey data collected from a sample of 43 social scientists (almost all of them economists) in 1991. The results are unambiguous: First, all but one of the respondents provided justice evaluations about the fairness or unfairness of the hypothetical earnings of fictitious workers, indicating that they possess and exercise the three fairness faculties – forming ideas of justice, distinguishing between justice and injustice, and distinguishing between unjust underreward and unjust overreward. Second, consistent with the Hatfield Principle that justice is in the eye of the beholder, economists disagree with each other about what is fair – the respondent-specific just reward functions indicating disagreement on the principles of microjustice, and the respondent-specific just reward distributions indicating disagreement on the principles of macrojustice. The variety of algebraic and statistical tests we conducted on both the just reward functions and the just reward distributions suggest that at least this sample of economists possess and exercise the fairness faculties. Far from being justice-oblivious, they seem no different from everyone else routinely studied in justice research.

RC31-392.4

JASSO, GUILLERMINA* (New York University, USA)
ROSENZWEIG, MARK (Yale University, USA)

Precarious Permanent Residence and Family Dynamics: The Case of U.S. Conditional Legal Permanent Residence

Of the million green cards the United States grants each year almost one-fifth are conditional (195,973, or 17.4% in FY 2017). Conditional green cards expire in two years and recipients become deportable unless they file for conditionality removal and gain approval. Most conditional visa recipients are spouses of U.S. citizens in marriages of less than two years' duration (95% in 2017). To remove the conditionality restriction, special forms must be filed with the government within two years of the date of conditional permanent residence. Government publications indicate the proportion approved and denied from among the forms filed, with denials ranging from 4% to 11% in 1992-2016. However, the proportion denied among filers does not inform about the proportion of conditional permanent residents who lose legal residence. This is of course because not all recipients of conditional green cards file for removal of conditionality. Failure to file may be due to loss of interest in U.S. residence or fear that the application may be denied. To understand the decision to file, it is important to understand the benefits of legal residence, which include the ability to confer derivative citizenship on young children if the parent naturalizes before the child turns 18. Of course, legal residence is a prerequisite for naturalization. We use longitudinal data from the New Immigrant Survey 2003 cohort to contribute to the understanding of this neglected form of precarious permanent residence and lapse into deportability. First, we provide for the first time estimates of the proportion of new conditional legal residents who become unauthorized, over 35%. Second, we analyze the relationships among the decision to file for conditionality removal and naturalization. Third, we assess the effects of the existence and characteristics of the children of conditional LPRs on the decisions to file for conditionality removal and naturalization.

RC30-371.1

JAWANDO, JUBRIL* (Lagos State University, Ojo, Lagos Nigeria, Nigeria)

Still in Search of Uhuru: The Decent Work Agenda (Dwa), the African Workers, and the Post-Colonial African State

The African worker plays a significant role in envisioned development of the African continent but their plight has been both a product of the historically conditioned challenges of development on the one hand and the contradictions of the post-colonial state as well as the influence of globalisation on the future of work. Though many have discussed the disempowerment of the African worker within an earlier epoch, one way to situate their plight in contemporary times is to interrogate it against the backdrop of the conceptualisation of the International Labour Organisation's Decent Work Agenda (hereafter, DWA) introduced in 1999. This paper highlights and interrogates the domestic context within which African countries have – or, have not – implemented the DWA. It will argue that while African governments as represented in the African Union (AU) have taken significant steps in endorsing elements of the DWA on the floors of the AU and in its treaties, the story has been significantly different in many member-states' countries. Using the example of Nigeria, this paper will argue that the post-colonial African state have been able to exit its responsibility to the African worker through its selective implementation of the DWA. Workers are daily being retrenched, downsized and made to suffer untold hardship in the hands of capitalist employers who look for cheap labour in order to maximize profits. While recapping the failures of the state and implementing policies to protect employment and reduce unemployment, the conclusion also does not shy away from highlighting the serious critique of the African labour movement environments for some of its inactions to protect its members.

RC19-226.5

JEHLES, NORA* (University of Applied Sciences Cologne, Germany)

Target Missed? the Effects of the ECEC Expansion Policy on Social Inclusion in the German Multi-Level System

As a „conservative" welfare regime, Germany has a longstanding tradition of „service-lean" welfare provision (Esping-Andersen). This changed after the expansion of Early Childhood Eduacation and Care (ECEC), especially after the year 2000 when educational programmes were also implemented for children younger than three years of age. The discussion is often framed by social investment arguments: ECEC boosts the future educational attainment of children and thus prevents social exclusion.

The three levels of authorities, the federal government, state and especially the local authorities are in charge for the expansion of early childhood education services. Because of that, the effects of the three levels are analysed.

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

The first question is, if the social investment aims of the reforms are reached or if there are differences between migrant and non-migrant children in the usage of ECEC in the dimensions generel use, begining and segregation (dimensions of inequality in ECEC). The second question is, if there are differences in the usage of ECEC between the different municipalities and the third question is, if there are correlations between other structural characerstics of the federal states and communities (e.g. financial situation of the municipality)

Official data from the German statistic on children and youth will be analysed using descriptive univariate and bivariate quantitative methods. This data set comprises all children who use any kind of ECEC in Germany.

The results show that migrant children use ECEC less often and at a higher age than non-migrant children. Moreover, the use of ECEC is segregated due to the concentration of migrant and non-migrant children in different ECEC providers. Since the introduction of the legal right to a childcare place from the child's first birthday in 2013 the differences in the dimensions of ineuqality increased. Furthermore there differences in these dimensions in the federal states and the municipalities.

RC05-61.2

JENSEN, KATHERINE* (University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA)

Racializing Refugees: The Racial Logics of Asylum in Brazil

In 2018, there were over 3.5 million pending asylum claims globally—more than any previous year on record. While Brazil saw only 872 asylum claims in 2010, this number reached over 150,000 by 2018—a roughly 17,000% increase in under a decade. In 2018, Brazil became the sixth largest recipient of asylum claims globally. What happens as officials evaluate asylum seeker claims for refugee status? Based on an ethnography of the asylum-screening process in Brazil, this paper examines how the state employs varied tactics of racial exclusion as it screens those in search of safe haven.

Immigration policies are key in the manufacturing of racial domination. Scholars investigate legal status as a crucial line of social stratification—a vital category by which rights and resources are distributed. In doing, a specific status, such as the refugee, is presented as having a single politics. Audiences tend to universalize "the refugee" as a singular, generic figure. Rarely do we crack open the varied conditions and relations of difference hidden within refugee status. When scholarship addresses how racial exclusion matters for asylum policy, it presents asylum as a racializing status in and of itself, obscuring how asylum racially differentiates and stratifies amongst those who seek and obtain refugee status.

In contrast, this paper shows how differentiating state practices of racialization emerge within legal statuses, rather than only between them. It uncovers how officials racially differentiate and stratify as they process and evaluate those in search of safe haven—even amongst those determined to be refugees. By investigating asylum processually, this paper illuminates the cognitive, interactional, and practical dimensions of racial exclusion in asylum. In detailing how racialization diverges even amongst those who obtain refugee status, this paper underscores how we cannot fully capture how racial domination works in asylum through questions of legal status alone.

RC49-612.2

JESMIN, SYEDA* (University of Northh Texas at Dallas, USA)
AMIN, IFTEKHAR (University of North Texas at Dallas, USA)

The Intersection of Mental Disorder and Opioid Use Disorder Among Adolescents in the United States

The United States accounts for less than 5% of the world's population but over 80% of the world's consumption of opioid pain relievers. In 2015, 91.8 million (37.8%) U.S. civilian, noninstitutionalized adults used prescription opioids; 11.5 million (4.7%) misused them; and 1.9 million (0.8%) had a use disorder. Opioid overdose deaths have continued to increase over the last few years. In 2016, 3.6 percent of adolescents ages 12-17 reported misusing opioids over the past year. In 2017, more than 70,000 people died from drug overdoses, making it a leading cause of injury-related death in the United States. Of those deaths, almost 68% involved a prescription or illicit opioid. Substance use disorders (SUDs) are commonly co-occurring with depression, and opioid use in particular in those with serious mental disorders is nearly double the general population. Alarmingly, approximately one out of five adolescents in the United States has a diagnosable mental health disorder, and nearly one third shows symptoms of depression. Despite the continuing epidemic of opioid misuse and mental health disorder, research on the intersection of these two among adolescents is limited. Informed by the social determinants of health (SDH) framework, we examined the association of individual, interpersonal, and community level variables on nonmedical prescription opioid (NMPO) use among adolescents who also experience mental disorder. We used data on adolescents aged 12 to 17 years from the 2017 nationally representative National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH). Using multivariable logistic regression models, we estimated whether self-reported mental health disorder is associated with higher odds of opioid use disorder (OUD), ad-

justing for both individual-level and community-level characteristics. We expect this study to have important implications for co-occurring mental disorder and opioid use disorder research, prevention and policy.

TG03-JS-18.2

JHA, ANIL* (Central University of South Bihar, India)

Human Rights and Inhuman Wrongs: Affliction of Women in India

Human rights of woman are inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights. Sex is an immutable characteristic determined solely by the accident of birth. The denial of any right on the basis of birth is against the justice of any society. The secondary status of women in Indian society coupled with continued gender discrimination puts question mark to women's human rights and life with dignity. The term '*Garima*' is the Hindi counterpart of the term dignity. Hence, the concept of dignity is not new to Indian society. However, in practice, India's record in the field of human rights is not satisfactory. It is distressing to mention that only 63 per cent women participate in decision making as per the data provided by NFHS-4. In recent years, media has become one of the important instruments of the social change as it has the potential to cover large population. The issue of women's rights can easily be tackled by media not only in creating awareness among women regarding human rights but spreading message related to gender equality in society also. But unfortunately, 25 per cent Indian women do not regularly exposed to any media as revealed by NFHS-4. In this context, the study is based on secondary data borrowed from Census of India (2001 and 2011) and NFHS (3 and 4). The key concern of this paper is to suggest that the history of women has been a history of silence, now it is high time to break their silence as gender equality is not a women's issue, it is a human issue, and it affects the whole society. Exposure to media content related to human rights awareness is necessary, which is well recognized as a *sine qua non* for gender equality.

WG05-707.3

JHA, ANIL* (Central University of South Bihar, India)

The Antinomies of Gender Equality in India

Indian women are forced to accept their lowering of human dignity and existing gender inequality as a *fait accompli*. As the emotional, sexual and psychological stereotyping of female begins with her birth, she could not develop self-confidence and self-reliance, which are cardinal to gender equality in particular and social development in general. The data provided by NFHS-4 confirm strong preference for sons. A total of 19 per cent ever married women in India want more sons than daughters compare to only 4 per cent ever married women who want more daughters than sons. As a result of such outlook, the child sex ratio (0-6 years) has been continuously declining in India since 1961; it has declined sharply from 976 in Census 1961 to 945 in Census 1991 and further 927 in 2001 to 919 in 2011, the figures reveal a growing masculinization of child sex ratio in India. Education is essential for all and especially significant for women as educational achievements of women can have ripple effects within the society and across generations, but, there exists a gender gap in male and female literacy rates, which was recorded as 21 and 16 percentage points in 2001 and 2011 respectively. In this background, the present study deciphers the nature, extent and incidence of existing gender inequality in India based on the available data of Census of India (various issues); and NFHS-3 and NFHS-4. It highlights forms and manifestations along with debilitating effects of gender inequality throughout the life cycle of women. Apart from proposing some solutions for converting the equality of women from *de jure* to *de facto*, the paper also tries to capture the specific challenges encountered by women.

WG05-706.3

JHA, MRITYUNJAY* (SMEC Member of the Surbana Jurong Group, Tanzania)

Sustainable Human Actions and Sustainable Development: Pathways, Perceptions and Technologies for Transition

Environment and sustainable development remain the key issue for human beings across the two millennia. Human beings and their actions remain in the center of the ever deteriorating environmental quality left for human being surviving and also for those who haven't been born as yet. With ever changing technology the challenges seem to have compounded. With primitive technology and low population the pressures on environment and resources were never felt. The capacity to meet ever growing needs are subject to technological advancements which have been ever dynamic since the industrial revolution. The world economy has grown manifold and the focus remain on growth for most of the countries however with sustainability always debated. It is another matter that how far these debate by the researchers and policy makers are reaching to the common man in developing countries and how it matters to them. This bring in the questions of human needs linked with human actions taken in both developing and developed countries. This paper will dwell upon the economic objectives, social realities and objectives and the ecological constraints mainly focusing on developing countries. In the

21st Century, one would wonder and strive towards at the same time whether technological innovations for sustainable resource utilization and make strides by the taking the advantages of awareness generation among large sections of population using social media. Without better environmental stewardship, the present growth centered development will be undermined. The actualization of sustainable development will have to take into account the values, knowledge, technology among other things including resources. The questions like what kind of development is sustainable will be to be viewed in different geographical settings in combination with technological level.

RC04-57.2

JHENG, YING-JIE* (Center for Teacher Education, National Taiwan Sport University, Taiwan)

Difference Among Similarity: A Study on Macau Students' Adjustment Experiences in Taiwanese Higher Education Systems

Adjusting to a new educational and social environment can be a stressful process. The study was designed to answer a critical question that whether or not Macau students have adjustment issues while studying and living in Taiwan. To this end, instead of studying cross-country problems of international students, the current study focused on cross-region issues by surveying Macau students who pursued higher education in Taiwan. Specifically, it aimed to explore the relationship among social support, self-efficacy, individual backgrounds and Macau students' adjustment. A total of 663 Macau students were surveyed in Taiwan nationwide. Based on the research findings, the answer to the question is "yes." Macau students, even studying in a Chinese context, did have social and psychological adjustment issues. Hence, the research sheds light on better understanding the cross-region students' adjustment issues as well as provides practical guides for relevant governmental departments in their policy regarding oversea students.

RC31-384.3

JIMENEZ, ANTHONY* (Rochester Institute of Technology, USA)

"Treating" Illegality: Exploring the Dialectical Relationship between Health Care and Border Control in Houston, Texas

Over 11 million undocumented migrants in the United States remain ineligible for health care coverage, all of whom contend with the challenges of illegality and health disparities. Using ethnographic and interview methods, I explore how illegality shapes and gets shaped by undocumented migrants' experiences with one of the largest medical districts in the country. I find that the health care system not only enforces the exclusionary terms of legality, but it also regulates migrants' illegality, and by extension, exploitability. Centering on the experiences of low-income undocumented men whose experiences are representative of those from which this study is based, I discuss the consequences of: (1) the bureaucratic mechanisms set in place to *deny* undocumented migrants basic medical care; (2) the function of informal, medically unaccredited personal care homes in *detaining* the most ill; and (3) the ways in which the current configuration of immigration and health care legislation allows for migrant death and facilitates their erasure from the US nation-state (i.e., *deportation* by death). Underlying each operation, from denial and detention to deportation, is a regulatory logic focused on protecting and promoting capitalist interests, both in terms of maintaining the exploitability of migrants' labor power and redirecting state costs associated with migrant illness. Extending Peter Conrad's theory of medicalization, this research illustrates how illegality itself can become a subject of medical control without ever being defined a medical problem.

RC22-260.5

JIMENEZ DELGADO, MARIA* (University of Alicante, Spain)
DE-GRACIA-SORIANO, PABLO (Complutese University of Madrid, Spain)
JARENO RUIZ, DIANA (Universidad de Alicante, Spain)
MARTÍNEZ-RICO, PABLO (University of Alicante, Spain)

Between Religious Pluralism and Intolerance: Being a Young Muslim in Spain

The Muslim population in Spain is a minority, although in the last two decades there has been a gradual increase, mainly due to immigration from the Maghreb. The sons and daughters of this generation of Moroccan and Algerian workers, fundamentally, are already largely Spanish citizens.

This work investigates and analyzes the changes that have occurred in the religious experience between one generation and another. Through in-depth interviews and focus groups, we analyze the perception that young people have about their way of being and / or feeling Muslim, as well as the changes regarding the religiousness of their parents. The factors that are producing these changes, such as gender relations, access to education and Spanish citizenship, are analyzed.

The population universo is the young Muslims residing in the town of Alicante. The results of the investigation show the resignification of being a Muslim for the youth of the "bridge generation", conditioned by the factors indicated, as well as by the global social and political situation in which there are two simultaneous movements: one of expansion and recognition of the religious pluralism and the right to freedom of expression, and another, of intolerance towards the different and of identity rigidity.

RC23-276.4

JIMENEZ GUZMAN, JAIME* (Institute of Applied Mathematics and Systems, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico)
ESCALANTE LEAL, JUAN (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)
VARGAS, DELFINO (Programa Universitario de Estudios del Desarrollo, Mexico)
RAMÍREZ ALMANZA, RODOLFO (Faculty of Sciences, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico)
MUNGUÍA, LEONARDO (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)
GÓMEZ MARTÍNEZ, JESSICA (Faculty of Sciences. National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico)
ATZIN GARCÍA, ADOLFO (Faculty of Political and Social Sciences, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico)

National Laboratories in the Economic South: A Way of Supporting Local Development. the Case of Mexico

Economic South Countries should be less concerned on the technological gap with respect to the developed world and more on the local technological development. The gap may or may not be reduced, what is more important is the own technological advancement of local enterprises in the South. This is how National Laboratories were born in countries which initiated that trend. France and the Great Britain did it to protect local science and technology to be used for the development of their own constituencies. Likewise, Mexico's National Laboratories are dedicated to the production of STI to enhance the quality/productivity of Mexican enterprises. They also are producing high quality human resources to open new labs and/or to improve the general level of institutions dedicated to STI. We present a brief account of the Mexican National Laboratories belonging to the National Autonomous University of Mexico which represent about half of all labs, as a sample of labs dedicated to enhancing STI in an Economic South Country.

RC43-532.2

JIMENEZ HUERTA, EDITH* (Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico)
CRUZ SOLIS, HERIBERTO (University of Guadalajara, Mexico)
PADILLA ETIENNE, ELIZABETH (University of Guadalajara, Mexico)

Slummification of Social Interest Housing on the Edge of the City

The announcement by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography in 2011 that there were 5 million "abandoned" properties in Mexico caused quite a stir, in a country with a great shortage of housing. The figures continued to echo in many conferences on housing, and programs have been applied to reduce the number of empty and abandoned properties, especially in social interest estates built on the edges of cities, where many of the empty properties are found. In the Metropolitan Area of Guadalajara approximately 40% of the city's abandoned housing is in these areas.

Though the urban developments they live in are new, many of the inhabitants on the edge of the city live in a constant battle to limit the rampant slummification around them. With a significant proportion of the properties empty and falling into ruin, and where public space is used to dump garbage in the open air, and clandestine graves containing human remains are not uncommon, people have adopted strategies for living in this part of the city where the State is not to be seen.

The vicious circle of empty property leading to its abandonment and dilapidation, creates a hostile environment, that makes more people leave their homes which in turn leads to even more abandonment. But in spite of the unfavorable conditions of urban development and housing they live in, the inhabitants have developed strategies to stay. The present work explains slummification and the survival strategies of people living on the edge of the city.

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

RC55-671.1

JIMÉNEZ-GARCÍA, JUAN RAMÓN* (Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain)

LEVATINO, ANTONINA (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)

MONTANARI, MARIA GIULLIA (Università degli Studi di Milano., Italy)

Integration or Stratification: Social Dynamics of Migrants in Southern European Countries and the Impact of the Great Recession

This article explores the social class integration proccess of migrants in Portugal, Spain, Italy and Greece for the period 2006-2018. Although previous studies have analyzed the social integration proccess of migrants in southern European countries and others has focus on the impact of the Great Recession on the integration process, to the best of our knowledge there are not investigations that have made a comparative analysis of the impact of the crisis for a time expand that includes the after crisis period. Southern European Countries provide us a good comparative case study for several reasons. Firstly, all the countries have similars proportions of migrants for the whole period and represents the countries where the crisis hit harder. Secondly, this countries are very relevant for a comparative case study because they have different legislation for migrants' regulation, different regulation for Diploma translation, different migration history and different composition of migrant population according to their origin. For the data analysis, we run multilevel multinomial logistic regression for indentifying the social position of migrants according to their country of origin, gender, level of studies, labor experience in the host country, country of residence and other contextual factors. To asses the social dynamics of migrants during the whole period we use the Goldthorpe & Eriksson Social class classification and the ISEI socio-economic index. The data used for the investigation comes from the European Union Labour Force Survey pooled for the years 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018. Our previous results confirms that migrants have been more resilient to the crisis in all countries, despite being overrepresented in the lower social classes. By nationalities, while immigrants from enriched countries (EU13 and North Americans) are located in the first social classes, those from impoverished countries (especially Africans) show the worst social integration.

RC19-233.3

JINDRA, INES W.* (Idaho State University, USA)

JINDRA, MICHAEL* (Boston University, USA)

Examining Relational Work at Three Different Homeless Shelters

Background and Purpose: How do people in homelessness and poverty change their lives and get back on their feet? Discussions around this issue can be controversial. Since welfare reform, there has been a major shift in the ways many nonprofits assist the poor and homeless. Instead of dealing solely with needs in the short term, many organizations are turning to a variety of practices aiming to get people out of poverty or homelessness over the long-term, which we have called "relational work," defined as interpersonal engagement that lasts over a period, including classes, mentoring, counseling, or any form of ongoing group. In this project, we examine three residential shelters, focusing on how they affect residents' biographical trajectories.

Methods: The methods used for this study consist of case study research and narrative biographical interviews. First, using a form of case study research (participant observation and interviews), we analyzed the three institutions regarding the extent to which they use case management, are faith-based in their practices, use the community as therapeutic means, and enforce a daily structure of activities. Second, employing theoretical sampling, we conducted seventeen narrative interviews at the first, twelve interviews at the second, and nine interviews at the third homeless shelter.

Results and Implications: We find that while the first (faith-based) shelter is working with intense relational work, this happens less often at the other two shelters. The second shelter engages in case management with all residents, and has a daily structure and focus on community, but without much focus on deeper issues. At the third shelter, involvement in relational work and case management is minimal with less focus on community, structure, and religion. Second, we found that these differences between the shelters influence residents' biographical trajectories. Finally, we discuss benefits of and controversies around relational work and governmentality.

RC46-JS-86.2

JOECKS, JASMIN* (Universität Tübingen, Germany)

KUROWSKA, ANNA (University of Warsaw, Poland)

PULL, KERSTIN (Universität Tübingen, Germany)

Informal Childcare Vs. Formal Childcare and Its Impact on Maternal Employment in Germany and Poland

One of the crucial sources of gender inequalities are those observed at the labour market. Over the last decades, the share of women in the workforce has increased in many developed countries (Ortiz-Ospina & Tzvetkova 2017). But still, in many of them gender employment gaps are significant, particularly among parents of preschool children (OECD 2019). The impact of public childcare on maternal employment has been already widely studied (see e.g. Schober and Schmitt 2017; Haan and Wrohlich 2011; Havnes and Mogstad 2011). However, there is little research on the determinants and effects of informal childcare on maternal employment and its relationship with formal/public childcare in different cultural and institutional contexts and for different socio-economic groups. Existing empirical evidence on the effects of informal childcare on female labour supply is inconclusive (see eg. Brady and Perales 2016; Arpino, Pronzato and Tavares 2014; Maurer-Fazio, Connelly, Chen, and Tang, 2011; Gray, 2005 Erhel et al. 2013; Raeymaeckers et al. 2008; Kreyenfeld and Hank 2000).

The aim of our study is to analyze (1) whether informal childcare complements or substitutes formal childcare, considering different cultural and institutional contexts and socio-economic backgrounds of families (2) how it affects maternal employment and job satisfaction in these contexts among different socio-economic groups of women. For comparison between different cultural and institutional contexts we have chosen Germany (universal entitlement, high quality of formal childcare, moderately gender-equal society accepting formal care) and Poland (no universal entitlement, rather low quality of childcare, long tradition of informal care, lower acceptance of formal care). We rely on the Generations and Gender Survey for Poland and for Germany for our analysis, which includes many detailed questions regarding the use of formal and informal childcare. We use regression techniques with interaction effects and we include instrumental variables to address the issue of reverse causality.

WG01-JS-29.1

JOHNSON, KARIN* (U.S. Census Bureau, USA)

Multiple Expulsions: A Case Study of the Precipitation of an International Humanitarian Migration Crisis in Europe

Between 2015 and 2016, over a million refugees arrived in Europe, thus becoming the largest recorded humanitarian crisis since World War II. Yet crises like this are undertheorized. This paper draws on a top-down migration systems framework to analyze how intervening circumstances in origin, intermediate, and destination countries eventuate in a crisis. Using the 2015 European Migration Crisis, the paper argues that reiterative multiple expulsions produced the unprecedented phenomenon. Beyond the current case study, a multiple expulsions framework can be applied more broadly to past and present humanitarian migration issues to better respond to and mediate ongoing and future crises.

RC09-108.2

JOHNSON, KARIN* (U.S. Census Bureau, USA)

National Higher Education Internationalization: How Policies in the UAE and Russia Shape Incoming International Student Mobility

With the emergence of non-Western countries on the international education market that are interested in attracting students from around the world, this paper takes a macro-level approach to understanding how strategic development policy shapes educational mobility to the Global South. The author draws on interviews with forty-two experts in the UAE and Russia to comparatively examine how higher education institutes implement national higher education internationalization policies. Specifically, the author analyzes how policies determine who international students are and how they determine who or what is recruited. Although the UAE and Russia are relatively new to the international education market, the author argues that higher education internationalization policy is a powerful political-economic tool and that if effectively wielded, it may shift flows of international students and skilled migrants toward the Global South in the coming decades. Implication from this study may be more broadly applied to other countries with growing international student populations and are equally as important for traditional host destinations who are looking to maintain their competitive advantage in the market.

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

RC22-266.2

JOHNSON, SONYA MARIA* (Beloit College, USA)

"without the Dead We Are Nothing": The Study of Religious Knowledge Production within the Black Atlantic

This paper discusses how religions of an African matrix offer critical theoretical reorientations for how we might study the sacred lifeways of groups at the social margins, especially for how practitioners of such traditions employ their cosmic orientations to transform social inequities. The paper relies on oral history and field research data collected among practitioners of Palo Monte/Mayombe (Palo) in eastern, Oriente Cuba. Palo is a fusion of Taino and Kongolese inspired knowledge systems and rituals based in part on engaging ancestral spirits through local plants, animals, and skeletal remains of the dead. It is this priority of engaging the local social ancestors through material products of the land that create a sense of home within the Black Atlantic portion of the African Diaspora. In this way, Palo provides invaluable insights for how we might accomplish Tomoko Masuzawa's call to [be] "historical differently" in the study of religion. Here, I suggest, that the lived realities of Palo practitioners' challenges' us to not attempt to rehabilitate Western European and North American paradigms of understandings of religiosity, but instead to accomplish what Charles H. Long suggests as "a hermeneutic of deciphering [which] might reveal an authentic language and religious meaning within the cultural, historical, geographical, and religious space called the Americas."

RC29-353.6

JONES, PHILIP* (Norman Paterson School of International Affairs, Canada)

Violence and Smuggling Markets: Exploring the Governance of Illicit Trade between Brazil and Paraguay

Different states' laws and law enforcement capacities meet in border areas. The legal and regulatory differences, the distinct police and administrative capabilities involved, as well as the degree of commitment of state authorities, create rent potentials that are central to border dynamics and the frequent instability that prevails in border regions. Latin America's border regions have long experienced high rates of violence. This has been traced to the smuggling of legal and illegal goods and to the peculiarities of military and police enforcement of the movement of people and goods. In Brazil, most violence connected with smuggling is concentrated in municipalities on Paraguay's border. Those levels of violence, however, have been highly volatile over time. This paper therefore asks why do some Brazilian municipalities on the Paraguayan border experience large variations in levels of violence across time while others do not?

I propose that the answer lies in the characteristics of hybrid governance arrangements established in border regions among both state and non-state actors. I argue that violent conflict in smuggling markets is influenced by the intensity of competition amongst claimants over a given market, and the incentives and capacity of potential regulators to meet the demand for market governance that this competition implies. Using case-study analysis of Brazilian municipalities on the Paraguayan border, and applying a property rights framework, I assess the ability of state and non-state actors to mitigate violence by enforcing property rights and contracts in illegal markets, and to peacefully resolve disputes.

RC28-325.1

JORRAT, JORGE* (Researcher of Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Argentina)
DALLE, PABLO (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)
RIVEIRO, MANUEL (Instituto Gino Germani, University of BuenosAires, Argentina)

Intergenerational Class Mobility in Urban Argentina over Birth Cohorts and Educational Levels

In Argentina, which might be labelled an early-late industrializing country, previous evaluations on temporal and educational class mobility were called into question when dealing with birth cohorts for integrated surveys within a limited time nospan. Hence, we now propose a new exploration of the strength and patterns of intergenerational class mobility based on what might be considered true birth cohorts, resting on nine surveys from 1961 to 2014/5. While gaining in temporal scope, unfortunately these dataset had to be restricted to the largest urban concentration of Argentina, the Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area, which includes around a third of the national population.

Our preceding studies had observed that temporal and educational association of class origins and destinations tended to show an invariance of social fluidity, or a stronger origin-destination association from older to younger birth cohorts or from lower to higher educational levels. That is, the persistent inequality hypothesis, first proposed by Blossfeld and Shavit (1993), seemed to be supported. And

when new exercises based on decomposition and counterfactuals analyses of the role of education were performed, in spite of a relevant educational expansion in the country they have not practically challenged the previous basic findings. Results for Argentina, closer to the first studies by Erikson and Golthorpe (1992), are not in line with several other studies for early industrialized nations (Breen and Luijkx 2004 conclusions, Breen 2009), while no common patterns seem to emerge for late industrialized countries (Ishida and Miwa, 2011).

This new approximation, resting now on true birth cohorts –taking into account some preliminary explorations for period effects-, will allow us to carry out a review of our earlier findings supporting the persistent inequality hypothesis.

RC04-50.5

JOSEPH, LEFRANC* (Haiti State University, Haiti)

Digital Media Governance and Higher Education in Haiti: Contexts, Practices and Pedagogies at Haiti State University

Recently, digital media have come to play an essential role in higher education in Haiti. The circulation of digital media from multiple sources have been used in academic contexts as a teaching and a learning strategy. Open access platforms like the Classiques des Sciences Sociales, Open Edition, Érudit, or Persée have open the door to new learning and pedagogical practices in the Haitian context where library resources are scarce. Around a decade ago, the governing body of Haiti State University started institutionalizing a virtual pedagogical platform with the explicit purpose to transform learning and teaching practices at the university. Digital media make up the core of this platform. This platform constitutes therefore an important part of the institutionalization of digital media at the university. Observation showed that more and more lecturers are using this platform as a supplement to in-class teaching and, related to this digital media has become a primary source of documentation for many students.

This research focuses on the institutionalization process of digital media of in higher education in Haiti in a context the necessary infrastructures lack or not available. It aims to analyze the social, political and administrative mechanism that support this process. It analyzes the ways by which this process materializes in the transformation of learning and teaching practices at Haiti State University and the role played by actors like professors and students in this process.

It is based on observation, content analysis, and series of interviews with professors, students, and key actors involved in the implementation of digital media at Haiti State University on topics related to the practices of digital media in the academic contexts, and their reflexivity as well.

RC39-492.5

JOSEPH, LEFRANC* (Haiti State University, Haiti)

Un Análisis Sociológico De Los Procesos De Constitución Del Territorio En y La Creación De Riesgos De Desastre En Puerto-Príncipe, Haití

A lo largo de la historia de la República de Haití, la ciudad Puerto-Príncipe se ha constituido como el centro de la vida social, económica, político-administrativa incluso demográfica del país. En la actualidad la ciudad junto con las aglomeraciones generadas entorno a ellas albergan a alberga a casi un 25% de la población total del país en un contexto de edificación precaria, de pobreza urbana y de falta de regulación urbanística efectiva. Al mismo tiempo, a causa de su ubicación geográfica, el territorio de la ciudad está expuesto a múltiples amenazas naturales.

Esta ponencia estudia la relación los procesos de constitución del territorio en y la creación de los riesgos naturales en Puerto-Príncipe.

Basada en la tradición teórica de la sociología del desastre y una metodología mixta fundamentada en el análisis de documentos institucionales, mapas, fotografías, observación, datos históricos y demográficos y entrevistas, demuestra cuatro elementos. 1) Los primeros elementos de expansión urbana del siglo XVIII se han impuesto como modelos a partir de las cuales se iban a transformar el tejido y extensión territoriales de la ciudad a lo largo de siglo pasado. 2) El proceso de evolución de la ciudad se ha hecho a partir de un proceso de doble territorialidad donde la constitución del territorio urbano resulta de un conflicto permanente entre una territorialidad legal-político-administrativa y una territorialidad social. 3) La deficiencia estructural de planeamiento urbano se presenta como un factor de la producción de riesgos territoriales. 4) El territorio urbano constituido a partir de las prácticas sociales propicia, en muchos casos, la producción de la vulnerabilidad frente a los riesgos naturales. Visto la multiplicidad de las prácticas territoriales vividas, la vulnerabilidad a la base de la producción de los riesgos de desastres se encuentra desigualmente distribuida en tejido territorial de las dos aglomeraciones urbanas.

RC04-56.5

JOSHI, MADHURA* (Savitribai Phule Pune University, India)

Higher Education in India in the Times of Globalization

India has the third largest higher education system in the world in terms of number of institutions and about 70% of its higher education institutions are privately managed despite the lack of national vision, direction, data or legislation on private higher education in India. The phenomenal rise of the private institutions proves to be one of the key developments in higher education in India. This has severely affected students, institutions and employment. Immediately after independence, due to the limited resources and funding the states supported greater participation of private sector in higher education in order to counter the challenge of accessibility. At this point of time, privatization was considered as a step towards democratization of higher education. However, the post globalization and liberalization period in India has witnessed a significant transformation in the nature and ownership of the higher education institutions as well as the role of the state. Mainly the politicians of various parties have established their educational institutions during this period. Today, in spite of the low quality and degraded standard of education, poor infrastructure, absence of qualified teachers, huge amount of capitation fees, the number of private institutions is increasing unprecedently. In this context, the present paper attempts to conduct a sociological analysis of these processes of privatization and its consequences within the larger social scenario. How has privatization which was believed to be a step towards democratization of education resulted into reproducing hierarchical structures in education system? How did privatization of education in India led to commercialization of education, which transferred education from service to commodity? These are some of the questions explored here. It also throws light on how these processes of privatization and commercialization of education have contributed in creating more inequalities in education and also in job market.

RC44-544.2

JOYCE, SIMON* (University of Leeds, United Kingdom)
TRAPPMANN, VERA (Leeds University Business School, United Kingdom)
UMNEY, CHARLES (University of Leeds, United Kingdom)
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Mapping Platform Worker Organisation and Contestation: A Global Perspective

Research into platform work has developed rapidly, and one of the most vital and engaging areas of study looks at platform worker resistance. To date, this research has mainly comprised in-depth case studies (eg Chen, 2017; Wood et al., 2017) or small-N comparative studies (eg Tassinari and Maccarrone, 2019). Our paper builds on these foundations by developing a broader, trans-national framework of comparison.

We present initial findings from exploratory research mapping platform worker organisation and contestation globally. Utilising online data sources, we have compiled a database of several hundred cases of platform worker contestation, documenting features such as the platforms involved, type of work, type of worker organisation, the issues/ grievances triggering resistance, and repertoire of contestation.

This approach allows for much broader comparisons than previously possible. To date, we have documented contestation from the 30 biggest platform companies. While extension of the database depends on further funding, preliminary results suggest institutional contexts play a greater role in shaping forms of platform labour protest than other distinctions such as sector. Furthermore, certain types of grievance – notably pay – appear more likely to lead to strike action than other concerns such as regulatory or legal issues. We will also discuss methodological challenges of constructing large-scale data sets in this area.

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RC36-461.2

JUKKALA, TANYA* (Malmö university, Sweden)
FERLANDER, SARA (Sodertorn University, Sweden)

Living with a Global Pandemic: A Study of People's Experiences of Covid-19 in Sweden

This article presents an analysis of data collected in Sweden in April and May 2020 through an online survey concerning experiences of the Covid-19 pandemic. The aim of the article is to examine people's worries and concerns about the pandemic in relation to their socioeconomic background, social capital, health and wellbeing, judgments of national measures implemented to control the pandemic, and perceptions of the most serious threat in the current situation. Worry is a common response to threat, and it is closely related to psychological distress. The theoretical framework of the study resides upon the concepts of risk, social capital, and communication. Through multiple regression analysis and multiple correspondence analysis, we found that higher levels of worry were closely connected to judgments that the national measures taken to control the pandemic were wrong, and that Covid-19 – the illness itself – was a greater threat than its financial or social consequences. These views were also associated with a more advanced age, chronic illness, lower levels of social capital (in terms of support and feelings of loneliness), and feelings of sadness and depression. This presentation points to the need for further qualitative analysis of the pandemic's psychological consequences, or what has been termed an epidemic of fear.

RC16-201.6

JULIÁN, DASTEN* (Universidad Católica de Temuco, Chile)
BLANCO, OSVALDO* (Universidad Andrés Bello, Chile)

Precarious Societies. the New Society in the Neoliberal Times

A nivel global, las sociedades se encuentran sujetas a una colonización económica capitalista que centra como dinámica de coordinación la competencia, la aceleración y la desigualdad. Este proceso involucra el ejercicio de una serie de prácticas en la reproducción de sus estructuras, estructurando nuevas violencias, expulsiones y relaciones de poder. En este contexto, la precariedad del trabajo y la vida se vuelven determinantes en la reproducción de los regímenes de gobierno, la estructura social de clases y los modelos de dominación precedentes. En esta presentación planteamos una propuesta referente a la que denominamos "sociedad precaria", en la cual tratamos de dar coherencia y una articulación conceptual a los procesos de precarización social bajo el neoliberalismo en la sociedad chilena. Para ello, repensamos la tesis acerca de la centralidad del trabajo, considerando los resultados obtenidos por los estudios del trabajo en Chile en el siglo XXI, considerando la precariedad del trabajo como uno los elementos centrales en la constitución de las sociedades contemporáneas. Realizamos un trabajo de síntesis que problematiza la precariedad como una relación y situación inducida política, espacial y temporalmente. Visualizamos su carácter estratégico en las sociedades neoliberales, en tanto despojo y depredación de la seguridad, protección y bienestar social, pero también en tanto mercantilización de la vida. Además, planteamos los resultados de 6 años de investigación empírica que refuerzan la tesis propuesta, considerando las narrativas y subjetividades emergentes en el trabajo precario en Chile, así como las relaciones de poder que nos permiten hablar de una nueva configuración social en la periferia capitalista. Finalmente, planteamos considerar la(s) precariedad(es) como una oportunidad para la sociología en desarrollar su carácter público, re-introducir el concepto de sociedad adorniano y promover desde los estudios del trabajo y la teoría social, una comprensión multidisciplinar de las sociedades contemporáneas.

RC34-444.3

JULIÁN, DASTEN* (Universidad Católica de Temuco, Chile)

Precarious Society: The Case of Chilean Society of Work

A nivel global, las sociedades se encuentran sujetas a una colonización económica capitalista que centra como dinámica de coordinación la competencia, la aceleración y la desigualdad. Este proceso involucra el ejercicio de una serie de prácticas en la reproducción de sus estructuras, estructurando nuevas violencias, expulsiones y relaciones de poder. En este contexto, la precariedad del trabajo y la vida se vuelven determinantes en la reproducción de los regímenes de gobierno, la estructura social de clases y los modelos de dominación precedentes. En esta presentación planteamos una propuesta referente a lo que denominamos "sociedad precaria", en la cual tratamos de dar coherencia y una articulación conceptual a los procesos de precarización social bajo el neoliberalismo en la sociedad chilena. Para ello, repensamos la tesis acerca de la centralidad del trabajo, considerando los resultados obtenidos por los estudios del trabajo en Chile en el siglo XXI. Hacemos una revisión de sus diversos enfoques, sujetos/objetos y conclusiones, considerando la precariedad del trabajo como uno de los elementos principales a considerar, ya que se formula como un diagnóstico común a través de los resultados y los hallazgos de las investigaciones a la fecha. Realizamos un trabajo de síntesis que problematiza la precariedad como una relación y situación

inducida. Visualizamos su carácter estratégico en las sociedades neoliberales, en tanto despojo y depredación de la seguridad, protección y bienestar social. En esta línea, planteamos los resultados de 6 años de investigación empírica que refuerzan la tesis propuesta, considerando las narrativas y subjetividades emergentes en el espacio de la precariedad del trabajo. Finalmente, planteamos considerar la(s) precariedad(es) como una oportunidad para la sociología en desarrollar su carácter público, y promover desde los estudios del trabajo, una comprensión multidisciplinar de las sociedades contemporáneas.

RC47-578.2

JUNG, CHUNGSE* (Binghamton Univeristy, USA)

Revisiting Anti-Systemic Movements in the Global South: Struggles Against Exploitation and Struggles Against Exclusion

For reflecting the reality of social movements in the global South under global capitalism, we need to draw on a new theoretical approach that attempts to explore what kind of themes in mobilizations located in different countries and regions are linked to each other. In particular, "anti-systemic movements" have been used as one of the key concepts of world-historical analysis to explain struggles that engage and oppose the dominant capitalist structure. Anti-systemic movements have categorized around two main ideas: "labor-socialist" movement and "nationalist" movement (Arrighi, Hopkins, and Wallerstein 1990). However, most of the anti-systemic movements in the global South have overlapped two dimensions or they have not been organized into two categories (Amin 1990; Wallerstein 1995). Toward developing an alternative analytical framework, this study develops a more *inclusive* concept focusing the primary themes of movements, "exploitation" and "exclusion," to examine the nature of anti-systemic movements. On one hand, struggles against exploitation are movements that challenge the processes of exploitation. These struggles have mobilized people to demand an end to their absolute or relative poverty, austerities, and economic grievances and to resist their local economic elites. On the other hand, struggles against exclusion are movements that contest processes of exclusion from local/domestic/international communities and polities. The processes of exclusion have been structured mainly by racism and ethnic discrimination and this has proved one of the prime causes of national liberation conflicts in the global South. These struggles encompass political and cultural struggles over sovereignty and limited autonomy, socio-political marginalization, ecological issues, displacement, gender/sexuality inequality, and minority status and rights. Furthermore, this study asserts what is crucial to determine is how diverse themes of anti-systemic movements affect each other and interact with the structures that they are transforming.

RC17-JS-57.1

JUNGMANN, ROBERT* (TU Berlin, Germany)

Organizing Collective Action: A Practice-Based Perspective

Concepts of collective action in social theory have strongly focused on established collective actors, above all on organizations and nation states (see e.g. Coleman 1990, Meyer/Jepperson 2000). The proclamation of stable collectives causes social science and society to break off too early to ask about alternative social forms of collectivity. This is especially true in rather fluid times today (Bauman 2003). A framework that introduces a gradual understanding of collective action with the collective actor as the end point of a gradual continuum has so far been lacking in the debate on collective action in social theory.

The presentation formulates such a gradual concept of collective action grounded in Giddens (1976, 1979, 1984) understanding of agency, recent debates between movement and organization studies as well as the classics. It allows us to distinguish collective action from any social and coordinated action without referring to stable collective actors only. Collective action is conceived as an assemblage of activities actively bond together in time and space to a high degree (Jungmann 2019). This assemblage is informed by a similar framing and is recognized as the cause of an effect. This concept relies on a practice-based understanding of constituting collective action. Analyzing collective action means to determine the social practices in which this assemblage is produced and reproduced in practice by competent activities of situated actors that refer to the rules and resources of diverse contexts of action (see Giddens 1984: 25). This framework can be linked to Giddens understanding of social systems and to practice-based concepts of organizations as specific systems (Barley 1996, Ortmann et al 2000, McPhee/Zaug 2000). It opens up a practice-based perspective to understand subtle forms of organizing collective action beyond acting as a stable, organizational actor.

RC37-465.3

JÚNIOR, WALMIR* (Universidade Federal do Paraná, Brazil)

La Sociología De La Poesía Como Estrategia Para Abordar Las Relaciones Entre Centro y Periferia

El propósito de este trabajo es presentar los resultados de una investigación doctoral en curso sobre la trayectoria del poeta e intelectual brasileño Ferreira

Gullar. Algunas de las preguntas que enfrentamos en la investigación son: ¿Existe una sociología de la poesía? Si este proyecto es viable, ¿cuál podría ser el estado de los poemas y los libros de poesía como fuente de investigación? ¿Esta misma fuente tenía un valor heurístico aún no aprovechado por la sociología? El argumento que se presentará a través de la comunicación es que el libro de poesía es una fuente relevante para observar algunos de los vínculos sociológicos más insospechados entre la organización de la sociedad y su universo simbólico. Por lo tanto, siempre que se pueda comprender el significado de esta fuente como una unidad, articulándola con una explicación integral de lo social, el libro de poesía es una herramienta que puede cristalizar con considerable expresión, claridad y plasticidad algo fluido, leve, intangible y fugitivo de los contextos en los que está inscrito. Entonces los poemas y los libros de poesía pueden ser una fuente interesante para la sociología y las ciencias humanas, a través de los cuales el vínculo íntimo entre cultura, lenguaje y comunicación, así como entre ellos, el individuo y la sociedad. Para teorizar este amplio argumento, abordaremos las relaciones entre el centro y la periferia, sacando algunas reflexiones producidas por el análisis de la trayectoria de Ferreira Gullar y su primer libro de poesía renegado, Um pouco acima do chão. Este análisis fue interesante para revelar nuevas y poco evidentes posibilidades sobre las conexiones del centro y la periferia.

RC37-471.4

JUNQUEIRA FONSECA, RODOLFO* (University of Brasilia, Brazil)

Vestigios, Apropiaciones y Disputas Narrativas Sobre Un Parque Arqueológico En La Ciudad De Ouro Preto – MINAS Gerais, Brasil

A la manera del historiador Baxandall y los procesos de legitimación artística estudiados como Pierre Bourdieu en las Reglas del Arte, se analizan documentos académicos, institucionales, imágenes de archivo e imágenes producidas en las impresiones del trabajo de campo, buscando las intenciones y motivaciones que generan el reconocimiento y la legitimación del Parque Arqueológico de Morro da Queimada como patrimonio cultural integrado con la ciudad de Ouro Preto, provincia de Minas Gerais, ciudad colonial brasileña patrimonio del mundo por la UNESCO desde 1980. Para esto se toma en cuenta las dimensiones históricas, político-institucionales, sociales y culturales del Parque Arqueológico originadas en la ocupación urbana de una próspera ciudad minera de principios del siglo XVIII. Con este fin, sus vestigios se toman no solo en sus ruinas, sino en el discurso y los sentidos imputados en diferentes momentos y por diferentes agentes para representar al Parque como un lugar en el pasado y presente del patrimonio cultural. Este trabajo muestra a través de un estudio de caso cómo las diferentes generaciones y clases sociales tienen diferentes gustos y prácticas culturales sobre un patrimonio cultural local. A lo final, la análisis identifica una interseccionalidad de las relaciones de poder para construir lo reconocimiento social para el patrimonio local, incluido el gobierno local, las instituciones sociales y el vecindario del patrimonio.

RC06-73.3

JUOZELIUNIENE, IRENA* (Vilnius University, Lithuania)
BUDGINAITĖ, IRMA (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

What Is Seen to be 'Troubling': Portraying Parenting in Migration in Academic Publications

In this paper we set out to examine how narratives of parenting in migration are constructed in academic discourse in Lithuania. We aimed to highlight the scripts of 'good parenting' in academic publications, while drawing on the language of troubles (Ribbens McCarthy et al., 2013; Ribbens McCarthy et al., 2018) we contribute to analyzing the attempts to give names to the reshaped parenting as being 'troubled' and 'troubling'. Building on the analysis of academic publications of Lithuanian researchers presented in two databases (national and international) since 2004, we determined that the scripts of 'good parenting' permanently re-appeared in portraying of migrants' parenting, namely, child-parent physical co-presence; emotional proximity and claims to prioritize child's well-being in all aspects of family life, the issue dictated by moral imperative for parents to 'put children's needs first'. We give empirical evidence how different social contexts of parenting (in host country, in transnational settings) and intersection of these contexts with gendered expectations differently have sought to link parenting practices with 'troubles'.

RC34-437.3

JUSTINO, JENIFFER* (Universidade Federal de São Carlos - UFSCar, Brazil)

Cameras and Insecurities: The Relationship of Young Adults and the Labor Experiences in Audiovisual

The present research aimed to understand the relationship of young adults with work in the audiovisual field. For that, 5 young women and 5 young men, aged between 20 and 29 years, were interviewed about their experiences, challenges and expectations that permeate their insertion and permanence in the

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

audiovisual labor sector. Despite the back and forth in search of work and/or professional qualification, the trajectories are somehow located in the city of Sorocaba, in the interior of São Paulo, Brazil. The research was based on four main questions: Who are these young people? What are your experiences? What challenges have they faced/face? What are your expectations? However, these questions have shown that the narratives of these young adults are permeated by insecurities, but also by the desire to hold camera in hand to do their work. Finally, this research presents 10 narratives permeated by desires, challenges, uncertainties and we seek to understand their singularities, ambiguities and similarities through the theoretical contributions Sociology of Youth and Sociology of Work.

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RC15-178.3

KADOBAYASHI, MICHIKO* (Japan Women's University, Japan)

Benefit Finding in Cancer"Tobyoki"

In Japan there is a culture that the people suffering from serious diseases write *tobyoki* through their experiences and publish them as books.

Half of the authors of *tobyoki* suffer from cancer, and cancer *tobyoki* has remarkably increased in number since the 1980s. I've been examining the content of such *tobyoki* chronologically since the 1960s, and find that the content of *tobyoki* today is largely different from that in the past years when it was said "cancer is equal to death" and "the patient should not be informed." At present, truth-telling is generalized, and cancer is not regarded as a special disease. In the age of "post-open awareness", the authors of *tobyoki* can recognize their own death, so they arrange their dying process and their death for themselves. Many authors try to understand the situation as it is correctly to face their diseases independently and positively. Furthermore, it is noticeable that many of them write about their "benefit finding", saying like "cancer isn't necessarily negative". This time I found seven different kinds of "benefit finding" in one hundred volumes of cancer *tobyoki* published from 2006 to 2019. The seven categories are as follows. ⬜gratitude for others ⬜happiness in living a normal life ⬜recognition of living a life sincerely ⬜awareness of the meaning of one's own existence and willingness to contribute to others ⬜change of an outlook on life and a view of life and death ⬜self-growth ⬜thanks for what they got due to their cancer

RC49-616.4

KADRI, MICHELE* (Oswaldo Cruz Foundation--Leonidas e Maria Deane Research Center, Brazil)

Mental Health in Brazilian Amazonian States

Background: In Brazil, there is no open access information system with mental health indicators, which hinders epidemiological studies and scientific production to support mental health policy decisions. The situation greatly impacts places already suffering from under-assistance in health, such as the Amazon region. This study aimed to survey the scientific production on mental health of the Brazilian Amazonian populations.

Methods: We use data from the Global Burden of Disease (GBD - 2017) on health problems that indicate mental disorder: anxiety, depression, alcohol and drug use. We compared national data with the nine states that is part of the Brazilian Amazon. We also made a survey of the scientific evidences in the Amazon region and offering postgraduate programs in universities and local research centers.

Results: GBD data show that the indicators of illness and risk of death due to mental illness are higher in the average of the Amazon states than the national average. The Pubmed and Virtual National Health Library (BVS) systematic review survey identified only six papers. About the production of knowledge, only two research groups dedicated to mental health in the region is registered in CNpQ database. There are only seven mental health postgraduate programs in five states of the region.

Conclusion: There is an open field for advancing scientific research in mental health in Brazil. The lack of an information system with mental health indicators makes epidemiological surveys difficult across the country. Information is even more precarious in areas where Unified Health System has been historically underdeveloped, such as the Amazon. Allied to this, the small number of studies and research groups dedicated to the theme, further aggravates the invisibility of the mental health issue in the Amazonian populations.

RC24-283.3

KAIS, SHAIKH MOHAMMAD* (University of Rajshahi, Bangladesh)

Resilience to Climate Change in Industrial Shrimping in Bangladesh: Assessing the Comparative Role of the Stakeholders

Over the last few decades, global shrimp aquaculture industry has grown considerably and experienced important transformations in coastal regions in the Global South. However, the shrimp industry in Bangladesh, in spite of being a major contributor to agricultural GDP and export earnings of the country, is not fully developed yet and is often plagued by numerous environmental challenges including frequent climate disasters. In order to address local climate perturbations, the shrimping industry assumes a wide range of individual, communal, and institutional level resilience activities. Drawing on primary data from three shrimping communities in Bangladesh, using the conceptual lenses of climate vulnerability and community resilience, and taking a qualitative approach of research, this paper examines the extent to which the responses from various stakeholders can be regarded as effective resilience strategies in the shrimp in-

dustry in Bangladesh. A triangulation of methods, comprising content analysis of secondary sources, ethnography, and qualitative interview, was used in collecting data on the shrimp industry in Bangladesh. All collected data were analyzed qualitatively. Findings of this research suggest that there is a clearly visible resilience gradient in the shrimp aquaculture industry in Bangladesh: individual shrimp farmers and households play a pivotal role in resilience enhancement, while other stakeholders including community, state, and civil society organizations have moderate-to-little involvement in aiding resilience in the sector.

RC37-471.2

KALASHNIKOVA, ANNA* (, Russia)

The Architecture of Justice and Equality: From the "Ideal Polis" of Plato to the "Radiant City" of Corbusier

An idea of realizing the principles of justice and equality by means of the spatial organization of human life was expressed by outstanding philosophers, politicians, writers and architects since antiquity.

Plato's "ideal polis" consists of three concentric zones, each of which is inhabited by representatives of one of the three castes constituting the social structure of an ideal society. Such organization of urban space precisely ensures clear separation of concerns of the urban population and promotes social order.

In the novel "Utopia" by Thomas More, the idea of social and material equality of citizens is reflected in the unified image of the city, consisting of similar streets and houses, and inhabited by equally dressed people, whose life is tied to a particular place, occupation and time routine.

English philosopher Ebenezer Howard in his model of "garden city" argued that large cities killed individuality and personality, while small settlements in the open country could create favorable conditions for human development and society as a whole.

In the 1920s, in post-revolutionary Russia, the concept of a new form of housing – "house-commune" – was developed and implemented by representatives of Russian Constructionism and Architectural avant-garde.

In his projects of "radiant city" Le Corbusier dreamt of creating a new improved society and building an "earthly paradise".

Modern researchers discuss the concepts of "city of justice" and "spatial justice" in the framework of the so-called "spatial turn" in the social sciences (e.g., Lefebvre, 1974, 1996; Harvey, 2009; Soja, 2010; Philippopoulos-Mihalopoulos, 2010, 2013).

This paper discusses the following range of issues: what are the possibilities of architecture to form and translate social ideals, to control social life and to humanize social relations; how the spatial organization of human life promotes the realization of an idea of equality and the principle of justice in human society.

RC31-381.2

KALAVAR, JYOTSNA* (Georgia Gwinnett College, USA)

I'm Here, You're There: Stress & Transnational Support of Elderly Mother By Adult Offspring

Providing support between generations in a transnational family context is understudied in the aging literature. This study focused on examining transnational support among Asian Indian immigrants in the United States whose mother resided in India. Specifically, this study investigated the stress experiences and stressors experienced by adult offspring when providing transnational support to elderly mother in India. A sample of 131 adult offspring participated in an online survey to examine the relationship between self-reported stressors and transnational support. The average age of respondents was 45.77 years (SD=9.7), the sample had more females (56.5%) than males, and a majority of them were married (88.4%) and Hindus (80.2%).

To supplement this survey data, information was gathered from two focus groups that provided context and deeper understanding of the issues involved in providing transnational support. Daily stressors in the context of transnational support included feeling helpless, the formidable geographic distance involved, and finding time in a busy schedule. Concerns about providing routine care to mother, addressing medical emergencies, and feeling helpless from a distance were commonly expressed. To assess subjective stress experienced by adult offspring, ten items from the Subjective Burden Interview (Zarit, Anthony & Boutselis, 1987) were selected. Results will be discussed in the context of caregiver stress experienced remotely, and the implications of this for immigrant adult's health and well-being. Situated at a geographically distant location, these adults reported being caught in a tug of war between responsibilities towards one's own family in the United States and care of elderly mother in India.

The challenges of providing transnational support for older adults carry implications for the health and well-being of both elderly mothers as well as adult offspring. Understanding the complexity of transnational care may inform social policy formulation, and the importance of understanding transnational caregiver stress within the medical establishment.

RC40-506.2

KALE, SAMPAT* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences - Tuljapur Campus, India)

Collectivisation and Social Inclusion in Globalizing India: A Study of Participatory Irrigation Management and Farmers Producer Organisations in India

This research paper is aimed at throwing light on the entire trajectory of the process of collectivisation and social inclusion with respect to 'Irrigation Management Transfer' through 'Water User Association' and development of Farmers Producers Organisation in state of Maharashtra in India. With the advent of the neo-liberal regime in the early 90's and thereafter the shift from farm-based to non-farm based economy has not only widened the gap between the haves and have-nots but also created immense pressure on the existing resources of land, water and the bio-diversity on the whole.

The practice of collective participation, organization, mobilization and planned usage of the available resources adopted by the farming community in the state of Maharashtra, is a combined effort of the individuals and the grass root level civil society organizations. On one hand, it has benefitted the society by creating a pro-poor water policy environment while on the other it has increased people's resilience towards drought. The Water User Associations and Farmers Producers Organisations work in collaboration and develop collectivisation through convergence approach for resilient agriculture and for sustainable development.

With an effort to understand the initiatives of local farmers, such as the creation of people's council, users' groups and association for sharing and handling existing resources, this paper attempts to highlight the role of distributive justice and social inclusion in the given area of study, using a combination of evidence based policy research and social action for innovative solutions and people centred advocacy efforts in India.

RC11-144.3

KALIDASS, RAJESWARI* (Mother Teresa Women's University, India)

Female Nurses' Attitude Towards Prevalence of Depression Among Oldest Old Persons in India

India has the second highest population of elderly people in the world, projected to rise to 12% of the total population by 2020. 20% of doctor's visits, 30 % of hospital days and 50% of bedridden days are ascribed to elderly patients. Today depression is one of the commonest causes of disability in the elderly. 10 percentage of population are taking antidepressant medications as well as psychotherapies and cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT). The various consequences due to depression are reduced life satisfaction and quality, social deprivation, loneliness, increased use of health and home care services, cognitive decline, impairments in activities of daily living, suicide, and increased non suicide mortality. Female Nurses are two-thirds of health workforce in India. The roles of these nurses are evolving and changing. Female Nurses perform elderly health assessment, actively support oldest old patients care and families in all settings, create innovative models of care, and enhance work processes to improve access for ageing society. The present study is made to assess the prevalence of depression and female nurses attitude towards the factors influencing depression among the oldest old population in Tamil Nadu, India .Forty-seven nurses took part in the study. The present study had shown the prevalence of mild depression among the oldest old was 57% and that of severe depression was 43%. The prevalence of depression had a significant association with education, occupation, income, spouse status, smoking and history of chronic illness. So the results reaffirm that there is a high prevalence of depression among the oldest old population in India and adequate measures should be taken to detect this psychiatric disorder in elderly outpatients by specialized geropsychiatric services by female nurses. Emphasize more on depressive disorders in aged is the demand of the current scenario in India

RC19-234.1

KALUSOPA, TRYWELL* (University of Namibia, Namibia)
NAMUPALA, NDESHI* (University of Namibia, Namibia)

Expanding Social Protection to Informal Economy Workers in the Neo-Liberal Environment: Lessons for Trade Unions in Africa

The current global capitalist architecture socio-economic production system has produced and reproduced inherent structural and systemic economic enclaves with manifestations of informality in Africa. There exists evidence of high incidence of informality in Africa with staggering statistics ranging from 70-80 percent. Despite numerous reforms implemented by national governments and cooperating partners; expansion of the Bismarckian system to include informal workers in social protection coverage presents enormous policy and practical challenges. Evidently, there is a significant difference regarding employment benefits between formal and informal workers. These disparities between informal

and formal employment makes African countries as an obvious case that urgently needs a strategy to facilitate a transition towards formal work arrangements for those in the informal economy through enhanced social protection programmes. The improvement and extension of social protection is one of the key tenets of the ILO decent work agenda; and trade unions as a key tripartite social partners remain at the heart of ensuring social protection is guaranteed for all the workers. This paper will focus on the current experiences of the trade unions' attempts at expanding social protection to the informal economy in Africa. It will draw lessons on how trade unions in Africa can appropriately intervene in dealing with the design of policy options and implementation of social protection programmes for informal workers. The paper also unveils the general design principles and recommendations around organising the informal workers through the provision of social protection coverage that are innovative and can enhance trade union membership growth, renewal and survival in contemporary challenging neo-liberal times.

RC14-175.2

KAMRADT, JOÃO* (Professor na UniSociesc, USA)
DI CARLO, JOSNEI (, Brazil)
DIAS, RODOLFO (UFRJ, Brazil)

Politician 2.0 and the Formation of Ideological Networks: Bolsonaro and the Brazilian Right on Facebook

Many analyzes insist that Bolsonaro became president of Brazil in a surprising way. Some emphasize that the attack on the knife he suffered touched public opinion, strengthening his candidacy. Others point out that the massive circulation of fake news almost didn't get him elected already in the first round. By its accidental character in the first case, and by its element of military strategy of Blitzkrieg in the second, the hypotheses blind to the fact that Bolsonaro built his candidacy for years. In 2014, he filled a request with the research institutes to have his name included among the options in the polls. Not applying for PP, he joined the PSC until he reached PSL in March 2018. Feeling the political change in Brazil, brought by "Jornadas de Junho", he had created his Facebook account, the main social network in Brazil, on June 14, 2013. The movements were strategic to run for president. Beyond the partisan issue and the instrumentalization of Facebook, Bolsonaro had to build alliances to win the 2018 election. As they did not take place in a partisan way, we have to pursue them in other spheres of social life. Thus, we will observe Bolsonaro´s alliances through the growing centrality of his Facebook page, highlighted in several social groups unhappy with PT governments. To do this, we mapped Bolsonaro's networks on his Facebook page using the Netvizz app. Inasmuch as these groups were organized, such as the MBL, or disorganized, as social actors driven by diffuse feelings against the political system, the alliances were heterogeneous: ideological (liberalism, monarchism, etc.), cultural (armament, punitivism, etc.), economic (agribusiness, financial sector, etc.), and so on. They shaped Bolsonaro's ideas in 2018.

RC45-555.1

KANAI, MASAYUKI* (Senshu University, Japan)

Rationality and Subjective Wellbeing in Different Institutional Contexts

There is a vast literature in cultural psychology that argues cultural variations in the meaning of happiness. For instance, Uchida and Kitayama (2009) examined "cultural folk models" of happiness and unhappiness in the US and Japan and found significant cultural differences in ascription of happiness and coping actions to unhappiness between the two cultures. Rationality would play a key role in these cultural folk models in some cultures whereas other institutional mechanisms such as religion could also be a component of folk models in other cultural contexts. Thus, this exploratory paper finds out possible patterns of cultural folk models in several East and Southeast Asian societies which have little been investigated so far and identifies conditions or institutional contexts where rationality plays a primary role in ascription of happiness and unhappiness. Data from a cross national in-depth interview in Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Mongolia, and Indonesia are used in the analysis. The number of interviewees in each country ranges from 12 to 24, and the interviewees were selected from quota in gender, age, urban/rural and current happiness level.

RC15-182.2

KANEKO, MASAHIKO* (National Defense Medical College, Japan)

Teaching Sociology in Medical School: A Practice in Japan

Medical sociology is listed in the behavioural and social sciences section of WFME basic medical education curriculum. The MCAT (Medical College Admission Test) in USA has included sociology-related items since 2015. And the GMC undergraduate medical education guideline in UK has incorporated sociology since 2009. In response to these trends, a social science field related health care (mainly medical anthropology / medical sociology) has been added in the latest revision of MEMCC (Medical Education Model Core Curriculum) in Japan. This presentation shows a practice of teaching sociology in medical school. I teach basic knowledge and ideas of health and medical sociology with reference to MEMCC and MCAT at a sociology class. It mainly focuses on liberal arts. In a small class seminar, students and I read English review papers and discuss on practical questions in order to acquire deeper knowledge on some themes of health and medical sociology.

RC13-160.2

KANIA, KAROLINA* (École des hautes études en sciences sociales (EHESS), France)

Indigenous Island Life and "Dos and Don'Ts" Rules in the Tourist Landscape of the Isle of Pines (New Caledonia)

Isle of Pines, a special collectivity of France situated in the southwestern corner of the Pacific Ocean, is one of those emblematic and archetypal places of tropical island tourism (Bernardie-Tahir 2005). In places without nickel deposits (economy of Caledonian territory is based on its mineral resources) tourism is seen as a lever for sustainable development. The reception of tourists – visitors seeking for leisure vacation experience – is a very important aspect for the tourism industry, as well as for members of the community of the Isle of Pines. Nevertheless, the special rules and custom of indigenous Kanak community may be seen by tourists and international investors as a constraint of tourism development. The compliance with the rules, customary "dos and don'ts", and the integration of local community and customary lands is a *sine qua non* condition for the social success of the project (Gay 2009). The failure in Club Med holiday village investment on the Kuto peninsula in 1970. and Le Meridien hotel successful development in Oro Bay in 1990. are emblematic examples of cooperation full of challenges. Especially that the indigenous Kanak community has a desire to strike a balance between their traditions and development of tourist activities. As tourism development brings many social, economic and political changes, the presentation – based on the ethnographic research which have been led in New Caledonia since 2014 – will examine the challenges of expansion of tourism on the Isle of Pines and "dos and don'ts" rules in the tourist landscape of this Melanesian island. How was this activity developed and how is it managed on a customary indigenous island territory? What is the state of its development on the island and what challenges lie ahead?

RC04-45.2

KANTASALMI, KARI* (University of Oulu, Finland)
TUUNAINEN, JUHA (University of Oulu, Finland)
LAARI-SALMELA, SARI (University of Oulu, Finland)

Piloting Entrepreneurship Education: University Entrepreneurship Hubs Confusing the Organizational Continuity?

Both innovation studies and sociology of higher education claim that radical changes, such as transformation of the university system or emergence of a new mode of knowledge production, are taking place. Contesting these views historical analyses and empirical studies of the current era show significant continuities in the university organization claiming that the professed changes are moderate at best. In this context, the present paper improves understanding of organizational experimentation in entrepreneurial education pursued in what Burton Clark called "the enhanced developmental periphery" of the traditional research university. The paper applies a promising systems-theoretical approach developed in sociological organization studies to analyze university management's decision-making communication on the topic mentioned above. Aligning this work with Niklas Luhmann's organizational analysis the paper investigates how conditions of politico-economic environment are observed and interpreted by the university leadership, and how these are translated into administrative-managerial decisions within the university organization.

The paper analyzes novel organizational forms that have recently emerged at the university–society interface within traditional research universities. The focus is on the university's administration office, which is analyzed in terms of how its subunits (such as research, education and public relations administration) process the increasing expectations about enhancing entrepreneurship education within the university. In particular, the paper observes the ways in which the administrative branches selectively use available information to absorb uncertainties in decisions about the new forms of extracurricular entrepreneurship education that are in tension with traditional disciplinary credit programs and activities. Empirically, the paper addresses the evolution of two university entrepreneurship hubs located at the Universities of Helsinki and Oulu, in Finland. With the help of these case examples, the paper points to both continuities and discontinuities in the university's administrative-managerial arrangements with important bearings to wider organizational dynamics of change within the university system.

RC05-65.1

KAPTANI, EIRINI* (University of Greenwich, United Kingdom)

Body Inclusive Methods: Creating Lived Knowledge Spaces Inclusive of Difference and Social Transformation When Working with Racialised and Gendered Groups.

Body inclusive methods: Creating lived knowledge spaces inclusive of difference and social transformation when working with racialised and gendered groups.

This presentation refers to body inclusive arts methods used in various research projects to gain insights on gendered and racialised encounters in private and public places. These methods support and enhance the feminist theories about the value of lived experiences (Collins, 2009) and the doing/performativity of gender (Butler, 1988) as well as the racialization of spaces (Mirza, 2018; Reynolds 2013; Ahmed 2007; Valentine, 2008; Puwar, 2004) while resisting the binaries of mind and body (Grosz, 1994; Hooks, 1994). It explores what alternative spaces the body inclusive methods of movement, mapping and Forum Theatre, create to promote self-awareness, social transformation and inclusion. Furthermore, research findings will shed light on how gendered and racialised bodies are inhabiting, communicating in and contesting public places. This presentation will draw examples from the participatory performance methods of the artist/researcher in three collaborative projects, Youth Matters, 2016 (Reynolds & Zontini) with a mixed gendered group of young people; PASAR, 2017 (Erel, Reynolds & O'Neill) with a group of Black mothers; and from her current PhD data collection with a young women's group from migrant trajectories.

RC34-444.1

KARABCHUK, TATIANA* (UAE University, United Arab Emirates)

Job Instability and Fertility Intentions of Young Adults in Europe: Does Labor Market Legislation Matter?

Total birth rates have fallen dramatically in many European countries during the last 40 years. Postponed marriages and childbirth delays due to global changes in values only partially explain this decline. One of the main reasons for this decline is the rise of job and income instability caused by labor market polarization. The growth of a flexible job market has decreased job certainty and stability that are crucial for childbirth planning for young adults. This paper aims to uncover the impact of job instability on fertility intentions of young adults in Europe focusing on the employment protection legislation (EPL) in the countries. The empirical analysis is grounded on the European Social Survey data of 2004 and 2010 waves for 27 countries. The results from the multilevel modeling show that job instability measured as temporary employment, informal work and unemployment decreases fertility intentions among European youth. Unemployed young adults tend to plan less for having their first child under the rigid labor market system. Unexpectedly, young people in temporary or informal employment decrease their fertility intentions in countries with low EPL.

WG05-706.1

KARADE, JAGAN* (Shivaji University, Kolhapur, India)

Climate Change Induced Social Exclusion in India

The environment has become one of the most important issues of time and will continue to be well into the future. The challenge is to find approaches to environmental management that give people the quality of life they seek while protecting the environmental systems that are also the foundations of our well being. There is a very clear cut relationship between environment and social exclusion. In this paper focused on the overall impact of Climate change on the livelihood of the some sections of the society. Paper also discussed the social exclusion raises, at any rate verifiable, inquiries regarding the distribution of income, wealth and power in society. Individuals from the socially excluded group might be caught in naturally harming ways of life due to their financial and social conditions. Social exclusion can involve the systematic denial of entitlements to resources and services, and the right to participate on equal terms in social relationships in economic, social, cultural or political arenas. Exclusionary processes can occur at various levels – within and between households, villages, cities, states, and globally.

Current paper is tried to draw the linkages between change and Exclusion. And discuss the linkages and the different forms of exclusion and also trying to discuss the socioeconomic, environmental and cultural factors and institutional practices related to climate injustices. This paper also discussed the brief issue of climate change and policy intervention at international level as well as local level in the context of India. This paper also discussed the need of policy intervention at local and international level related to 'climate change and Exclusion' as an issue of importance.

RC10-129.3

KARALIS, GEORGIOS* (Greek Bar Association, Greece)

The Post Millenial Financial Crisis - How Much Did It Affected the Social Environment?

Noone denies that the global financial crisis, which evolved at the second half of the first decade of the 21st century and lasts in fact up to day, has provoked several changes to social structure.

The contemporary welfare regimes tend to deviate far away from the eternal pursuit for social justice and equality. Everyone can state that the gap in the wealth distribution among states and citizens is continuously rising. A small number of people hold nowadays an amount of wealth equal to the total GDP of numerous countries. This could have been avoided if the working conditions had not been worsen globally, because of the crisis. Work is also a social right and not just a privilege for the elite or for the "Golden Boys/Girls".

The main role of a democratically organized state is to provide to its citizens equal opportunities, aiming to improve their standards of living. Subsequently, the urge for more participation, mutual understanding for social diversity and intersectionality is the exact parameter that can characterize a society which covers its members' needs and a state which translates well into opportunities its citizens' abilities to create and flourish.

Crisis seems to have had a negative impact on what we have known as the welfare state. It needs to be reminded that the social protection and the ability for everyone to climb the social ladder are the proper indexes of a healthy society, acknowledged as such by every financially developed state. Education for all is always the carrier of change and the hope for the next generations.

Thus, the promotion of social dialogue is a "sine qua non" condition for the restoration of a positive social environment, since we keep aspiring to a better future.

RC10-121.8

KARALIS, GEORGIOS* (Greek Bar Association, Greece)

Up to Which Extent the Post Millenium Financial Crisis Aggravate the Social Inequalities?

None can logically deny that the global financial crisis, which evolved at the second half of the first decade of the 21st century and lasts in fact up to day, has provoked several changes to social structure. Thus, societies worldwide have been affected in such a way that it is actually under scientific consideration whether or not the current social reality will eventually cause the amendment of sociological notions that always used to be treated as something constant and stable.

Recent sociological studies have already shown that the mitigation of financial exchanges among countries, so that local economies would be protected from the globalisation tides, has rapidly led to a sui-generis "state self-protectionism" expressed also by a deterioration in the domain of the social exchanges. The socioeconomic theory of liberalism is again the case, though in an exactly opposite way, if compared to the "laissez faire - laissez passer" conception. At last, a worsening of the functionality of state institutions seems imminent. The necessary respect towards them has been lessening so much that the quality of justice and democracy has been constantly worsening.

Furthermore, less respect of well founded and functional state institutions, which emerged gradually after Renaissance and Enlightenment so as to put an end to social inequalities, is prone to cause respectively a lack of respect as far as human rights and equal opportunities are concerned. Additionally, the ongoing wars in specific areas of our planet have caused a continuous rising of migration flows directed to the neighboring regions. Consequently, the financial crisis has given the chance for extreme opinions to be heard in Europe; even inside the G8/G20 countries i.e. the most financially developed. Social rights nowadays are in danger, treated like being an elite privilege, whereas Rule of Law implementation is a social need being attacked.

RC06-81.4

KARDHA, PUTU* (University of Indonesia, Indonesia)

Hybrid Process in Inter Religious Mate Selection: Case Studies in Urban Area in Indonesia

Previous studies in mate selection has shown that there are three typology that is arranged or traditional, love or free will and hybrid. This article would like to enriches the variation of hybrid mate selection process using cases from inter religious mate selection between Islam and Christian in urban area in Indonesia. This article is using qualitative data from individual who has inter religious relationships that success to marry. The result is all of the individual going through the hybrid process with the importance of family and religious values in the family as key factors to be able to get married in Indonesia.

RC25-310.1

KARNER, CHRISTIAN* (University of Lincoln, United Kingdom)

Using "Ibiza-Gate": The Multiple, Competing "Truths" Surrounding a Political Scandal

This paper builds on a tradition, stretching back to Michel Foucault et al.'s I, Pierre Rivière, of studies capturing post-hoc interpretations of events for a variety of purposes. Within nationalism studies, this has seen ground-breaking work (Brass 1997; Judson 2006) on the discursive construction of politically motivated accounts of violent episodes (with hard-to-discern causes) for the purposes of dividing and mobilizing populations along ethno-national lines.

The incident whose discursive "aftermath" is examined here is what is now known as Ibiza-gate. In May 2019, news broke, implicating undercover journalists, of a video-recording of a pretend-Russian oligarch's niece in conversation with the former head of Austria's Far-Right Freedom Party (FPÖ), Heinz-Christian Strache, and his party-colleague Johann Gudenus. Recorded in Ibiza in 2017, the video revealed a discussion of potential exchanges of political favours for (financial) support for the FPÖ. The ensuing scandal saw Strache's (i.e. then Austria's Vice Chancellor) and Gudenus' resignations, the collapse of Austria's coalition-government, and snap-elections in September 2019.

Analytically, this discussion examines a range of discursive-argumentative strategies (i.e. defensive-deflective-conspiratorial; accusatory; 'explanatory') by a variety of political actors: by Strache and Gudenus themselves, and the FPÖ more widely; by the coalition-partner ÖVP and Austria's Chancellor at the time, Sebastian Kurz; by Austria's opposition parties; and by key-media, including Austria's most popular (tabloid) newspaper, potential influence over which Strache had specified in the video as key to the FPÖ's future success.

Particular attention is paid to implicated topoi (e.g. of corruption, national unity, external threats) and "self-other representations" (e.g. Krzyzanowski and Wodak 2009). Beyond topoi as often circular argumentative structures underpinning claim-making (Reisigl and Wodak 2001), the analysis also reveals subtle connotations: arguments that do not need to be asserted explicitly but provide taken-for-granted background assumptions underpinning competing political positions.

RC38-480.3

KAROLAK, MATEUSZ* (University of Wrocław, Poland)
KAJTA, JUSTYNA (University of Wrocldaw, Poland)
MROZOWICKI, ADAM (University of Wroclaw, pl. Uniwersytecki 1, 50-137 Wroclaw, Poland)

From Supporters to Activists. the Case of the Young Poles Supporting the Right-Wing Movement

The aim of this paper is to analyse the motivations and the biographical paths of the young activists of the right-wing populist parties and organisations in Poland. For the last decade the role and impact of the populist right-wing has noticeably increased both in Poland and many other western democracies. The existing data, including electoral polls, show clearly that a disproportionately large number of the right-wing supporters are people younger than 35 years old. The theoretical approaches find the possible explanation of this phenomena in: opposition to neoliberal order and its elites (Fraser 2017), dissatisfaction with globalization, as well as the shifting of the dispute line from economic to cultural issues (Appadurai 2017; Kalb 2009; Ost 2007), yet they overlook the biographical conditions and motivations, making some people more active than others.

Responding to this shortcoming, in order to understand the configuration of the biographical and structural circumstances leading some young people to the political involvement and actions, we reached to the biographies and conducted 20 biographical narrative interviews with the young people involved in the right-wing movement in Poland. In the paper, we are going to present the initial results of the analysis and focus on the three transitions. First, from the indifferent and neutral bystander to the passive supporter, understood solely as a voter. Second, from the supporter to the activist, understood as an individual initiating and participating in actions aimed at realisation of the right-wing goals. Third, from the activist, to the ex-activist, who has undergone a biographical metamorphosis and became sceptical towards right-wing values.

The results presented in the paper are part of the research project: "Right-wing populism among young Germans and Poles: Analysis of biographical motives for supporting right-wing parties and organizations" founded by the German-Polish Science Foundation.

RC34-431.2

KARSTEN, ANDREAS* (Youth Policy Labs, Germany)
REYMANN, MATHIAS (Youth Policy Labs, Germany)

Physical and Virtual Mobility in Europe: Comparing the Uncomparable

Political education of young people in Europe has predominantly relied on physical exchanges. The Council of Europe (COE) maintains two educational youth centers, equipped for hosting face-to-face seminars and trainings; the European Union funds hundreds of thousands of youth activities every year, the majority of which are intercultural face-to-face youth exchanges.

Despite their success in hosting, funding and organising physical youth exchanges, both European institutions have tried – and, so far, failed – to establish online mobility experiences as a complementary, yet equivalent alternative. Whether in the form of virtual youth exchanges (EU), the shape of MOOCs (COE), or the format of virtual learning environments (EU & COE), online mobility has stayed much below its alluded and even glamorised potential.

In our contribution, we will investigate the approaches of the two European institutions to online learning mobility, and identify core reasons for the failure to establish online learning mobility as an equal alternative to physical learning mobility.

RC48-JS-32.4

KARSTEN, ANDREAS* (Youth Policy Labs, Germany)
MEHLMANN, ANNELIESE (Youth Policy Labs, Germany)
DUBS, ERIK (Youth Policy Labs, Germany)

Youth Movements: Mediation, Defiance, Assimilation?

Young people, as individuals as well as in movements, have always been subjected to a polarised response from media and politics. In a nutshell, they are either heralded and elevated, or dismissed and ridiculed. Fridays For Future, however, seems largely impervious to either of these typical reactions – despite the enormous attention they have attracted over the past months.

In our contribution, we will explore reasons for the teflonic nature of the movement to attempts to adulate, co-opt, dismiss, downplay, glorify, slate, or stilt them. What is different at this moment in time, and/or what are they doing differently compared to previous youth movements?

RC47-588.2

KASSIR, ALEXANDRA* (American University of Beirut, Lebanon)

"a Movement in Movement": Rethinking the Links between Alter-Activism and Institutional Politics

In 2016, nearly ten years after the emergence of the first protests against the confessional system of governance in post-war Lebanon, the anti-sectarian movement which had favored an alter-activist mode of engagement, left its "comfort zone" and resolved to run for the first time in municipal elections. This study examines this turning point and the subsequent reconfigurations of this youth-led grassroots movement during the 2018 parliamentary elections. Drawing on a participatory methodology which relies on the activists' self-analysis of their action, it analyses the activists' efforts to make their voices heard in the ballot boxes and examines the challenges they were confronted to after they ventured in the realm of conventional politics. This paper first sheds the light on the movement's innovative way of blurring the lines between institutional and street politics. It reveals how the anti-sectarian activists engaged in electoral politics while maintaining their alter-activist culture and succeeded in disrupting the Lebanese electoral scenes, challenging the old-ways and imposing more democratic rules to the election games. Comparing the municipal and parliamentary elections, the second part of this study then highlights the different tensions that emerged within the movement, discusses the reconfigurations they led to and invites to rethink the links between direct and representative democracy in a state of political instability.

WG05-703.1

KAUR, MANVEEN* (Haryana Institute of Public Administration, India)

Transforming RURAL Governance for Sustainable Devleopment through 7 STAR Rainbow Scheme and Svc - a Case Study of Nangal Bhikhu Village of District Palwal

The Panchayats have been empowered with greater devolution and decnetralization with the 73rd amendment Act. Article 243 G of the constitution relates to panchayats by vesting them with the authority to prepare plans for the socio-economic development for effective Rural Governance. A top down approach has

not been considered adequate to address the rural change. Therefore, the Government has moved from traditional approach to the developmental paradigm to local governance by involving all stakeholders through participatory process.

To incentivize the PRIs to perform better at the local level, government of Haryana launched a 7 Star Rainbow Schemes with the focus on improving the functioning of Grams Panchayats by involving various stakeholders. This scheme led the development of a village on the basis of various selected parameters in a sustainable way to change the village into a model village. The best performing village panchayat is assessed on 7 colour coded parameters i.e. Sex ratio, Education, Hygiene & Sanitation, Peace & Harmony, Good Governance, Environment preservation and Social participation. The objective of this scheme is to encourage the Gram Panchayts on these parameters to show case themselves as a model panchayat.

In fact, this process has been proven to unlock the developmental potential of the local people by intensifying the pressure to the Panchayats to work more effectively and respond to the needs of the people at the grass root level.

The present paper is based on primary and secondary data. It highlights the importance of 7 Start Rainbow Schemes and SVC in transforming the Rural Governance at the grassroot level on the basis of a study conducted in Nangal Bhikhu village of district Palwal.

RC40-514.1

KAUR, NAVJOTPAL (Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada)
SRAN, HARMINDER SINGH* (University of San Francisco, USA)

Addressing Transnational Emigration of Youth from Punjab in Light of Environmental Factors: Bringing Farmers from Margins to the Center

In the traditional discourse of push-pull factors in transnational migration, imperceptible yet gradational environmental factors are often overlooked. In this paper, we explore environmental and socio-political factors that come together or intersect in order to create a complex set of circumstances that 'force' the youth of Punjab (a North-Indian state), mostly belonging to the traditional farming community i.e. Jat caste, to migrate abroad. Punjab came to the forefront of agrarian milieu of India during the Green Revolution in 1960s and 70s. The introduction of high-yield crops and chemical fertilizers catapulted Punjab's agriculture to the top and turned India from an importer of wheat to an exporter. But, in the past few decades, the collapse of agriculture in Punjab accompanied by receding water table, extortionate indebtedness, unusual cancer rates (attributable to contaminated water and soil), have brought forth the catastrophic repercussions of non-traditional agricultural practices. The people most affected by it are, evidently, farmers of Punjab, a majority of whom are toiling to survive. Such calamitous conditions have instigated a 'fight or flight' scenario – to which the Jats of Punjab, particularly youth, are responding by migrating en masse to other countries. A large number of indebted farmers have even resorted to committing suicides. Even though, at present, the mass migration of Punjabi youth to other countries is not acknowledged as a consequence of environmental and agricultural degradation, we contend that it is in fact one of the major causes. In our paper we, by bringing farmers to the center of discourse, discuss how previously overlooked factors, social and political, have instigated a virtual exodus of Jat youth out of Punjab. We, then, attempt to project the effect this out-migration will have for Punjab in future and provide solutions to resolve the aforementioned issue.

RC31-391.3

KAUR, NAVJOTPAL* (Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada)

Transitioning Masculinities: Transnational Migration and Masculine Subjectivities of Young Punjabi Men

This paper is a part of my ongoing dissertation project in which I explore the notions of hegemonic masculinities for young Punjabi men and the role transnational migration plays in constituting the same - first as aspiration, then as practice. I focus on young men (16 to 34 years of age) from North Indian state of Punjab belonging to a "higher" caste called Jat. Jats are traditionally farmers and landowners but, owing to the "failure" of agriculture in the post Green Revolution era, have shifted their focus to transnational migration. Young Jat men, in particular, are migrating en masse to countries like Canada - mostly as international students. In this paper, I explore the transnational experiences of these young men and how Jat masculinities are renegotiated, reproduced, and transformed by transnationalism. More specifically, I investigate what Jat hegemonic masculine ideals are at different intersections of space and time and how men strategize their masculine performativities to achieve that ideal in each of the following stages: 1. Before migrating to Canada; 2. In Canada as international students; and/or in transition from temporary to permanent residence; 3. After obtaining permanent residency in Canada. Drawing on in-depth interviews with young men in Punjab (who aspire to migrate to Canada) and Punjabi student-migrant men in

Canada, I map the transition in masculinities and evaluate the overarching role of caste-visibility, embodiment, and material culture in operationalizing "new" Punjabi/Jat masculinities in the transnational space.

RC13-158.3

KAUSHIK, DEEPTI* (Ismail National Mahila PG College Budhana gate ,Meerut, India)

Analysis of Differences in Leisure Practices Among Men and Women in the City of Meerut in India

Leisure as an activity is quite a recent phenomenon in India.Traditionally it is not viewed as a necessity while working full time. However ,leisure is vital for an individual , as it provides opportunities to relax ,enjoy , explore new avenues and develop creativity .It enables people to better express themselves thus facilitating increased interaction with other people, helping teaching as well as learning from others hence expanding their horizon of ideas and knowledge.

Today people take out time to visit tourist locations and pilgrimage. Such places are quite popular in India due to rich culture and heritage. Contrary to the popular notion leisure is not static but dynamic in nature ,similar to the social context of male and female interaction .Using this as the background , i have analyzed the differences in leisure practices among men and women in city of Meerut in India. Primary sources for data collection are hundreds of questionnaires and numerous of case studies , and secondary sources include various Journals , websites and articles.

TG03-732.4

KAUSHIK, DEEPTI* (Ismail National Mahila PG College Budhana gate ,Meerut, India)

MEDIA Reporting on Atrocities Against Dalit and High Caste Women - a Human Right Concern

The depiction of Dalit in India media be it films, television serials, news, visual advertisement, posters, banners, print media is of great concern for social science researchers and policy makers. With recent influx of atrocities against Dalits, role of media has become quite significant in disseminating information in the society in sanitized and responsive manner. But today media is more interested in news related to celebrities' life, pseudo atrocities against high class women intended to create hype or mailing masala type of news for increasing TRP. This misguides common people and wastes their time. Reporting and presenting crime in correct manner, bringing out loopholes in law and order, as well as governance of the country is equally called forth pillar of democracy, always exclude or provide negligible space for Dalits .Objective of my study is to analyse role of media in reporting and following cases of atrocities and providing space for them. For my study we have considered reports on Bhagana , Bania Kheda, Dabra and Nirbhaya case .After analysis i can say media reporting and following is biased ,and they did not portray true picture of cases, questioning the character of victim, ignoring role of police officials in such cases. The protest march and rallies never get space in state level pages of newspapers, TV channels. These protesters are also not invited for discussion on the concerned issues. While in the case of Nirbhaya media, political leaders, social activists were on road demanding for justice.

RC46-570.1

KAZIBONI, ANTHONY* (Institute for Pan-African Thought and Conversation (IPATC), South Africa)

Anthropogenic Water Scarcity in South Africa – Causes and Solutions

Water is at the core of every country; its economy and the well-being of its citizenry. Water scarcity is one of the most pressing problems confronting the well-being of humankind in the twenty-first century. Scarcity of water and drought are complex phenomena that can be analysed differently from social, political, meteorological, hydrological and agricultural perspectives. However, technical and popular understandings of water scarcity have tended to be simplistic. There has been the tendency to direct attention to the lack of supply of water due to natural forces rather than look at human-induced land and water use practices and at socio-political considerations. Real causes of scarcity can be obscured leading to inappropriate solutions. In this paper I argue that anthropogenic activities negatively influence both water quantity and water quality, and are thus the prime causes of water scarcity in South Africa. With the dawn of the Forth Industrial Revolution (4IR), there are debates on whether it is going to bring about positive change or the opposite – an increase in social problems, social strife, poverty and inequality. As a solution to anthropogenic water scarcity, I offer the technologies that come with the 4IR as a solution on how water management, access and provision in South Africa can improved. I argue that if these 4IR technologies are embraced and employed, we stand a better chance at achieving water security.

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

RC38-484.4

KAZMIERSKA, KAJA* (University of Lodz, Poland)

A Woman Worker Life Story Rooted in the City History. a Case Analysis.

For years, Łódź has been the second largest city in Poland. At the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, Łódź experienced the fastest demographic development in Europe, with a growth index of 2006.3%. The city was assigned different characteristics. "Polish Manchester", a "promised land", a "city of work", a "red Łódź" (a term used mainly by the ideology of the People's Republic of Poland, but referring to the history of workers' movements at the beginning of the 20th century), a "city of women", a "bad city", (in which in the second half of the 19th century, besides wealth and luxury, shocking poverty nested, and attempts at coexistence of various nationalities and social groups coexisted with ethnic, religious and "class" aversion eruptions"). In recent decades, the city has gained a new label of "academic city" with 100,000 students, and a few years ago a famous actor called it "city of bums". Each of these characteristics is related to specific social phenomena and processes behind which there are biographies of different social groups. In my presentation, I will necessarily focus on a selected aspect. It will be the history of Łódź as a textile city, i.e. the city of women workers. It will be presented in a case study (biographical narrative interview with a textile woman worker) and completed by particularly unique sociological research conducted at the turn of the 1940s and 50s, and a series of documentary films devoted to women workers, which were made in 60s, 70s and 80s. . The story of Łódź women workers is almost faded out of awareness part of the city identity removed from the city space not only by closing down factories but also by changing its topography.

RC09-107.1

KEAHEY, JENNIFER* (Arizona State University, USA)

Intersectional Colonialities: Feminist Perspectives on Inequality and Development

This paper repositions the discourse on gender and development by bringing the subaltern discourse into global dialogue. Specifically, it reviews contributions deriving from intersectional, postcolonial, and decolonial feminist scholarship. Established by women of color, these feminist schools derive from different world regions but share in common a relational ontology and a liberatory epistemology. First, intersectional feminism was forged by Black women in North America to interrogate the connection between patriarchy and racism. This perspective provides scholars with a categorical framework to detangle the relationship between intersecting identities and inequality, but identity politics and whitestream cooptation have hindered its emancipatory potential. Second, postcolonial feminism emerged in South Asia and Africa as a critique of Western feminism and postcolonial theory. This perspective acknowledges that subaltern women are not heard while emphasizing the fluidity of culture and identity, enabling scholars and professionals to build solidarity in shifting terrain. Yet its emphasis on cultural relativity and assumption of postcolonial progress has obscured systemic power dynamics that reproduce coloniality around the world. Third, decolonial feminism is rooted in the feminist discourse of Latin America which largely focuses upon the collusion of patriarchy, coloniality, and capitalism in the world system. Although this perspective offers critical insight into the geopolitics of knowledge production and the necessity of creating alternative socialities that reject colonial caste logic, there is a need to problematize transnational socialities that are capable of responding to global forces. Employing a process of critical reflection and dialectical synthesis, this paper concludes with a set of subaltern development principles for scholars and professionals who are working on issues pertaining to inequality, power, and social change. As I argue, subaltern feminist worldviews are essential for improving ethics in development research and practice.

WG06-712.3

KEARNEY, GRAINNE* (, United Kingdom)
CORMAN, MICHAEL (The University of the Fraser Valley, Canada)
JOHNSTON, JENNIFER (Queen's University Belfast, United Kingdom)
HART, NIGEL (Queen's University Belfast, United Kingdom)
GORMLEY, GERARD (Queen's University Belfast, United Kingdom)

What Counts and Who Is Accountable? an Examination of Medical Student Assessment

Graduating medical school permits entry into a position of power and responsibility. A report commissioned by the General Medical Council (GMC), the regulatory body for doctors in the United Kingdom (UK), looked at how prepared for practice UK medical school graduates feel. Many newly-qualified doctors reported that they felt unprepared for the clinical environment. In the UK, as in other parts of the world, clinical 'competence' is confirmed through use of a dominant assessment method, Objective Structured Clinical Examinations or OSCEs. The GMC plan increased regulation for UK medical schools on the processes in their graduation OSCEs from 2024.

Drawing on student experiences, clinician examiner experiences and on my own experiences as both, I developed my 'problematic' for this study, where assessed methods of competence for graduating medical students inadequately represent the messiness of clinical practice and non-standardized patients these students encounter as newly-qualified doctors.

Using an institutional ethnographic approach, I used observation, formal interviewing, informal chats and textual analysis over the course of academic year to explicate the work involved in OSCEs. In tandem, I traced how and where this work is organized to happen as it does. The dominant discourse was the 'work of standardization'; the need to standardize organized and became the focus of the assessment, displacing clinical practice and patients. I trace back to the ruling relations of the GMC, mapping a textually-mediated 'accountability circuit'. I demonstrate what counts institutionally – an objectively and quantitatively 'quality assured' assessment within an accountability agenda promoting an ethos of 'accountability centered care' for the students. The work processes to deem students 'competent' to graduate within the discourses of accountability and patient safety, brought students to the assessed world of scripted and standardized patients, removing them from real clinical practice and real patients, as they begin work as newly-qualified doctors.

RC05-60.5

KEATON, TRICA* (Dartmouth College, USA)

Police Violence and Race in a Colorblind France

State-driven urban policing in a colorblind France is rooted in colonial practices and routinely targets and terrorizes people of color who have long been relegated to segregated and economically poor neighborhoods in urban centers (Keaton 2006, 2013; Guénif Souilamas 2006; Wacquant 2009; Fassin 2011; Jobard and de Maillard 2015; Picker 2017). As the French Ombudsman's 2017 report on policing shows, 80% of young "black" and "Arab" men have been stopped by the police at least once in the past five years. However, colorblind equality before the law is constitutionally ensured and has material effects in French society, even as lived reality is anything but colorblind (Calvès 2004; Beauchemin, C., Hamel, and Simon et al. 2015; Thompson, 2016; Beaman 2017; Fleming 2017; Smith, 2019; Keaton forthcoming). French republicanism advances a discourse of race-free equality that erases difference, but it also perpetuates intersectional racial inequality, exclusion, and everyday police racism (King 1988; Crenshaw 1991; Essed 1991; Yuval-Davis 2011; Cohen 2012). Police violence includes public humiliation, insults, repetitive identity checks, sequestration, beatings, allegations by young men of rape-by-baton or finger, and death while in police custody. Yet, abusive policing rarely results in the conviction of increasingly militarized perpetrators whose neo-liberal militarization serves to shield the government from social movements, challenging the system. While families are devastated by the killing, maiming, and emotional damage that result from police violence, it has also galvanized them into activism. What remains is a racially fractured France in which policing engenders fear, hatred, and a logic of running from the police to avoid not arrest but brutality. Drawing on interviews and fieldwork conducted in 2014-2018, this paper examines these issues through a lawsuit against eleven police officers accused of police violence and how community activism shifted the typical outcome of acquittal. Due to word count, references upon request.

RC09-107.3

KELLY, KRISTY* (Columbia University | Drexel University, USA)

Chasing Shadows: Towards a Theory of Gender and Corruption in Vietnam

While there are many forms of corruption, to women, petty corruption, or the everyday abuse of entrusted power by low- and mid-level public officials and community leaders, is most visible as they try to access basic goods or services in places like hospitals, schools, police departments, land management agencies, and when they apply for jobs. This is particularly true for ethnic minority women living along the Sino-Vietnamese border who are increasingly required to negotiate with development bureaucrats vying to control the Vietnam's borders for trade and tourism. Managing petty corruption – or what many call "chasing shadows" – is rarely captured in formal measures of corruption, or in anti-corruption campaigns. When it is, data suggests that men are more likely to be asked to pay bribes, while women are more likely to fall victim to sexual extortion. While international development and humanitarian aid organizations have begun to focus on this disparity, the scholarly literature on its relationship to gender equality, education and development has yet to emerge.

Women's intersectional social, political and economic positions in society shape their experiences with, definitions of, and strategies for dealing with corruption. Nevertheless, the gender and corruption literature tend to ignore or devalue these experiences, and rarely does it suggest a policy framework for understanding corruption itself as a gendered institution tied to the development regime.

Drawing on 'southern theory' (Connell, 2007) and 'decolonizing methodologies' (Smith, 2005), this critical ethnography reveals how corruption and development are co-constructed as gendered institutions along the Sino-Vietnamese border in Vietnam. This paper uses the lived experiences of one Hmong family as they negotiate access and control over land, education, health care, and their livelihoods, reveals how corruption is shaped by transnational connections, and (re)produced in interaction with global development regimes.

RC44-538.1

KENFACK, CHRISLAIN ERIC* (University of Alberta, Canada)

Labour Environmentalism As a Paradigm of Unionism Re-Invention: Participation of Portuguese Trade Unions to the National Climate Jobs Campaign

The emergence of new social challenges are always opportunities for social actors to rea-just and adapt to the new and changing environment, or to re-invent themselves and their struggles to incorporate new dimensions imposed by changing environments. Our current global, national and sub-national contexts are faced with a multitude of crises among which two are of particular relevance and challenge to workers: that is the double challenge of global warming and un-employment or underemployment. In such context of double challenge faced by workers, their livelihood and their communities, unions and labour movements, just like any other social actor, are re-inventing themselves to incorporate climate issues to their struggles for the protection of workers and their jobs. Such re-invention is manifested through the growing numbers of calls, by unions and labour movements, for the creation of climate-friendly jobs as well as just transition to a low/post-carbon economy that respect workers and the environment. Those calls, it should be noted, are more and more voiced out in the context of multi-actors networks involving both unions/labour as well as communities, faith-based, NGOs as social movements among others. This presentation relies on the extended case method, and simultaneously uses the social movement unionism as theoretical framework and the environmental labour studies as a disciplinary framework to render account of such metamorphosis and re-invention of unions and their struggles, based on the example of the participation of the Portuguese trade unions confederation (CGTP) to the national climate jobs campaign led by climate justice movements.

RC44-547.1

KENNY, BRIDGET* (University of Witwatersrand, South Africa)

Trading Time, Producing Place: Struggles over Store Trading Hours in Johannesburg, South Africa, 1960s-1980s

This paper examines struggles around attempts to introduce late trading hours in shops in Johannesburg, South Africa from the 1960s to 1980s. The extension of trading hours in retailing required to accommodate shopping time has become a fundamental condition of retail work across the globe now. Based on extensive archival research and interviews, this paper tells the history of battles around late trading hours in Johannesburg to chart how the value of time shifted and to show how working hours and social time affected labour politics and constituted city space. As a sector employing women workers, the debates over late trading (and therefore late working) hours implicated ideologies of gender, race and class, which mutated over the decades. They raise questions about ideologies of race and work and how these worked out constitutively in place. Practices often seen as germinating with northern firms and moving (via 'globalisation') to the South – and doing so in the 'sociological present', in fact, were being discussed, contested and put into practice in Johannesburg, and thus through concrete relations in place as global transnational practices circulated in earlier periods.

This paper proposes, then, to engage the themes of this panel contrarily – by offering a story of the historical struggle in the city of Johannesburg by retail workers which comes to explain contemporary forms of precarity. It argues for analysing workplaces not as bounded units, but instead as articulated social relations in space and time (Massey 1994). Trading hours are a critical site integrating workplaces and urban space precisely because they define the parameters of city shopping, affective spaces of street and leisure, the 'consumer' and the 'public', and do so by specifically linking consumption to labour through 'time', as specific workers bear the burden of working, travelling and living under 'asocial' temporal orders.

TG03-736.1

KERBER, DIANA* (Technical University Dortmund, Germany)

La Transnacionalización De Los Constructos Normativos De Justicia y Responsabilidad En El Campo De La Migración De Mujeres Brasileñas

En tiempos de globalización las organizaciones no gubernamentales (ONGs) son importantes actores en la defensa de los derechos humanos y un campo fértil para la actuación del Trabajo Social. Un foco de intervención que ha llamado la atención de ONGs tanto en Brasil como en el exterior son los problemas oriundos de la migración de mujeres brasileñas hacia el exterior. En la perspectiva de la sociología del conocimiento, la propuesta de trabajo busca presentar un análisis del "conocimiento de problematización" (Poferl, 2016) de actores de ONGs brasileñas que fundamenta el proceso de problematización de la migración de mujeres brasileñas hacia el exterior, relacionando el conocimiento de esos actores al conocimiento institucionalizado del Trabajo Social brasileño.

El trabajo empírico se concreta a partir de la Grounded Theory, un estilo de investigación fundamentado en el pragmatismo y en el interaccionismo simbólico que tiene el sujeto de la interacción como actor central para la aprehensión de la realidad. Para ello se realizaron entrevistas con actores de ONGs de Brasil.

A partir del principio de que actores colectivos interpretan la realidad a partir del conocimiento oriundo del contexto nacional en que viven, se percibe que, en la medida en que los actores de esas ONGs vivencian otros contextos nacionales, como por ejemplo, a través de la migración, ese conocimiento se va transnacionalizando, y con ello también su conocimiento de problematización. Una de esas formas de conocimiento de problematización transnacionalizada son los constructos normativos de justicia y responsabilidad, que están directamente relacionados con la implementación de políticas públicas.

Poferl, Angelika (2016) "Die Kosmopolitisierung von Sozialität und Subjektivität. Zur Wahrnehmung globaler Probleme im Rahmen einer Kultur der Menschenrechte". In: Böhle, Fritz/Schneider, Werner (Hrsg.): Handeln und Subjekt in der Reflexiven Moderne. Weilerswist: Velbrück, p. 188-213.

RC17-JS-67.5

KERBER, DIANA* (Technical University Dortmund, Germany)

The Transnationalization of Knowledge of Problematization of NGOs Actors in the Field of Brazilian Women's Migration

In times of globalization, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are important actors in the defense of human rights and a fertile field for the performance of Social Work. A focus of intervention that has attracted the attention of NGOs both in Brazil and abroad are the problems rising from the migration of Brazilian women abroad. Based on the perspective of the sociology of knowledge, this paper aims to present an analysis of the "knowledge of problematization" (Poferl, 2016) of actors of Brazilian NGOs that underlies the process of problematizing the migration of Brazilian women abroad. In the analysis work this knowledge of problematization of these actors is related to the institutionalized knowledge of the Brazilian Social Work.

Empirical work is based on the Grounded Theory (Glaser/Strauss 2010), a research style based on pragmatism and symbolic interactionism that has the subject of interaction as a central actor for the apprehension of reality. For this, interviews were conducted with actors from NGOs in Brazil.

Assuming that collective actors interpret reality from the knowledge that comes from the national context in that they live, it is clear that as the actors of these NGOs experience other national contexts, such as through migration and networking with NGOs from abroad, this knowledge of problematization becomes transnational. While networking with NGOs from abroad can be seen as a breakthrough in the intervention of transnational problems, on the other hand, a number of boundaries can be identified due to the different ways of constructing social reality.

Glaser, Barney /Strauss, Anselm (2010): Grounded Theory. Strategien qualitativer Forschung. 3. Ed. Bern: Hogrefe.

Poferl, Angelika (2016) "Die Kosmopolitisierung von Sozialität und Subjektivität. Zur Wahrnehmung globaler Probleme im Rahmen einer Kultur der Menschenrechte". In: Böhle, Fritz/Schneider, Werner (Hrsg.): Handeln und Subjekt in der Reflexiven Moderne. Weilerswist: Velbrück, p. 188-213.

RC44-544.1

KERN, ANNEMARIE* (Humboldt University Berlin, Germany)
NIEBLER, VALENTIN* (Humboldt University Berlin, Germany)

Organizing Youtube: Collective Action on the Platform

Platform-based work has become an increasing phenomenon around the globe in the last decade. It has established new work processes such as crowdsourcing or algorithmic management. On digital platforms, work is often conducted remotely and under precarious conditions. Remote platform workers, who possess little chance to interact with each other, have so far seemed unable to organize by trade unions.

There are indicators, however, that organizing on such platforms is possible. Our case study, which supports this argument, suggests that new union strategies are required to make collective action feasible. On the Google-owned video platform YouTube over 20,000 individuals have formed a "YouTubers Union," an association of content creators and their supporters. The group's goal is to enforce transparent and stable working conditions for creators whose income crucially depends on YouTube's algorithmic infrastructure and fluid terms of payment. Group actions included a "warning strike" and publicity campaigns (shit-storms) to make its outrage visible on the platform. Communication is conducted largely through a Facebook group. As a result of its efforts, the movement was

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

able to form a joint initiative with the German trade union IG Metall and achieved meetings with YouTube to negotiate about rights and working conditions on the platform.

Our case study is based on interviews, participatory observations and a digital ethnography of the content creators' organizing processes between October 2018 and November 2019. Taking the example of the YouTubers Union and using a power resource approach as a framework, we want to present which levers could be successful for struggles of content creators on YouTube, and which risks and contradictions exist at the same time. Finally, we would like to discuss how the findings of the case could be transferred to other forms of platform work.

RC36-461.3

KESTERING, VIRGINIA* (Paraná Federal University, Brazil)

A Study of Government Responses to COVID-19 and People's Experiences of the Pandemic in Brazil

The objective of this paper is to examine how people's perceptions concerning measures taken by the Brazilian government to contain the progress of the COVID-19 pandemic are related to their experiences during this period. The analysis is based in part upon data from an online survey concerning experiences and emotions during the pandemic collected in Brazil between May and July 2020 by an international RC36 team that has been working on this issue. The Brazilian government has taken a denialist stance concerning COVID-19 ever since the pandemic erupted. As a consequence of this situation, the country has faced high rates of contagion and mortality as well as adverse effects on the economy and social security. Initial analyses of the data indicate that most respondents do not consider the measures taken by the national government to contain the pandemic to be appropriate. This data is accompanied by a high level of distrust regarding the ability of of national leaders to successfully deal with crises. These perceptions are generalized among participants, and they are independent of gender, social class, age, and level of education. The data revel a moderate relationship between the level of confidence in government measures to contain the spread of the new corona virus and the level of anxiety experienced during the pandemic. This suggests that the way in which the government has positioned itself in respect to the crisis elevates people's concerns and worries about the COVID-19 pandemic. Further analysis is needed, however, to conclusively demonstrate this trend.

RC36-460.4

KESTERING, VIRGINIA* (Paraná Federal University, Brazil)

I'm Going to Change the Meat Game: Perceptions of Vegetarians and Non-Vegetarians Concerning Reducing Meat Consumption

The meat industry is regarded as one of the largest producers of damage within the capitalist system. The consequences of meat production constitute risks, either greater or lesser, to human, animal, and environmental health. Several studies have shown that a greater awareness of these effects has brought about transformations in many people's diets. Motivated by health, ethical, or environmental issues, many people have decided to abandon meat consumption altogether or make it more flexible. This presentation addresses this scenario by posing the following questions: How do perceived consequences impact the decision to stop or decrease meat consumption? Are vegetarians, flexitarians (those who choose to reduce meat consumption to some degree), and omnivores motivated by the same concerns? What meanings do people ascribe to their choices and attitudes? The answers to these questions were elaborated on the basis of data generated by survey replies and in-depth interviews. Our survey was distributed at nine vegetarian restaurants in Curitiba, Brazil. Of the 60 volunteer respondents, 16 agreed to additional in-depth interviews. The participants included vegetarians, flexitarians, and omnivores. Initial results show that flexitarians and omnivores are very similar regarding their motivations for decreasing meat consumption, with a predominant emphasis on maintaining one's own health. Vegetarians have more complex motivations, with a strong emphasis on animal welfare, especially among vegans, but also on individual health. The environment appears to be an important motivation in all cases, but it rarely is the predominant one, perceived more as an added benefit of one's actions. I also detected the strong influence of neoliberal logic involving the individualization of responsibility, especially through consumption. In most responses, the adoption of new individual consumption habits was pointed to as resolving internal conflicts and as a way in which to change the meat production system.

RC11-137.3

KHAN, MD. MEHEDI* (Department of Population Sciences, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh)

Changing Family Demography and Emergence of Aged Care Law and Policy in Bangladesh

Family demography is going through some remarkable changes in the recent years in Bangladesh, the 8th most populous and a 'Medium Human Development'

country. The correlates of these changes can be identified as declining total fertility rate(TFR) and family size and increasing urbanization-modernization, life expectancy, number of older persons, migration of both men and women, number of widowed/divorced/separated men and women, participation of women in labour force. These changes have brought transformations in socio-cultural and demographic milieu of traditional family which have hampered care and maintenance of the emerging increased number of older persons within family context. In this context, among other initiatives, government has enacted a law named 'Parents' Care Act 2013' and a policy named 'National Policy on Older Persons 2013' to legally ensure care and maintenance of parents by children within the family. It is apparent that family has changed to the extent that government has enacted this law and policy to provide care for parents by other family members. An exploration of the state of the changing family demography and necessity to enacting laws and policy to ensure care and protection of older persons within family context in Bangladesh is proposed here.

RC31-385.4

KHANGCHIAN, VERONICA* (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)

Understanding Internal Migrants in India: The Need for Integrated Research

Understanding internal migrants in India: The need for integrated Research
According to a study by UNESCO-UNICEF, 2013, despite the fact that approximately three out of every ten Indians are internal migrants, internal migration has been accorded very low priority by the government, and existing policies of the Indian state have failed in providing legal or social protection to this vulnerable group. Further, while discussing internal migrants in India to 'key destination areas', migration from the 'lead source states' of internal migrants to areas like Northeast India or migration from Northeast India, particularly from state like Manipur to Delhi and Bangalore or other states is neglected or not studied within the larger framework of internal migrants in India.

Against these backgrounds, the paper would address the concerns of migrants from the Northeast India, with focus on Manipur; in the National Capital Region, who have of late come to the city in large numbers in pursuit of higher education and other employment opportunities. The paper would also point out the need to see the question of 'others' settled in the Northeast, particularly Manipur. The question of 'outsiders' who migrated to the state of Manipur has now become a subject of intense debate wherein the 'outsiders' are seen to have 'captured' opportunities which, otherwise would have belonged to the 'sons of the soil'. The paper would propose the need for framing origin oriented policies which would help mitigate involuntary/imaginative migration so that the people from the migrating state are benefited while, also proposing the need of formulating policies for the migrants in the place of destination, which would reduce the concerns they face in the city.

RC43-530.1

KHATAM, AZAM* (The City Institute, Canada)

Desperate Tenants and Ghost Buildings: Crisis of Housing Affordability in Tehran

Housing has become a highly contested issue in urban politic as steep increase in house prices has continued since 1980s. Real estate speculation, as Lefebvre projected in 1970, has became "the principal source for formation of capital" in many countries ([1970] 2003:160). Housing crisis is global and is embedded in different socio-economic and political contexts; as such it contributes to different forms of inequalities in various urban landscapes. This paper examines the socio-economic impacts of *hyper commodification* of housing, or extreme rule of real state over housing in Iran, in a context where capital moved to housing sector facing with highly unsecured economic context resulted from US economic sanctions.

Looking at speculative investors in housing market as key delivery agents of new homes in Tehran, this paper examines how transformation of housing regime in Iran in the 1990s, marked by the removal of populist housing policies like rent control, distribution of subsidized land and government support for housing cooperatives, changed the centrality of the poor and middle classes in Iran's national housing policies. I explore the ways in which political and military elites engaged in rampant land grabbing and mass production of housing, benefiting from deregulated intensification of residential zone and address the results of such over-investments in housing in a sanctioned mafia economy in forms of unprecedented tenant push-out trends in a city encircled by five hundred thousands vacant new units. How housing market has saved itself from crash in such imbalanced and speculation environment remains to be explored.

RC09-102.1

KHONDKER, HABIBUL* (Zayed University, United Arab Emirates)

Discourses and Practices of Democracy and Development in Southeast Asia

Singapore represents the Southeast Asian model of development first, democracy later; a model that gained ground in the Southeast Asian region, mainly in Malaysia, Indonesia, and Thailand and subsequently, a variation of that model was adopted in China. The discourses of development first, democracy later was crafted in Singapore mainly by the ruling elites who were able to enlist a section of the academics to espouse a similar paradigm. Part of the success of this model was underpinned by the rapid economic growth in the region under illiberal political authorities. And being emboldened by the economic success, the intellectual elites began to question the necessity and even relevance of democracy in the region in the decade of the 1980s and the 1990s. The financial / economic crisis that hit the region in 1997-98, not only led to a politico-economic meltdown, it also produced a "paradigm crisis". Situating the Southeast Asian politico-economic drama in its politico-historical context, the paper examines the relationship between development discourses with the changing politico-economic realities of the region. Special attention is given to the globalization of the debates over the link between democracy and development and its metamorphoses in view of the looming environmental crises and the infusion of new technology-led growth in the Southeast Asian region.

RC15-JS-82.3

KHOO, SU-MING* (National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland)

FLOSS, MAYARA (Grupo Hospitalar Conceição, Porto Alegre/RS/ Brazil, Brazil)

Survival Activism: Primary Healthcare Practitioners and Health System Activism Against Environmental and Social Threats in Brazil

Brazil currently faces a political crisis as strong right-wing forces drive the country to new thresholds of discrimination, authoritarianism, economic and environmental crisis. Government social protection programmes and health services face serious and continuing cuts. Family doctors, community health workers and primary healthcare teams who represent the frontline of the Unified National Health System (SUS) are under major stress, facing professional and personal impoverishment.

Basic determinants of health have suffered as air, water and occupational exposures have increased (Bombardi 2019, IBGE 2019). The recent devastating fires in the Amazon have destroyed forest, worsened air quality, and contributed to the genocide of the indigenous population. Cuban doctors working in Brazil were withdrawn following the 2018 election worsening care gaps, especially in the most disadvantaged poor, urban, rural and remote locations. In September 2019, Porto Alegre announced redundancies for 1800 Primary Health Care Workers. Changes to the National Primary Care Policy have diminished the role of Community Health Workers. Care is to be centralized in the hospitals, losing the historic primary health focus central to universal health coverage (Harris 2017).

Primary care has become the frontline for care and resistance to the erosion of SUS and universal health coverage. Daily assaults in the mainstream media and fake news proliferating through social media contribute to a deteriorating environment for scientific knowledge, education, and research as well as everyday healthcare work. Family doctors and primary healthcare workers have turned to everyday social activism in order to cope. As the socio-political environment for health has deteriorated, simply taking a stand and continuing to work in the most disadvantaged areas constitutes a form of resistance. We might call this kind of activism **survival activism,** working with poor and remote communities to resist, empower and organize to defend the basic necessities needed for life and health.

RC09-116.1

KHOO, SU-MING* (National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland)

RAGHAVENDRA, SRINIVASAN (National University of Ireland,Galway, Ireland)

Theorizing Intersectional Dynamics of Inequality: The (im) Possibilities of Categorical Equalization

This paper provides ground work for converging analyses of material and recognitive/existential inequalities. It considers the effects of racism and sexism, as well as the puzzling way that attempts to redress racism/ sexism to attain racial and sexual justice can be interrupted and interrupt each other, while failing to interrupt economic liberalism and socioeconomic inequalities. The 'horizontal' or multidimensional aspect of inequalities makes it problematic to attain/ maintain a 'bivalent approach' to recognitive and redistributive justice (Fraser 1997).

Wallerstein sees racism-sexism is a restorative / conservative stabilizing force that contains and deflects the contradictions of material inequality in a 'zig-zag' mobilization of the recognitive turn (1991). Stewart and Arnim (2007) suggest that 'horizontal inequalities' can be escaped via investments in 'human capital' and 'a culture of achievement'. They argue that interventions are needed, targeting 'human capital accumulation' and economic disadvantage if 'groups' are to catch up (with other groups).

However, these assumptions are very problematic. The paper considers the complicated and resilient structuring of zig-zag effects of race and gender, by thinking through current questions of gender emancipation in post-Catholic Ireland and problems of growing economic and racial polarization in post-Apartheid South Africa. It reconsiders root problems of binary, category-based conceptions as epistemic problems of dominance and marginalization that can be reformulated, but not dismantled (Maré, 2014; Phiri and Matambo 2019).

The paper posits a structural and dynamic relationship between vertical and horizontal inequalities. Under democratic conditions (within which xenophobic, racist, misogynistic and homophobic ideologies are present), there is a tendency for challenges to vertical inequalities to be transformed, through a process of zig-zag ideological mobilization, into forms of horizontal identification (Wallerstein 1991), such as nationalism which incorporate, encapsulate and divide solidaristic potential for mobilizing justice, by refracting political demands through the lens of unconsented contracts of domination (Khoo 2015).

RC10-122.5

KHUTKYY, DMYTRO* (Reanimation Package of Reforms, Ukraine)

AVRAMCHENKO, KRISTINA (U-LEAD with Europe Programme, Ukraine)

Sociopolitical Impact of Participatory Budgeting in Ukraine

The model of participatory budgeting is spreading around the globe. Its core idea is that members of a local community decide where to allocate public funds while authorities implement this. Literature assumes that this brings numerous benefits: from a higher quality of life to a more vibrant community life and a more efficient citizens-authorities relations. In Ukraine, within three years, over 150 communities have already introduced some form of participatory budgeting, which allows to assess its impact. Therefore, this inquiry aims to evaluate the sociopolitical impact of participatory budgeting on local communities and self-governments in Ukraine. Primary data is comprised of budget-related legal regulations of 136 communities, formal answers to freedom information requests provided by local authorities of 141 communities, self-reported statistics of two e-voting platforms, and transcripts of 23 expert interviews with public officials and civic activists of nine communities. Of the overall realized sample, nine communities were chosen for case studies using a contrast sample: within three clusters defined by population size they represent the maximum, minimum, and median participation rates in voting for participatory budgeting projects. Further, an array of mixed methods was applied: statistical analysis of data provided by local authorities and obtained from e-voting platforms, as well as content-analysis of legal regulations and expert interviews. The findings show that some individual communities demonstrate evidence of a significant impact of participatory budgeting. It raises the quality of life with relation to security, utilities, social security, public health, public transport, public space, ecology, leisure, sports, education, and civic engagement. Regarding its impact on local residents, it raises civic activism, civic education, empowerment, inclusiveness, and social cohesion. Concerning its impact on local authorities, it improves the skills of public officials, the interaction between citizens and authorities, the quality of democracy, the quality and efficiency of local self-government.

RC40-512.4

KILHAM, SARINA* (Charles Sturt University, Australia)

Farmers, Autonomy and Biodiesel: What Can We Learn from Brazil's Experiment with Biodiesel for Rural Development Policy?

Brazil's National Biodiesel Production and Use Policy (PNPB), structured to support smallholder family farmers, promised rural development and social inclusion outcomes whilst maintaining several elements of productivist agriculture. By 2011 a peak of up to 100,000 smallholder farmers were participating in the PNPB and yet by 2015, this had dropped less than half with only 45,000 remaining. By 2018, the Brazilian State had largely turned away from the biodiesel experiment and quietly started the process of the dis-vestment from the sector and the social inclusion focus. However, before the state had turned away, the smallholder farmers themselves were opting out, co-opting the resources from the program and resisting involvement. This paper will explore (a) what can be learnt from smallholder farmers experiences of the PNPB in terms of agricultural policies for social outcomes and (b) in imagining agri-food transitions how might the *autonomy* of smallholder farmers inform our starting point?

RC49-610.1

KILIAN, REINHOLD* (Ulm University, Germany)

WALDMANN, TAMARA (Ulm University, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy II, Germany)

FILTER, BONNIE (Hamburg University, Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Germany)

WIEGAND-GREFE, SILKE (Hamburg University, Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Germany)

Mental Health and Social Service Use of Families with Mentally Ill Parents

Background: Children of mentally ill parents have a higher risk to develop a mental illness when compared with the general population. The use and the costs of health and social service use of this target group is not well investigated.

Methods: As part of a multicenter randomized trial, use and costs of health and social services were assessed for a sample of 298 children with mentally ill parents (N = 192) in six regions of Germany. Service use was assessed by the German version of the children and adolescent mental health service receipt inventory (CAMSHRI) and the client sociodemographic receipt inventory (CSSRI) for parents. Total and service specific costs will be calculated for 12 months by diagnosis status and service user status. Cost drivers will be identified by regression based cost functions.

Results: Study results indicate that children of mentally ill parents use a broad spectrum of mental health but also social and educational services. Costs for children with a psychiatric diagnosis are significantly higher than for those who are not diagnosed as mentally ill. While psychiatric inpatient services account for the highest share of costs for children with a psychiatric diagnosis, school based costs account for the highest share of costs for those without a diagnosis. Regression based cost function indicate that functional status of the child is the main cost driver followed by the severity of the parents mental disorder. The service use and the cost of the mentally ill parents do not affect service use and costs of children.

Discussion: The use of a broad spectrum of health and social care services even if not diagnosed as having a mental disorder may suggest the need for prevention programs for the target group of children of femilies with mentally ill parents.

RC08-92.4

KILIAS, JAROSLAW* (Institute of Sociology, Warsaw University, Poland)

The ISA 1949-1970 – the European Semiperiphery and the Spread of Americanized Western Sociology into the East European Peripheries

The paper deals with the first two decades of the International Sociological Association, presenting it in the context of World System and/or academic dependence theory. It bases on ISA and Polish archive material, as well as on published Western and East European texts which dealt with the academic relations between both parts of the continent. It shows how ISA emerged, being in fact European (i.e. not only based in Europe, but actually dominated by West Europeans) organization, which possessed resources (economical, organizational and intellectual) that enabled it to acquire relative independence and counterweight the American hegemony. The ISA officers showed unceasing interest in establishing and maintaining contact with the rest of the world, including Communist countries. Although their academic functionaries claimed to have their own, Marxist variety of sociology, they did not possessed any factual resources to balance the Western influence. Therefore, the Western Europe and the ISA became a sociological semiperiphery, instrumental in the spread of the (Americanized) Western sociology through the "second" and the "third" world.

RC04-56.1

KIM, ALLEN* (International Christian University, Japan)

Challenging Students in Japan to Create Their Own Business: Establishing an Student Entrepreneurship Development Program at a Liberal Arts University in Tokyo

The opportunity to have promising students build things should be a core component of a successful education, yet many schools in Japan rarely teach entrepreneurial skills, leaving students ill-prepared for the future. The following research examines an innovative program offered by a prestigious liberal arts university in Japan designed to encourage the spirit of entrepreneurship among select Japanese university students. The first option for Japanese college students involves pursuing tradition management system of lifetime employment, seniority systems, enterprise unions, and the Japanese business culture, which stresses a group-oriented, risk-averse orientation. The path to entrepreneurship is unavailable, and rarely considered as a viable option for many of the brightest students in Japan. Working in conjunction with an international study abroad agency, this study provides a programmatic portrait of an education program that emphasises collaboration, creativity, and computational literacy considered essential skills for the future economy and characteristics of many successful entrepreneurs today. Japanese students identify entrepreneurial opportunities, create a business plan, securing financial backing, and coordinate growth in the presence of mentors. Towards this end students consider a local business challenge, visit a local incubator, and learn how to pitch ideas and develop basic financial skills for their futures. This intensive pilot program abroad will examine from the top down and bottom up the processual mechanisms that facilitate the changing culture and conduct of student education around entrepreneurship and preparing students to diagnose and proffer solutions into the 21st century.

RC30-371.6

KIM, JIYOUNG* (, France)

Unequal Conditions of (in)Formal Employment Relationship in Restaurants. Example of Kitchen and Hall Serving Workers.

In France, the hotel-restaurant industry suffers from the lack of qualified labour and high turnover, because of hard working conditions as well as relatively low wage. Based on interviews with 27 hall serving, 11 kitchen workers and 23 entrepreneurs, I will focus on how (in)formal employment relationship takes form through unequal temporalities experienced by workers, while legislation participates in the institutionalisation of casual temporary job contract, at least since 1982. The restaurants where they work are all situated in the Canal Saint-Martin neighbourhood in Paris, known for its young and trendy image going hand in hand with the gentrification since 1990s. The owners call their restaurant a "canteen", offering a simple but fresh meal, explaining the non-professional character of its workforce.

However, the sociological characteristics of workers in the hall and the kitchen differ so that they are lead to forge different professional relations with their employment. In fact, the former, sometimes undocumented, belong mostly to ethno-racial minorities coming from Global South. Although they tend to work more than full-time, they risk being paid under the table for a long time. Claiming for a contract could bring about a conflict or a dismissal. In other words, a standard working form doesn't always keep up with a formal employment relationship. On the other hand, waiters and waitresses, mostly white higher-education students coming from middle class, work with a specific goal: pocket money, saving for a future project as an artist, etc. Considering it as a temporary or supplementary job, they are less concerned about their employment conditions. If necessary, they negotiate with their employer, in order to be eligible for the unemployment allowance, for example. While entrepreneurs bypass or use effectively the law, workers have to deal with unequal temporalities of uncertainty, interiorising loyalty and precarity.

RC34-431.3

KIMURA, ERIKO* (Japan Women's university, Japan)

HABUCHI, ICHIYO (Hirosaki University, Japan)

Romantic Behavior of Young People Living in Rural Japan Network and Trans-Locality

We present two topics—how regional differences affect the romantic behavior of young people, and how the networks centering on Social media usage by the rural youth influences their romantic behavior. The hurdles in the movement of people, goods, and services have decreased due to the development and motorization of the transportation network, and advanced computerization has led to disappearing geographical barriers in communication; in this context, what kind of relevance does regionality have on the romantic behavioral patterns of the youth? We use quantitative data from (1) the 2014 nationwide survey and (2) the 2018 survey of the Aomori Prefecture. We examine the first question using data from (1). We assume that C.S. Fisher's proposition regarding friendship-selection in his subcultural theory is valid for romantic relationships as well. However, we couldn't find the linear difference of romantic experiences from the survey data of (1) due to the effect of DID population ratio. Instead, we observed the impact by the number of friends and found that romantic behavior is determined not by region, but by the number of friends one has. Next, we analyzed data from (2) to answer the second question. This survey was conducted in the non-metropolitan areas of Aomori Prefecture. We clarify a correlation between romantic experiences and sex, age, employment status and their experience of move. Considering this, how can one retain the "network capital" (Elliott and Urry 201) of rural youth beyond their place of residence? We would like to discuss a retention of intimacy beyond physical distance among Japanese youth.

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

WG01-696.4

KIRAKOSYAN, LYUSYENA* (Virginia Tech, Brazil)

The Impact of the Rio 2016 Paralympics on the Lives of Disabled Brazilians

Paralympic movement leaders, sporting mega-event organizers, and para-athletes in Brazil and elsewhere have made frequent claims about the potential of the Paralympics to raise awareness about the abilities of disabled people and subsequently change society's perceptions of them and promote their social inclusion. However, how disabled people themselves view and experience the Paralympics and resulting social inclusion is far less explored in the media and academic literature. This paper analyzes the views of disabled Brazilians on such claims regarding the 2016 Paralympics and the Games' impact on their lives. The online qualitative survey with this group was conducted almost a year after the Rio mega-event and explored the following issues: a) in what ways the Rio Paralympics affected the perceptions and attitudes of broader Brazilian society towards disabled people; b) whether or not disability sport is a tool for social inclusion and equality and why; c) how well para-athletes bring visibility to the challenges disabled people face outside of sport and; d) whether or not the media's attention on the sporting performances of para-athletes was positive for disabled people in general and why. Because disabled people are not a homogenous group with the same experiences of discrimination and deprivation of their rights, their statements varied across the spectrum, from optimistic to skeptical. In line with the findings of a study about the 2012 London Paralympics (Braye, Dixon and Gibbons 2015), the survey participants also articulated that while the Paralympics could be positive within the context of sport, disabled people in general rarely experience broader benefits.

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RC25-308.1

KISEMBE, EVERLYN* (Moi University, Kenya)

From a Colonial Language to an Official Language: Understanding Second Language Acquisition Challenges in Kenya

Reports from the Kenya National Examination Council (KNEC) continue to reflect a downward trend in the performance of English as a subject across Kenya. This is taken to imply that the root cause to this perennial problem is yet to be identified. As pointed out by Adger Christian (2007), better information and understanding of how language works and how people learn languages is solely needed. In Kenya, English serves as the official language and is used as a medium of instruction in education institutions. English is taught as a subject in schools from nursery to Universities. As a subject, English is examined during the last year of primary education and high school. Research findings point at several factors that are attributed to poor performance; teaching styles, learning styles, effective curriculum, policies, projects, personality, motivation, attitude, environment etc. It may seem that by focussing on the teacher's teaching styles and other activities, we minimize the factors that contribute to poor performance. Data collected from high school learners reveals a complex interaction of social, educational and personality factors that influence the learners ability to process L2 (English) knowledge under the conditions of use come into play. How do these factors interact, what challenges arise from such interaction, and how does this interaction affect teaching and learning?, are questions this paper strives to answer.

RC44-544.3

KISINGU, STEPHENSON* (ITF, Kenya)
MANGA, ERICK (University of Nairobi, Nigeria)

Ride Hailing Apps the Union Way: The Re-Making of the Atgwu's Agency

This presentation analyses the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union (ATGWU)'s transformation processes and its mobilisation of power resources to respond to the entry of platform ride hailing companies into Kampala's informal public transport industry. We examined how strategic choices were made to meet these new challenges and to utilise the union's power resources differently. We also analysed the lessons learned and the ongoing challenges this strategy generated for the union. Since 2015, SafeBoda, Uber, Bolt and other ride hailing platform companies have all actively vied for an increasing share of Kampala's boda boda (motorcycle taxis) and car taxis operations. At this same juncture in time, the ATGWU and its affiliated mass membership organisations (including those representing boda boda riders) were transitioning towards a more fully integrated formal-informal organisation. This rapid growth in membership numbers propelled the union to explore digital tools which could support its transformation and provide it with a means to collect membership dues efficient-

ly, enhance accountability, mobilise members and continue its growth through organising informal workers. This exploration led to an important development; an app for Kampala Metropolitan Boda-Boda Entrepreneurs (KAMBE), one of the ATGWU's affiliated associations, whose features included a membership registration form, union member bio data storage, a membership mobile money payment option, and, significantly, ride hailing services. This presentation is informed by data from in-depth, semi-structured interviews with union representatives, union focus groups, by reports of workshops and seminars conducted with the support of Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, by reports of activities undertaken by the union, and by additional participatory research fieldwork. The ATGWU case study has important implications for workers struggles and collective action together with the nature and revitalisation of trade unions vis-à-vis the platform economy.

RC16-197.2

KISLENKO, IVAN* (Higher School of Economics / Ghent University, Russia)

The Debates on Global Sociology: The 'Unity and Diversity' of Interpretations

This work is devoted to the debates on global sociology, its history and the usage of the concept in sociological literature. The research concentrates on a historical overview of various approaches and ideas which are traditionally identified with the stated notion. The article makes a retrospective analysis of the debates on global sociology and focuses on a historical and sociological reconstruction of its theoretical field. The essential features of each of the available interpretations are highlighted. The analysis of the main ideas and the current trends were presented: from the first mention in the literature to the current state of the researched idea. The two main periods of the discussion were defined (1982 – 2006 and 2006 till nowadays) based on the evaluation of crucial moments in the history of the researched idea.

The main aims of this presentation are 1) to present a brief history of global sociology as a phenomenon 2) to define crucial points in this history and, as a result, 3) suggest a periodization of the debates. These steps must be performed in order to demonstrate the foundation, transformation, and modern contours of the discussion and the variability of the meanings from a historical standpoint. For the implementation of such tasks it is also necessary to analyze the ideas associated with the global sociology notion. They are researched with the help of the classical historical and sociological methods. Such an approach will help to better understand the origins and nature of the discussion. It also allows us to consider the historical aspects of the research field in order to understand the current state of the debates in global sociology.

RC25-306.2

KITANO, CHIKA* (, Japan)

Who Should be Ideal English Speakers? ~Japanese Male College Students' Experiences in Australia~

In the belief that Japanese students can acquire 'native-like' English-language ability when they are assimilated into 'native' English worlds, students are encouraged to participate in study abroad programmes (Kubota, 2016). In addition to the linguistic aspects, recent research offers critical insights into the intersectionality of gender and ethnicity/race of English speakers, who are idealised by English learners. In Japan, in particular, previous studies have critically examined the English learning processes and motivation of Japanese female students, who were stereotypically portrayed as the agencies in thrall to the allure of a romance with 'native' English speakers who are white Western men (Kitano, 2020; Nonaka, 2018; Takahashi, 2013).

Compared to the female romantic desire illustrated through media, some previous studies have examined that Japanese men's desire, which was underpinned by the Japanese governmental policies on English-language learning, has been linked to seeking hegemony over the West and a superior position to other Asian nations/countries at the same time (Kato, 2015).

Acknowledging this background, this presentation introduces Japanese male college students' experiences (N=3) in Australia. With thematic analysis of the interviewees' narrative data retrieved from semi-structured in-depth interviews during and after their sojourn, the presentation shows that two interviewees' notions of ideal English speakers were highly gendered and linked to the desire to seek hegemony over the West. During their sojourn, they hesitated to communicate with non-Western and non-Japanese interlocutors speaking English. One interviewee's narrative showed that his desire to communicate with English-speaking interlocutors, regardless of whether they were 'native' or 'non-native', expanded his language activities during his sojourn.

This presentation concluded that the aforementioned different results stem from diverse notions of ideal English speakers prior to sojourn, and the concept of intersectionality is a significant element to widen students' English learning activities abroad.

RC12-152.4

KIVILCIM, ZEYNEP* (Humboldt University, Germany)

Authoritarian Politics of Legality in the Field of Migration: The Case of Turkey

Turkey is the country that hosts the highest number of refugees in the world. It is also considered as a salient example of the current authoritarian shift, due to the high speed of social, political and legal transformations taking place in the country, in particular following the declaration of the state of emergency in 2016. Through the critical study of the legislation and in-depth interviews with national and international NGO workers active in different cities of Turkey, the paper aims to study the dynamics of migration policies in Turkey. It wants to investigate in which ways the authoritarian politics of legality and the migration policies mutually affect and strengthen each other. It will also discuss the EU-Turkey Refugee Deal and its role to foster international support for the stability of authoritarianism in Turkey.

RC16-199.1

KIVISTO, PETER* (Augustana College, USA)

Is Populism Good to Think? Making Sense of an Illiberal Era

This paper explores the analytic purchase of populism in making sense of illiberal politics in the era of neoliberalism. The title borrows from Claude Lévi-Strauss's claim that the natural species chosen to be totemic emblems are selected "not because they are 'good to eat,' but because they are 'good to think'." Populism must be seen in relation to democracy and it is in this relationship that the idea of populism does or does not prove itself to be "good to think." In addressing this relationship, three topics will be addressed: (1) the first queries the debates pitting those who see populism as a negative force on democracy, those who see it as a positive force, and those who stake out a middle ground; (2) the second examines the relationship between populism and authoritarianism; while (3) the third asks if neoliberalism is the cause of the populist ascendance. Using comparisons of three populists in power—Trump, Orbán, and Salvini—the paper concludes by indicating how civil sphere theory can contribute to our understanding of how to deploy populism as a tool of analysis.

RC20-243.4

KIZILOVA, KSENIYA* (World Values Survey Association, Austria)

Forms and Trends of Political Participation in Global Perspective

The paper provides comparative cross-regional analysis of patterns and factors of conventional and unconventional political participation in Europe, Eurasia, Asia, Arab World and the Americas in over-time comparison in 1981-2015. It is analyzing the longitudinal direction of conventional political participation like voting or signing a petition on the one hand and of unconventional political participation like joining a boycott, participating in demonstrations or join strike on the other. The main survey data base of this paper is the World Value Survey in its 7 waves conducted between 1981 and 2020. The paper is looking at the increasing or decreasing trend of specific forms of political participation in different world regions. The paper proposes a multivariate model of conventional and unconventional political participation, which is considering the influence and impact of social structure, social capital, political interest, political involvement and support for democracy on conventional political participation on the one hand and on unconventional political participation on the other. The main research question is if we can speak of one specific trend of political participation which is the same in all world regions or if we have to speak of regional patterns of political participation, which are specific for certain world regions, as well as if these global or region-specific patterns are relatively stable or changing over time.

RC52-642.3

KJÆMPENES, WENCHE* (UiT The Artic University of Norway, Norway)

Social Closure or Shared Jurisdiction?

In this presentation, I examine how jurisdictional openings are created and fought for by professions. To incorporate the complex context within the professions as a collective group operates, I argue that a five-actor framework that brings together Burrage et. al.'s (1990) actor perspective and Abbott's (1988) perspective on inter-professional competition is useful. This framework enables the systematization of empirical data while at the same time incorporating other theoretical perspectives (Kjæmpenes 2013) and advance understandings of how occupational expert groups and professions operate in a new work field. I support the arguments with examples from the Norwegian fish health field, and show how complex the processes are that take place in order to reach shared jurisdiction between professions.

The Norwegian state has a strong interest in fish health through disease and food control, as well as control of the threat posed by the use of antibiotics. Today, large multinational companies are powerful players in the industry. It is in this context of interplay between actors (industry, professions, occupational expert groups, universities, and the state), that shared jurisdiction in fish health between veterinarians and aqua medicine biologists has taken place.

New European Union (EU) regulation on human and animal directly affect the interrelationships between professions in Norway. To combat antimicrobial resistance, the EU wants to achieve a harmonized and more restrictive and proper use of antimicrobials in animal husbandry. It has responded to the situation with legislation that monopolizes the role of the veterinary profession in animal and fish health (Regulation (EU) 2019/6). In order to safeguard the interests of societies and develop good risk management in animal health, EU monopolize the role of veterinarians in the field. Is social closure the best strategy to combat the use of antibiotics? Why not take a closer look on shared jurisdiction between professions?

RC37-467.6

KLAGES, ANNA-LISA* (University of Applied Sciences Würzburg-Schweinfurt, Germany)

Doing Civil Society through Visual Culture Practices in Uganda - Moving the Discourse from Individual Empowerment to Collective Idenitity Construction

Projects and initiatives within this understanding of civil society seek to empower marginalized individuals. In the context of women empowerment for example, one strategy applied in urban centers in Uganda is to teach marginalized women to become craftspersons and producers of jewelry or wickerwork. Thereby, strategies applied often emphasize a. the economic benefits for individuals and their families (poverty eradication), and b. the preservation of local material cultural heritage through the production of so-called traditional cultural crafts. In this sense, civil society is perceived as the realm of NGOs that support projects and do good in order to create a better society for all, while preserving alleged local cultures. Research indicates that common perceptions of civil society fall short to grasp the complex structures and societal dynamics indigenous to Uganda's communities, and that the preservation of the cultural heritage in form of crafts-making includes cultural practices and collective meaning making processes and thus move beyond the application of techniques.

The presented paper draws on the author's Ph.D. research on the linkages between civil society and visual culture practices in Uganda. Preliminary findings of literature study and empirical research indicate that above mentioned (re-)presentation of civil society with a focus on structured programs aiming at the empowerment of marginalized individuals seek to use culturally sensitive approaches through applying practices of visual culture. However, the analysis of the available data suggests that artisan-collectives established outside of the foreign-dominated NGO-realm find different meanings in their joint creative work, thereby appropriating meanings associated with civil society and visual culture production.

The findings point towards a dilemma of the civil society discourse that is still dominated by Western subjects, leaving little space for in-between narratives and subaltern approaches to visual and cultural expression in civil society narratives, and that simultaneously provide avenues for endogenous approaches.

RC45-552.1

KLEINEWIESE, JULIA (Kiel University, Germany)
GRAEFF, PETER* (Christian-Albrechts University Kiel, Germany)

Scrutinizing the "Code of Silence" in a Situation of Corruption: Testing a Team Mechanism of Deviant Behavior

A core feature of corruption that has been pinpointed in previous studies is the favoritism of particularistic over universalistic norms (Merton 1940, Graeff & Kleinewiese 2019). In our study, we test if (external) threats to a workgroup, such as organizational restructuring, lead to an increase in social cohesion (e.g. team spirit) and, ultimately, result in a higher probability of deviant (e.g. corrupt) behavior. For scrutinizing this mechanism, we refer to studies such as those by Waytz et al. (2013) and Dungan et al. (2014). These studies are related to the "code of silence" as a major driver of consenting to (and, therefore, indirectly supporting) deviant (e.g. corrupt) behavior of other team members.

In order to test this neglected aspect in the explanation of group- and organization-oriented deviant (e.g. corrupt) behavior, we apply a vignette-based factorial survey to a sample of firefighters in Germany. By taking the multilevel nature of the data into account, it can be shown that external threats to the team reduce the likelihood of reporting a corrupt act, suggesting that particularistic norms are preferred over universalistic norms.

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RC28-347.2

KLITZKE, MELINA* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

CARVALHAES, FLAVIO (UFRJ, Brazil)

HERINGER, ROSANA (Universidade Federal de Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Student Dropout in the First Two Years of Graduation: The Case of the Federal University of Rio De Janeiro

In recent decades Brazil has undergone changes that affected the system of access to public higher education significantly. The two main changes were the creation of a centralized admissions system and a quota reservation system for students from different social groups. Research shows that these policies have begun to change the profile of those who access Brazilian higher education. However, the major challenge that presents itself, once a more heterogeneous public begins to enter Brazilian higher education, is the permanence of students at this level of education. This is a key issue since the main educational outcome of interest in the higher education system is graduation of these new groups. In order to understand who graduates, we focus on those who don't. The purpose of this study is to search for the dropout patterns of a major Brazilian university. Our data allow us to assess the socioeconomic, gender and race patterns of all students entering university in 2014. Given the hierarchy of the data structure, we will apply a multilevel logistic regression model (where the student is level 1 and the course is level 2) to a cohort of 4500 students who entered the first semester of 2014 at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro. Performance controls will be used at the point of entry into the university, such as the National High School Exam (ENEM) score, never used before in Brazilian research on this subject.

RC02-24.3

KLUGER, ELISA* (Brazilian Center of Analysis and Planning, Brazil)

WANDERLEY, SERGIO* (Unigranrio, Brazil)

BARBOSA, ALEXANDRE DE FREITAS* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

The Ecla-Bnde Center and the Building of a Generation of Intellectuals Engaged in Planning the Brazilian Development

This paper reconstructs the history of the partnership between the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and the Brazilian National Bank for Economic Development (BNDE), which originated the ECLA-BNDE Center, an institution based in Rio de Janeiro that operated between 1960 and 1967. Despite its brief existence, the office had a great influence. It was responsible for training, in the Course on Problems of Economic Development, taught in several regions of the country, a generation of technicians in "planning for the development". The Center also functioned as a gateway to ECLA's ideas and writings in Brazil and as a *locus* of knowledge production on economic development. Hence, it sought to impact both the governmental spheres and the academic world. Based on the combination of remaining documents, newspaper stories and testimonies offered by ex-members of the Center the article describes in detail its activities and to retrace the processes of genesis, expansion, and closure of the partnership. The article ends with a discussion on the effects of the dissolution of cooperation and dispersion of office staff, divided between exile and the tasks of creating, in Brazil, new redoubts for ECLA's influence. The reconstruction of this experience allows telling about the institutional arrangements that sustained the circulation of the knowledge produced by ECLA and seeing how these ideas were modified while moving. Diving into this case allows to illustrate how the encounter with the national specificities pushed ECLA into adopting comparative frameworks for its analysis and how the building of a sociology of the development around ECLA was, thus, motivated by the need to understand the effects on the development patterns of the political and social diversity within the region.

RC45-554.2

KOBAYASHI, JUN* (Seikei University, Japan)

Beautiful Capital: Is Physical Attractiveness Nature or Rational Investment?

This paper scrutinizes the determinant mechanism of beauty in Indonesian society. The literature has revealed diverse social consequences of physical attractiveness. Still, it has been left unsolved whether beauty is naturally determined or intentionally achieved. Data were collected in 2018 Opinion Survey on Local Governance in Indonesia. A representative sample in Java was chosen and analyzed with 3,212 respondents. Interviewers evaluated respondents' beauty and skin brightness on five-point scales. Key findings include, first, that education and income increased skin brightness. Second, while skin brightness did boost beauty levels, education and income also raised it. This implies that different socio-economic status groups use different strategies of investment in beauty capital, which is changeable and controllable. Therefore, beauty depends, at least partly, on individual attainment.

RC55-667.1

KOBAYASHI, JUN* (Seikei University, Japan)

ALDAR, DOLGION (Independent Research Institute of Mongolia, Mongolia)

Inequality of Well-Being in Asia: A Comparative Analysis of Happiness in Eight Countries

This paper poses the research question of whether well-being inequalities exist in East and Southeast Asian countries. Layard (2005) proposes the "big seven" drivers of subjective happiness, but Asia may have more complicated and diverse mechanisms. We therefore compare eight countries in East and Southeast Asia using a case study approach and hypothesize differentiated levels, variances, and drivers of happiness between the two regions. Data are collected via a survey (N = 8,166). Happiness is measured by Cantril's ladder of life. Key findings include, first, that there are well-being inequalities among East and Southeast Asian countries because East Asia experiences relatively low and unequal happiness. Second, East Asia shares happiness determinants such as marriage and income, while Southeast Asia has no such common drivers. This reveals that there are geographical, rather than economic, differences in happiness in Asia. Such findings can be obtained only by comparing countries using an integrated perspective. Perhaps this article's most important contribution is that we can draw no single picture of happiness in Asia, but must develop potential Asian models of well-being.

RC41-522.1

KOC, ISMET* (Hacettepe University, Turkey)

SARAÇ, MELIKE (Hacettepe University, Turkey)

Change in Sex Ratio at Birth in Turkey: Any Hints for Son Preference?

Unless there is any external intervention, the sex ratio at birth as the outcome of a biological process is expected to vary within the interval of 102-106. In societies where son preference is quite salient, there is external medical intervention to the process determining the sex of the child. Studies on the countries of Far East and Central Asia resort to a three-factor model to explain increasing sex ratios at birth in these countries. The first factor in this model is the "*supply factor*" which is the availability of technologies used to identify the sex of the foetus. The second, "*demand factor*" is related to son preference in a given society, and the third, which is called the "*squeezing factor*" is the low level of fertility that forces parents to sex preference. Turkey seems to be a country that all the three factors meet at the time of fertility decline. In this sense, the objective of this study is to find some hints regarding son preference in Turkey by analysing changes in sex ratio at birth based on the number of living children, birth cohort, birth order and the sex of previous children. Data are from the demographic surveys conducted in the period of 1993-2013. The results show that the sex ratio at birth remains within biological limits in Turkey at overall level, however in cases where the first child is a female, the ratio rises to 120 for the second birth, and further up to 135 for the third child in case the first two children are both females. These results show that with declining levels of fertility in Turkey families alter their fertility decisions, and increase the number of children they have in order to have at least a male child, in line with the stopping rule.

RC06-81.1

KOC, ISMET* (Hacettepe University, Turkey)

Hybridization Process of Premarital Practices in Turkey

In the process of rapid socioeconomic changes in Turkey, the structure of premarital practices such as asking for girl's hand in marriage, betrothal, engage-

ment, henna night, trousseau exhibition, bachelor party, religious ceremony and wedding has been changing over time from traditional to modern. The main research question of the study is as follows: "How the direction of premarital practices changes over time? In this sense, the study aims to make a clarification whether the direction of changes of the premarital practices towards modernization or hybridization. To answer the research question, the study uses the data from 2006, 2011 and 2016 Family Structure Survey conducted by Ministry of Family and Social Policies and Turkey Statistical Institute. All the analysis in the study were conducted on the basis of survey years from 2006 to 2016 and marriage cohorts from pre-1950 to 1996-2000. Together with descriptive analysis, a series of logistic regression analyses were also performed in the study to understand the direction of the changes in premarital practices. The preliminary findings of the study put forward that the frequency of all the premarital practices is on the rise in Turkey by both survey years and marriage cohorts. However, this is not an absolute disengagement from traditional practices, it is just a transition to a variant of modernization that keeps the traditional veins into the premarital practices. In other words, Turkey experiences a hybridisation process that traditional and modern practices exist together in premarital practices. This variant of modernization process appears to be in line with the arguments on hybridized adoption of modern practices as proposed by Development Idealism Theory suggested by Arland Thornton.

RC40-514.2

KOC, MUSTAFA* (Department of Sociology, Ryerson University, Canada)
OZUGURLU, METIN (Ankara University, Faculty of Political Sciences, Turkey)

Authoritarian Populism and Restructuring of the Agri-Food System in Turkey

This paper will explore the social and economic impacts of changes in agri-food policies under an authoritarian populist regime in Turkey. Since the late 1970s, Turkey has adopted a neoliberal restructuring program that included economic liberalization under authoritarian politics. The neoliberal restructuring plans included integration with global commodity markets, changes in food production, processing and retailing. This process favoured mid-to large scale farmers producing for domestic and global supply chains, radical changes in support pricing and purchasing programs, and dismantling of agricultural cooperatives. Results of these changes led to further depeasantization in the countryside. Since the early 2000s, we see a new trend towards right wing authoritarian populism, typical to other newly industrialized countries. During this era rural-urban migration intensified, and the agri-food system further integrated with the global supply chains. In this process anti-elitist and nativist discourses served to divert the resentment of peasantry and working class against neoliberalism of the earlier era while pursuing the integration of the agri-food system with the global economy. What was particularly notable was the seeming hegemony of this regimes among subordinate groups and in rural regions. This paper will examine the intersectionality of actions and priorities of domestic bourgeoise, transnational capital industrial and financial capital and political elites and the politics of opposition within the context of authoritarian populism.

RC15-190.1

KOCH, KATHARINA* (Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (MZES), Germany)
WENDT, CLAUS (University of Siegen, Germany)

Digitalization in the Coordination of Elderly Care in Germany and Sweden: The View of Actors

The coordination of healthcare (HC) and long-term care (LTC) services for the elderly is a major issue in all societies. The elderly´s complex care needs involve a number of different actors and professions. In this context, communication and collaboration are major challenges. E-health appears as promising solution for improving processes and quality of care. For a successful implementation, it is necessary to take on board all relevant actors in the field. However, there are significant institutional and organizational obstacles to such improvements, which also vary between countries. This contribution investigates how different actors in the field view the potential of E-health for the coordination of elderly care, which barriers they identify and how these should be tackled. Considering the situation in Germany and Sweden, two cases are compared which are at different stages of implementing E-health.

Following a comparative whole-systems-approach combined with actors' perspectives, E-health is conceptualized as key aspect of functional integration providing tools to facilitate communication within and between different actors and sectors (Valentijn et al. 2015).

Data originate from 27 expert interviews with representatives of organizations which are active in elderly care in Germany and Sweden. Method of analysis is Mayring´s Qualitative Content Analysis with a focus on structuring data.

Preliminary results indicate that most actors assess data sharing and online communication as promising to increase continuity and efficiency of elderly care. Nevertheless, even in the context of E-health coordination problems are (re-)produced including persistent structural problems at the system level and problems related to technological and social innovation. Supporting care coordination, E-health applications need to be inclusive or at least compatible for information sharing across all actors and sectors involved in care provision.

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RC05-62.5

KOETTIG, MICHAELA* (Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences, Germany)
SIGL, JOHANNA* (Georg-August-University of Goettingen, Germany)

Racist Mobilisations and Sexualisation in the 'refugee Debate' in Germany

Ever since the "long summer of migration" in 2015, refugees have been at the centre of a public debate in Germany and have frequently been discussed in negative terms. This applies to a particular strand of the debate in which the racialisation of sexism gains discursive sovereignty, with a racist interpretation and delegation of sexual violence.

To explain this phenomenon, we will begin by sketching attitudes to immigrants in the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) and the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) since the end of WWII, considering Germany's colonial past and the period of National Socialism. Taking into account the results of postcolonial and critical whiteness studies (Hall 1987, Stoler 1995, Tucker 1996) and by considering the functionalisation, social categorisation, and racially motivated rejection of immigrants, together with the relevant legislation, we can throw light on this current discursive figure from a historical perspective. Using selected examples such as the events in Cologne on New Year's Eve 2015/16, we will show how the racialisation of sexism works, and the meaning attached to it by supporters of the far right. The latter are keen to externalise sexualised violence, which absolves their own 'people' and at the same time there is a broad tendency in the public to accept such interpretations, which creates a fertile ground for racist and authoritarian ideas.

RC24-295.3

KOLLNIG, SARAH* (Lund University, Sweden)

Thinking about Sustainability through a Critical Perspective on Everyday Practices

In my contribution, I will present a critical perspective on everyday practices grounded in my ethnographic research on food practices in Bolivia. I argue that the everyday food practices of the privileged middle class in the Bolivian city of Cochabamba oftentimes reproduce colonial power relations. The analysis of these practices is based upon a Bourdieusian theoretical perspective. As the concept of the *habitus* suggests, everyday practices are structured by the immediate and wider socio-political context. In order to take into account the postcolonial context, I bring Bourdieu together with Quijano's *coloniality of power*. Thus, the *habitus* is structured by the continuation of colonial power relations even after the end of formal colonial rule. I argue that Quijano's notions of the materiality of exploitation as well as the colonial structuration of the imagination can be consistently combined with the Bourdieusian habitus. In order to ontologically bring out the role of everyday practices within larger societal structures, I embed this theoretical perspective in critical realism as developed by Bhaskar. Following critical realism, everyday practices are surface phenomena driven by underlying structures and mechanisms. Thus, a critical analysis of everyday practices requires an understanding of such underlying structures and mechanisms, such as bureaucratic systems or markets. This shapes a different way of thinking about the (un)sustainability of everyday practices: A transition towards sustainable practices requires a critique of underlying structures as well as the development of alternative practices that challenge these structures.

RC24-289.6

KOMATSU, HIROSHI* (Matsuyama University, Japan)

Methodology of Social Research As an Expertise to Provide Precise Environmental Knowledge

Methodology of Social Research (MSR) is an expertise that environmental sociology can provide environmental knowledge. Precise knowledge is useful for governments and NGOs to make better policy and better solutions and for citizens to do more pro-environmental behavior (PEB). However, it's sometimes difficult to distinguish between well-designed social research and lay research.

In this presentation, 1) the role of social research for providing environmental knowledge, and 2) some issues on conducting well-designed surveys in Japan are discussed.

By conducting a survey for random-sampled people, we can see how people concern about environmental problems, whether they support their government's policy and what kind of PEB they do. We already have many findings on what promotes PEB. We can carry out not only cross-national research like ISSP but also a trend analysis on longitudinal data. For example, according to surveys conducted by Japanese government, people want the government to focus more on social welfare and economic boost rather than on taking care of environmental issues for many years.

When the survey is conducted properly, it's a well-designed research to provide precise environmental knowledge. Unfortunately, in Japan, some surveys are carried out inappropriately. Nevertheless, those surveys aren't well-designed, sometimes more than a little people respond to them. Because in Japanese educational system, not every people learn the MSR, so they tend to trust a research conducted by "a lay researcher" as well as they don't care about the importance of the MSR. Based on the data provided by lay research, for example, policy makers might lead citizens to a wrong way.

MSR is an expertise environmental sociologist have as a useful tool for providing an environmental knowledge properly, so we need to put more emphasis on the importance of MSR and try to get rid of lay researches.

RC56-682.3

KOMORNIK, MACIEJ* (University of Bonn, Germany)

Challenging the Course of the Civilising Process in the Constitutional Framework of the Rule of Law: Poland Since 2015

Challenging the course of the civilising process in the constitutional framework of the rule of law: Poland since 2015

Referring to Norbert Elias's concept of the process of civilization, I will examine the political program of the Polish Right after 2015 as a form of a civilizing offensive. Although the prevalent tendency is to perceive right-wing populism as a phenomenon related to decivilizing processes, I will argue that in Poland, the conservative-national Right has launched a civilizing offensive, expressly addressing the aspects of contemporary culture which are labeled "liberal" as a threat to social coherence, interdependence and self-constraint. I will focus on the right-wing critique of the rule of law as a civilizing mechanism. By analyzing the constitutionalist and political discourses in Poland after 2015 related to the reform of the judiciary, the LGBT rights and abortion, I will map the constitutive elements of the image of the "left-liberals" as a carrier of de-civilisation construed by the Right. My goal is to offer an understanding of the constitutional effects of what could be termed an anti-liberal civilizing process.

RC38-483.1

KONDO, NATSUKI* (Nagoya University, Japan)

How Youth in Rural Ghana Became "Cadres"? - Life Story of Actors in Popular Movement Under 1980's Military Rule-

This presentation focuses on actors from rural Ghana and aims at discovering the subjective meaning of popular movement from their perspective.

The case examined in this paper is movement so-called "revolution" during 1980s in Ghana. In 31st December 1981, Flight lieutenant J.J.Rawlings and young officers made a coup and established left wing military government Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC). PNDC set up grass root institution to let ordinary people participate to decision making and take initiative to fight against corruption at each community level. Those who involved in this institution called themselves as 'cadres' and various activities were carried out under their leadership. Especially in the rural area, it became self-help movement of collective effort for improvement of their environment. Youth started holding community meeting, organized vigilante group against armed robbers, and mobilized people to establish school, dam, cooperative farm, community clinic and so on.

Three former cadres are picked up in this presentation. Life-story is used as an approach to trace the process how they became 'cadre' with focusing on their intention and motivation before, during and after the movement. The presentation doesn't intend to treat them as collective subject but treat them as individual, aiming at engaging with key concepts in today's movement study in African context: personalized commitment, individualistic subjectivity, and fluid identities. Their different story allows us to get insight of complicated dimensions and multiple meanings hidden under the phenomena which is usually observed as one event. At the same time, we can also find some common pictures. Those who reacted to the movement in very initial stage, in most case, were those who were not happy with authoritarian system of traditional community. They subjectively interpreted "revolution" as opportunity to execute their own project to bring a change, not just be involved into government-lead project.

RC06-JS-51.3

KÖNIG, RONNY* (University of Zurich, Switzerland)
ISENGARD, BETTINA (University of Zurich, Switzerland)
SZYDLIK, MARC (University of Zurich, Switzerland)

Intergenerational Relations in Transnational Families: Connected Despite Distance?

Intergenerational support is an important characteristic of family relationships, especially in times of globalization, transnationalisation, and aging societies. Today, very few families live permanently in the same household or under the same roof. Instead, adult family generations are generally characterized by multi-locality, raising the question of solidarity patterns. However, most studies have mainly addressed intergenerational relationships of the native population, whereas migrant and transnational families have often been neglected or limited to a specific (ethnic) group. Yet, against the background of contemporary multi-ethnic and transnational societies, empirical studies of intergenerational relations of migrants are particularly crucial. This is especially true since experiences caused by migration as well as the situation in the host country can greatly affect intergenerational relations, not least in respect to support patterns.

Therefore, this contribution examines the extent to which family solidarity depends on the local and ethnic background of the generations. Research questions are: Does multi-locality inhibit intergenerational solidarity and cohesion? Which specific solidarity patterns can be identified in regard to population groups (natives vs. migrants) and within various migrant groups?

The empirical analyses are based on the new representative study "SwissGen – Intergenerational Relations in Switzerland". The survey was conducted in 2018/19, including more than 10,000 respondents from 18 to 100 years in all three parts of Switzerland (German, French, and Italian Switzerland). The analyses prove that adult family generations are strongly connected through social interaction and cohesion. However, in addition to cultural variations in Switzerland, we can observe that migration strongly affects intergenerational cohesion, conflict, and ambivalence. This especially applies to aging family members – and in particular to aging family generations living in different countries. Furthermore, we also find specific patterns of different groups of migrant and transnational families according to types of migration, duration of stay, citizenship, and country of origin.

RC28-344.2

KÖNIG, RONNY* (University of Zurich, Switzerland)
ISENGARD, BETTINA (University of Zurich, Switzerland)
SZYDLIK, MARC (University of Zurich, Switzerland)

Unequal Prospects? the Expectations of Receiving and Leaving Inheritances in Europe

Support among generations is, along with the intergenerational transmission of education and concomitant unequal opportunities and insecurities, an important characteristic of family relationships in contemporary societies. Although various forms of functional solidarity between generations have been frequently well researched, little is yet known about the influence of social inequality on intergenerational solidarity. Moreover, the majority of past research overlooks this complexity of the intergenerational transmission for social inequality. Therefore, the paper addresses this research gap and examines the determinants of inheritances in the context of social inequality by analyzing the expectations of receiving and leaving inheritances from a transnational perspective and on three levels: individual, family, and society. The analyses focus on the questions of (a) who expects to receive an inheritance, (b) who expects to leave an inheritance, (c) the link between receiving and leaving such transmissions, and (d) variations between countries.

Our analyses are based on pooled data of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), including 14 European countries: Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland. The findings prove that inheritances are an important feature of intergenerational support across Europe. However, the situation varies widely across countries, both for receiving and leaving an inheritance in the future. Moreover, the multivariate analyses offer evidence of class-specific patterns and thus highlight the perpetuation of social inequalities over generations. We find strong connections between intergenerational solidarity and social inequality. Members of higher classes are much more likely to expect the receiving but also the leaving of a bequest. This especially applies to large sums. In addition, those who expect to receive a considerable inheritance in the future are also much more likely to expect to pass on wealth to the next generation.

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

RC02-25.3

KORNBERG, DANA* (UC-Santa Barbara, USA)

Locating "the Market": The Case of Garbage Collection and Recycling in India

This paper bridges economic and environmental sociologies, first, by turning upside down standard conceptions of "the market" as located in formal corporate forms. Using a case from Delhi, India, where public-private partnerships have been formed promoting truck-based garbage collection and incineration instead of existing systems for informal recycling, I show how mainstream economic sociology's tendency to focus on "modern" formal "markets" can obscure practices and institutions that are in fact more environmentally sustainable and socially just. In this case, the classic Polanyian insight that states engender markets is evidenced by the fact that new markets for garbage were produced by Indian national legislation that sought to make garbage systems more robust and streamlined, offering new sources of revenue for corporations. Moreover, international incentives such as UNFCCC carbon offsets and World Bank recommendations resonated with local leaders' own motivations to "clean up" the city (in an aesthetic rather than environmentally sustainable sense) and to issue large contracts (Kornberg 2019). The creation of these kinds of internationally legible institutional forms, however, obscured the enormous yet informal economy of garbage collection and recycling. Based on social relations of various forms and sensitive to its own global commodity chains for materials such as plastics, the informal recycling economy had processed up to 40% of the city's waste, diverting garbage and providing millions in Delhi alone with a living. I argue that this situation sheds light on the fact that making economic sociology relevant to environmental sustainability involves theorizing greater institutional hybridity, following Polanyi in particular. Specifically, recognizing greater variation in the meaning, materiality, and relational structure of "markets" is important for identifying the specific features that might enable or constrain urban sustainability.

References

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RC31-378.4

KOROLEVA, ILZE* (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, University of Latvia, Latvia)

ALEKSANDROVS, ALEKSANDRS (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, University of Latvia, Latvia)

MIERINA, INTA (University of Latvia, Latvia)

Migrant's Belonging and Identity Formation in Host Countries: Analysis of Factors Shaping Integration

Successful integration of immigrants into new societies and labor markets is considered a key for reducing xenophobia and lessening anti-immigrant sentiments in receiving countries, as well as creating cohesive and better functioning societies. From the perspective of host countries, open identity of migrants and their sense of belonging to their host country and community is important for the integration. Since Latvians are one of the most mobile European nations (about 10% of the population emigrated within 20 years), theoretical and empirical analysis of the concepts of belonging, identity formation and integration attract significant attention by social scientists.

The aim of this paper is to highlight identity formation and integration aspects from the perspective of different groups (by age, ethnic background, gender) of Latvians living abroad. Formation of the sense of belonging is a rather complicated process. People who leave homeland and move abroad develop new feelings to places and social groups and simultaneously overcome the internal contradiction between the willingness to blend-in and the wish of staying unique and different from the rest. Based on quantitative longitudinal data, we explore how migrants integrate into local communities and how emigrants' identities and attachments to different countries change with time – do they retain their national identity, do they integrate in terms of belonging and identification with the host community, or do they develop a new global or European identity? Special attention will be paid to the way how Latvian migrants negotiate their identity in the context of 'liquid' migration and transnational living.

The analysis is based on the data collected in two large-scale web-based surveys: the first in 2014 (ESF grant "Latvian Emigrant Communities", n=14068) and the second in 2019 (Latvian Council of Science grant "Exploring Well-being and Social Integration in the Context of Liquid Migration" No. lzp-2018/1-0042).

RC05-65.6

KORVENSYRJÄ, AINO* (University of Helsinki, Finland)

State Violence and the Knowledge Situated in Migration – Challenges for Critical Scholarship

Critical scholarship on racist police violence in Germany and on institutional racism in the German criminal justice system are incipient fields of academic knowledge production, developing thanks to vibrant grassroots organizing around these topics, and often explicitly rooted in it. In the recent years I have conducted fieldwork with West African asylum seekers under pending deportation in Germany in a research project aligned with this scholar-activist tendency / scholarship emerging from activism, analysing state violence and racist criminalization. This paper reflects on the challenges of academic knowledge production conducted with persons and groups made vulnerable by excessive state violence. Adopting a materialist understanding of knowledge production, it argues that the (methodological) centering of the perspective of migration, of the knowledge of those directly affected by racism – people of colour and migrants – must be conceived in broad terms. Researchers positioned in the academia – and in activism – cannot only epistemologically prioritise this perspective on institutional / structural racism but must seek to also to materially contribute to the empowerment of the communities they research with. This requirement brings with it inevitable dilemmas concerning limits, access to resources and broader power relations. Looking at my own fieldwork and research project as a case study, the paper reflects on these dilemmas, but also on the political gains and new perspectives produced in this kind of research.

RC02-36.2

KORZENIEWICZ, ROBERTO PATRICIO* (Department of Sociology, College of Behavioral and Social Sciences, University of Maryland, USA)

PAYNE, COREY (Johns Hopkins University, USA)

Social Stratification and Inequalities in the United States: Rethinking the Legacies of the Long Nineteenth Century

Recent debates in development and American studies have been reassessing the role of territorial expansion in U.S. ascendency in the long nineteenth century. Using a major new database, we engage these debates to evaluate and specify more precisely how global elites intervened in the formation of the U.S. continental system—and how these interventions shaped patterns of inequality and selective migrations in an era of territorial expansion, resource extraction, and industrialization. This paper draws upon our World-Magnates Database—a standardized collection of information on the wealthiest individuals in the world-system from 1500 to 2017—to reassess key social science assumptions about capital accumulation in the *longue durée*. Our data, identifying the specific activities through which these world-magnates became deeply embedded in U.S. continental expansion, highlight the importance of three interrelated processes at work in this period: (1) the violent organization of extraction; (2) the transport revolution and the ascendency of the railroad; and (3) the industrialization of warfare. The forward and backward linkages implied in these developments, the American Civil War, the twilight of the plantation system, and the genocide of indigenous populations in the western territories, are part and parcel of this trajectory. Alongside Schumpeterian theories of innovation and monopolization, we use our data to trace the ways in which the innovations driving expansion were inherently exclusionary, with the goal of bringing exclusion back in, alongside exploitation, as a key feature of social inequality and capitalist accumulation. Such a perspective, we argue, allows for a better understanding of the contemporary legacies of social stratification, migration, and empire.

RC37-465.2

KOSICKI, JOÃO VICTOR* (University of São Paulo,)

La Discipline De L'instinct: La Jeunesse De Machado De Assis

Ma recherche prend pour objet la période de 1860 à 1870 et la consolidation de Machado de Assis comme critique théâtrale et littéraire, ainsi que ses débuts dans la poésie et le théâtre. Cette période comprend le processus de stabilisation sociale de l'écrivain, dans le sens d'être le moment de la stabilisation professionnelle au sein de la bureaucratie d'État, ainsi que la période au cours de laquelle il se marie, un moment important car, dans une société esclavagiste et fils d'un père noir, sera déterminant pour le processus de "blanchissement" pour la circulation dans les espaces d'élite. Deux facteurs importants seront les objectifs: la relation avec un groupe de poètes d'origine portugaise, tels que Faustino Xavier de Novais, un ami que Machado de Assis a connu rencontré en 1858 et avec qui il a accroché des relations d'amitié et des échanges d'affinités esthétiques, arrivant à éditer un magazine de collaboration écrivains brésiliens et portugais, *O Futuro*, entre 1862 et 1863, et Francisco Gonçalves Braga, l'un des premiers modèles poétiques de l'écrivain brésilien; et le mariage avec le frère de Faustino Xavier de Novais, Carolina Xavier de Novais, en 1868. Au-delà des relations avec les d´autres Portugais,

je crois que ces deux éléments sont essentiels pour comprendre les positions esthétiques de Machado de Assis et révèlent le timbre de sa stabilisation sociale, affichant la trajectoire de l'ascension sociale qui aboutira à son mariage avec la veuve portugaise, élément déjà conditionné par sa position en tant que critique et sa stabilisation professionnelle en tant que membre du second rang de la bureaucratie fédérale brésilienne.

TG04-748.3

KOSKINEN, HENRI* (University of Turku, Finland)

Self-Reliant, Philanthropic Startup Citizens? Exploring the Relationship of Startup Culture and Citizenship in the Nordic Welfare State

In this paper, I inspect the formulations of risk, uncertainty and failure in the discourse of Finnish startup entrepreneurship and consider their implications on Finnish citizenship. I frame my analysis with discussions on post-industrial citizenship in the Nordic welfare state.

In the knowledge-based, service-oriented economy of 2010s Finland, startup entrepreneurship and new ventures have become increasingly important for national competitiveness. The success of notable Finnish startup companies and the renowned startup event Slush has helped define Finland as a place of innovative startups, which has spurred discussions on Finnish startup culture and its development. Varied selection of popular guidebooks and nonfiction literature discussing the nature of startup entrepreneurship in the Finnish context has emerged in the 2010s.

Coincidently, it has been noted that, with the introduction of incentive thinking and workfare models, the citizenship of the Nordic welfare state is shifting in the postindustrial era. Currently, proactivity and self-reliance are emphasized as ideal traits of citizenship, which echoes the neoliberal ethos of entrepreneurial citizenship. Citizens are viewed as active participants instead of passive objects of interventions. Mirroring this, risk-taking abilities and withstanding uncertainty are defined as central abilities in the startup discourse.

Drawing on my empirical work on Finnish startup guidebook and nonfiction literature, I argue that the startup discourse taking shape in this literature constructs a citizenship in which risk, uncertainty and failure are internalized by the subject and turned into a resource. This resonates with the discussions on postindustrial citizenship that accentuates flexibility and entrepreneurial capabilities.

Simultaneously, however, the meaning of community, goodwill and nationalism are highlighted in the Finnish startup discourse, which produces a citizen who both embraces risk-taking and uncertainty and who is eager to give back to the community. Therefore, the notion of risk-taking is intertwined with the Finnish discourse of nationalism and egalitarianism.

RC51-631.4

KOSKINEN, RAIJA* (University of Helsinki, Finland)
YESSIMOVA, DINARA (Eurasian National University named G.N.Gumilyov, Kazakhstan)
ABDUGALINA, SAIRAN (Kazakh University of Economics, Finance and International Trade, Kazakhstan)

Actor-Relational-Approach (ARA) and Systems of Social Work in Finland and Kazakhstan

Actor-Relational-Approach (ARA), developed in the field of planning theory by Luuk Boelens, combines Actor-Network-Theory (ANT) with Urban Regime Theories and theories of Associative Democracy. ARA is a pro-active alternative, re-assembling of spatial planning in an actor-oriented way, including several stakeholders and actors. ARA working scheme consists of following seven steps:
Interpreting the problem by determining the focal actors and unique core values
Actor identification and actor analysis
Opportunity maps and developmental possibilities
Bilateral talks and round tables
Cases and pilots
Practice development and general outlines
Democratic anchoring
In this study, we utilize ARA to examine and evaluate a case of current 2018 – 2020 collaboration project FinKaSo. The aim of the project is to develop social work education in Finland and Kazakhstan. Additionally, the goal is to support modernizing social services in the case of Kazakhstan. This study aims to increase understanding of how the project activities may find their way in the systems of education and social services in two, seemingly very different countries.

RC51-622.2

KOSKINEN, RAIJA* (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Reflection in Action – Reflective Practitioner in the Digital Era

In 1983, Donald Schön published a title: *The Reflective Practitioner, How Professionals Think in Action*. His book has become a wide-read classic across disciplines and fields of practice. Furthermore, Schön's long-term collaboration with Chris Argyris has resulted into many influential publications especially in the fields of management and organization studies. Their lifework, both practical and theoretical has focused on concrete daily challenges of organized activity. The themes of their studies include considerations relevant to individual, group as well as organizational activity. In fact, the focus is how these all interact. In terms of reflection and reflexivity, Argyris and Schön have modelled the complex feedback processes in these interactions. Their specific interest has been to learn more about how to achieve organizational effectiveness, and how various feedback processes play their role in them.

In this practice-oriented, theoretical paper, the work of Argyris and Schön is scrutinized in terms of its relevance in the current digital era. Following the idea of Schön's book, the aim is to study how professionals think in action in the digital era. In order to update the profile of a reflective practitioner to match the digital era, the work of Argyris and Schön is contrasted with current research, for example insights provided by science and technology studies, focusing on digitalization.

RC06-JS-44.1

KOTTMANN, NORA* (, Japan)

"We Are All One Extended Family in This House!" Shifting Boundaries of Housing and '(Post)Familial' Relationships in Japan.

Not getting married and starting a nuclear family is increasingly common around the globe. But not only notions of 'family' and relationship worlds are diversifying, so are living arrangements: Living alone, but also sharing housing is becoming more and more common (Heath 2018; Jamieson/Simpson 2013) – especially in urban areas. For investigation the shifting boundaries of housing and '(post)familial' relationships and their reciprocity, Japan can serve as a great case study: Experts are anticipating the emergence of a 'Hyper-Solo-Society'; living alone is becoming common (mostly among women) and a commercialized shared housing market is emerging. However, the absolute majority of unmarried adults are staying at their parents' home and the rates of cohabitation are extremely low.

Based on qualitative data from an ongoing field study in Tokyo (interviews and participant observations), this paper addresses the following questions: How are housing and '(post)familial' relationships interrelated and which importance do the former have for individuals, their life and their doing relationships? How are dwelling spaces perceived, used and constructed with regard to understandings of 'family'? Focusing on members of a housing project with approximately 60 individuals who call themselves an 'extended family' (*kakuchō kazoku*), the findings reveal: Housing – and depictions of dwelling spaces like differing notions of privacy, trust, belonging, sharing, feeling home – are highly interrelated with various '(post)familial' relationships and their doing. 'New' spaces are actively – and in some cases supported by stakeholdersfrom politics or economy – created and done by people living 'new' or rather unconventional relationships – some of them being called 'family', some not.

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RC34-433.1

KOVACHEVA, SIYKA* (Plovdiv University, Bulgaria)

The Role of Social Ties in Young Migrants' Integration Strategies in the EU

The dynamic processes of European mobility pose numerous challenges to the social integration strategies of young European migrants. The paper examines migrants' experiences in several life domains and tries to establish patterns of life strategies of mobile individuals. It focuses on migrants' agency for maintaining, breaking, creating, accumulating and mobilizing social ties in manifold layers of context in the place of departure and the place of arrival. Social networks created at home are under the pressure of new ones formed in the countries of arrival. Old friendship ties wane with time if not backed up by common mobility experience, and new friendship ties arise from interactions at various social places in the host country - workplace, neighbourhood, and leisure activities. The sought-for life balance is impacted by the images of 'here' and 'there' and 'beyond'.

The paper examines the role of social ties in the diverse integration strategies of migrants drawing upon data from a qualitative study under the framework of GEMM project funded under the EU Horizon 2020 Program. We use a rich data set of interviews-in-depth with 154 migrants coming from two countries traditionally sending migrants (Bulgaria and Romania) and two countries which recently

became 'sending' countries (Italy and Spain) and arriving in the receiving countries of the UK, Germany, Italy and Spain. Besides the causes and consequences of the different sending and receiving contexts, we consider the impact of social inequalities on structuring young people's friendship ties in terms of migrants' educational and skill level, gender and family status.

RC12-150.4

KOVALCZUK DE OLIVEIRA GARCIA, AMANDA* (Oñati International Institute for the Sociology of Law, Brazil)

Community Justice and Feminist Care Ethics: The Experience of Women Community Agents in Mathias Velho, Canoas, Brazil

Over the past decade, several projects on community justice have been implemented in Brazil under the execution of the National Program for Public Security and Citizenship (PRONASCI). The Violence Prevention Center, located in the Mathias Velho neighborhood, in the city of Canoas, Rio Grande do Sul, stands as one of them. This study aims to understand, on a local level, how nine women trained as community agents in Mathias Velho have shaped their role under a critical feminist perspective. This study used ethnographic research and qualitative data analysis, with the methodological approach being based on grounded theory. In short, the main results indicate a twofold process on the formation of the women's role as community agents. First, they largely resort to a discourse of care as a way to assert their positions, which mainly reflects the idea they should care for the community. Second, the presence of care work is highly connected to their perceptions of state institutions as flawed and inefficient, and to the non-use of law in their activities. These phenomena are then analyzed under the debate of feminist care ethics. In relation to this specific case, the overloading with unachievable expectations for their work and the use of conservative discourses have resulted in the women seeing themselves primarily as care, rather than legal, workers. This, in turn, reproduces rather than challenges sexist social structures. In short, this study stands as an ethnographic attempt to understand the relations between care work and the absence of law in the role formation of women community agents. It provides a feminist analysis of the use of care as a main strategy for achieving community justice, and uses a field-oriented approach to identify how it can be critically evaluated under the debate of ethics of care.

RC22-255.1

KRAJEWSKA, MALWINA* (Nicolaus Copernicus University, Poland)

Exploration of Tibetan Buddhism through the Social Constructionist Approach

James Beckford, in his book "Social Theory and Religion", proposed a "modest" social constructionist approach to religion [2003: 3].

According to him, religion is a social phenomenon, which, when explored by stiff scientific concepts and definitions might appear as limited and incomprehensible. Therefore, in order to properly understand religion, its role and place in the society, he proposes to analyse cultural and social accounts that influence religious experience, values and activities. Moreover, the components of social negotiation process dedicated to religious definition and meaning.

Relating to his approach, I would like to discuss the example of Tibetan Buddhism practised in exile by lay and ordained practitioners. Drawing conclusions from a four-year field study conducted in India and Nepal among Tibetan Buddhists I would like to evoke the subject of religious transformation and change. Discuss how old Buddhist tradition changes under the influence of globalisation and culture of hosting countries. Deliberate on the subject of negotiations taking place between members of two social worlds (lay and monastic) dedicated to construction of their Buddhist reality. Referring to these issues, I would like to answer the question of what is Tibetan Buddhism for those who practice it in exile.

Literature:

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RC05-JS-76.4

KRAKOFF, ISABEL* (York University, Canada)

Rainbow Republicans: Unpacking Identity and Community for Conservative LGBT People in the United States

This paper explores the identity of politically conservative members LGBT people, specifically interrogating why political narratives that characterized the 2016 presidential election might have been more appealing to LGBT conservatives than the Democratic policy proposals aimed specifically at increased equality and protection for the LGBT community. These members of the LGBT community are predominantly white, upper-middle class, and male, and are motivated by a desire to maintain a particular social, political, and economic status quo and belief in anti-redistributive ideologies, despite their advocacy for greater LGBT equality and inclusion. I argue that these predominantly homonormative LGBT people,

who are folded into nationalist discourses, benefit from a perceived social acceptance of the LGBT community as a whole. In particular, there may be a propensity to identify with threats posed to national identity over one's LGBT identity. Understanding the affinity of conservative LGBT people with their Republican peers over other members of the LGBT community highlights many of the problems with political advocacy organized around a community as diverse as that of LGBT. Such advocacy has often prioritized the needs of certain members of the community over others, failing to account for the matrix of domination that informs people's experiences of marginalization.

RC38-479.3

KRAUSE, MERCEDES* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

How Is Social Class Lived? Conducting Interviews from a Phenomenological and Biographical Perspective

Class analysis scholars have been prolific in studying social reproduction and mobility. These studies usually utilize quantitative strategies to examine trajectories from a life course perspective and show strong results regarding the macro-social analysis on how social classes shape material conditions and, ultimately, social destinies. However, how is class belonging actually lived by its members? How are social inequalities produced and reproduced in everyday life? The present paper aims to reflect on how to conduct qualitative interviews from a phenomenological and biographical perspective within the framework of class analysis. Three main guidelines are proposed and developed: (a.) The focus of the interview should not be the facts in the life trajectories, but the actors' sense-making of their decisions and everyday activities; (b.) which should be addressed through lived-experience descriptions; (c.) in search of understanding concrete ways of human existence or, in other words, understanding the Other in the variability of sociocultural life-worlds. Types of questions and topics of interest to be included in the interview are exemplified.

RC30-363.4

KREIN, JOSE* (Residencial, Brazil)

The Authoritarian Bias of Labor Reform in Brazil and Unfulfilled Promises

The presentation aims to analyze the impact of the Brazilian recent labor reform on market and labor relations and the new proposals of labor regulation with an increasingly authoritarian bias. After two years of its implementation, the promised results of the reform have not being delivered, especially in boosting economic growth and generating employment. Informality, even lowering the level of rights, continues to advance. The achieved results are to weaken the unions and make it difficult to access the mechanisms of labor right protection. In short, the changes in the legislation have deepen the precariousness of work and have left workers in a situation of greater vulnerability and insecurity. The lower level of social rights, in an environment of structural workforce surplus, tends, consequently, to generate low-income activities and long hours, contributing to establishing a process of continuous disruption of the labor market. The authoritarian bias of ultra neoliberal policies is present in the new rounds of reforms, among which stand out: 1) Economic Freedom Law; 2) labor and union reform, based on a "Notable Commission"; 3) "Yellow Green Card" with social security capitalization system. The authoritarian bias tends to weaken the institutions of workers' representation, expanding the freedom of capital in determining the conditions of hiring, use and remuneration of labor. The presentation, on the one hand, will show a set of indicators to analyze the impacts of the reform. On the other hand, it will analyze the new proposals that change the regulation of work.

RC10-121.5

KREISSIG, VOLKMAR* (TU Dresden, Moldova)

Governance and Participation in German/Austrian/Netherlands/Swiss Model Versus Anglo-Saxon Model – Can Models Guaranty More Successful Governance? Is Participation of Stakeholders Able to Prevent Miss-Management and Capitalist Exploitation?

The presentation is based on during 25 years made empirical studies of governance and participation in different countries.

The German/Austrian/Netherlands/Swiss model allows not only share- but also stakeholder oriented participation in governance systems. Employees participation and internal firms knowledge can influence decisions better adapted to markets and stakeholder needs. But models only do not guaranty per se better governance and protection of stakeholder interests. Decision making failures and ignorance of stakeholders interests are not excluded by the model. German "diesel scandal", failed taking over of US, British and other firms brought big German firms losses on share markets and not calculated risks. Despite of stake holders and employees participation knowledge based influence opportunities by the works councils and union members in the decision making processes studies have shown.

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

A model with wider opportunities of employees- and stakeholder-participation is not per se more resistant against failures in decision making, does not guaranty protection against autocratic and ego-maniacal leadership as well as corruption. There is a need of more common sense thinking and public information as well as of transparency in strategic decision making processes. There are often not enough self-management impulses to optimize decisions and to orientate firms policies to prevent short term maximal profit goals. Stakeholders and employee representatives could more active participate in governance. Individual and collective reasons for active influence have studied in future. The orientation of firms policies should be on long term social compulsory profits and strategies which are pee-engaged to world wide environment protection, descend work and fair trade strategies. The realization of North-, South-, Cancun-, WTO-, UN-climate change and biodiversity summits targets need participation and more engagements of stakeholders and employees on enterprise governance level, new firm strategies and long term profit orientations.

RC10-122.2

KREISSIG, VOLKMAR* (TU Dresden, Moldova)

Participation, New Governance and Social Trust

There is a need for change of conditions for growing trust:

Participation and new governance has to be implemented by development of new social trust criterion's.

Development of new future oriented paradigms will be connected with new governance indicators and mechanisms.

There is a need of solution of bundles of environmental, social and economic global problems.

Political global solutions need new mechanism and networks of governance actors which are necessary influencing governance on enterprise, regional and global levels.

There has to be developed new scientific social and political ideas connected with new forms of governance dealing with global challenges of present and future. Only short term profit thinking is destroying future of humanity life and leading economies into new crisis's. Last financial crisis has shown that financial systems are fragile and not adapted to the new social demands.

Global political conflict solution mechanisms have to be compromised with local and regional governance systems and indicators. Just looking for simple shareholder values and short term profits is not enough to come to new qualitative growth oriented firms policies.

Trust and confidence building measures are working as system how connected with early warning and solutions network. For instance mechanisms as KSZE, Car-producers-networks, energy and water supply networks can get connected with new e-commerce-systems and optimizations on different levels, units and mechanism's.

There should be implemented more responsibility of developed industrialized countries, of individuals and communities for supporting developing countries and people leaving there.

Criteria of social trust in this fields are: safety for future bases of life and humanity as well change of conditions of human life in harmonizing with other life conditions (water, air, earth, energy.)

RC06-73.4

KRETSER, IRINA* (Saint-Petersburg State University, Russia)

'Family', 'Care' and 'Transnationalism': Obstacles in Transnational Perspective of Adult Sibling Studies

Transnational studies lie at the heart of modern research of family and migration. At its core, it explores how relation transforms in situation when relatives are separated from each other. Drawing on existing theoretical debates and empirical study of 12 dyads of adult blood siblings who live separately in different city in Russia or in Russia and abroad, I will discuss the "strengths" and "limitations" of transnational framework in the context of study of sibling relations.

Firstly, what does 'family' mean in the context of transnational family studies? During the last decades, numerous researchers in family studies were re-describing and extending this concept but in transnational studies we again return to very narrow vision of family: main actors in transnational family studies are grandmother/fathers, spouses and depended children or adult children and their depended parents. Cases of translocal adult siblingship can extend our understanding of theory and practices of transnational families.

Secondly, transnational family studies focus on notion of 'care' to describe of material and emotional flows between members of transnational families. "Care" substitutes other notions and reduce all diversity of kinship relations to practices of care. It may be enough in situation of transnational parenthood because care is main function of parents. But does care play key role in relations between adult siblings? Is notion of care enough to analyze these relations? And if we say 'yes', isn't this the instance of conceptual inflation of notion 'care'?

Thirdly, discussing notion of 'transnational', we usually refer to sustained ties which are created/maintained across the national and regional borders (Faist, 2006) but how we can measure degree of sustainability of these ties? Rather than

analyzing of presence or absence of it, it would be more productive to emphasis on different degrees of "density" of transnational ties and contexts of their creation.

RC24-291.3

KRICHEWSKY, DAMIEN* (University of Bonn, Germany)

Governing the Ganges: A Late Modern Ecological Challenge for India's Democracy

While environmental concerns are not new, contemporary society seems to enter an 'ecological era', in which ecological disruptions arising from modernity – climate change, biodiversity loss, water scarcity, etc. – increasingly challenge the cultural tenets and institutional foundations of the modern social order, including liberal democracy (e.g. Luhmann, Beck, Mitchell, Blühdorn). The presentation will contribute an analysis of this phenomenon with a theory-driven empirical study of the governance of the Ganges in India. Considered a material 'lifeline' for more than 40% of India's population and a Hindu deity (Gaṅgā) revered by hundreds of millions, the Ganges is also one of the world's most degraded rivers. It confronts India's democracy with growing tensions between aspirations of modern 'development' and the *related* unfolding of a major water crisis. After Narendra Modi became Prime Minister in 2014, his Hindu-nationalist government declared the rejuvenation of the Ganges a national priority, and it launched ambitious policies under the 'Namami Gange' program and the National River Ganga bill to revive the holy river. These policies provide a prime opportunity to examine *i.)* how structural features of India's liberal democracy – in particular caste politics and Hindu-nationalism – condition the way this regime copes with the ecological challenge of the Ganges outlined above, and *ii.)* how this ecological challenge possibly induces socio-political changes akin to what Ulrich Beck theorized as a 'metamorphosis' of late modern society. The presentation will provide first results of this ongoing research project, including findings of an in-depth qualitative fieldwork scheduled on February 2020.

RC14-172.3

KRISCHKE LEITÃO, DÉBORA* (Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada)

Les Jeux De L'amour Et Le Marché Aux Amant(e)s : Idéologie Du Jeu Et Idéologie Du Libre Marché Dans Les Applications De Rencontres.

Nous partons de l'argument de Trépanier-Jobin (2018), selon lequel le jeu peut être perçu comme une idéologie centrale dans notre époque, pour discuter la présence de cette idéologie dans les applications de rencontres. Seront analysés les modes de fonctionnement et les aspects esthétiques des deux applications de rencontres, ainsi que les récits médiatiques qui prennent forme dans les publicités de ces applications, et les discours des utilisateurs/utilisatrices. Notre réflexion s'inscrit dans un intérêt de recherche plus large en termes de ludification et marchandisation de la sexualité dans l'imaginaire contemporain. Notre argument est que les applications de dating se rapprochent du jeu en son fonctionnement et dans les discours construits autour d'eux: compris comme des sphères relativement distinctes de la vie quotidienne sérieuse, plutôt liées au plaisir, la liberté, le divertissement, et consistant en un but en eux-mêmes. D'autre part, nous percevons que la dimension du marché est plus masquée dans ces applications, mais présente à travers, par exemple, de la marchandisation de soi dans la construction de profils, l'importance que l'acquisition de certains biens ou services au sein de l'application aura en termes de visibilité et d'accès aux autres utilisateurs/utilisatrices, ou à la présence forte d'une logique capitaliste dans les pratiques d'utilisation, fondée sur des calculs de rentabilité et sur l'idée de chercher une bonne affaire. L'idée est donc de montrer comment l'idéologie du jeu peut masquer une idéologie de libre marché dans les applications de rencontre et dans le dating.

RC15-186.2

KROL, KATARZYNA* (Polish Academy of Sciences,)

Patients Advocacy within Rare Genetic Disorders in Poland

Project focuses on sociocultural aspects of rare genetic disorders in Poland. Rare diseases make up a large group of diseases (7,000-8,000) that are characterised by a low prevalence in populations (≤5: 10,000 in Europe). However, they affect 6%-8% of the population during their lifetime. They cause often severe, chronic, disabling, and possibly lethal conditions; they not only decrease patients' (and their families') quality of life, but also pose a challenge for public healthcare.

Drawing on ethnographic research in Poland, paper analyses patient activism and novel patient organisations that emerged with the "new genetics" (Rabinow 1996: 99). According to Carlos Novas (e.g. 2015), rare disease patients that he calls "novel populations" (2015: 189) have significantly contributed to "the development of a niche global economic sector focused on meeting specific medical needs". The proposed paper examines the role of patient advocacy groups in the development of healthcare policies regarding rare disorders and orphan drugs (such as National Plans for Rare Disorders) and their ongoing implementation in

Poland (in 2009, the Council of the EU urged member states to prepare and adopt a plan or strategy for rare diseases by the end of 2013 at the latest. It is worth noting that EU recommendations regarding the establishment of National Plans for Rare Diseases have been yet implemented in Poland).

Additional questions arising concerns the issue of "representation" and the creation of biosocialities: since patient organisations tend to primarily represent people who have been afflicted with "more popular" rare disorders (e.g. PKU), while only secondarily looking after those afflicted with the "less popular" ones, e.g. LCHADD or GA-1. How are biosocialities built and how are their activities and priorities negotiated in such cases?

RC08-100.2

KROPP, KRISTOFFER* (Roskilde University, Denmark)
LARSEN, ANTON GRAU* (Roskilde University, Denmark)

Mapping the Field of the European Social Sciences through EU Funding Schemes

The European Union has invested heavily in a European integration of all sciences in the last decades. Through their Framework programmes the EU has emphasized collaboration across disciplines, borders and sectors. The amounts of money involved has meant that the programmes could reshape national scientific field. Through an analysis of the social sciences and humanities this paper investigates whether the programmes have reinforced or reconfigured existing national and regional hierarchies between universities. Using geometric data analysis we combine data on EU funded research projects from the CORDIS database with indicators of university prestige to create the field of the social sciences in Europe. This analysis will show the "unevenness" of the europeanization of the social sciences and its relationship with the EU research topics.

RC55-673.2

KROZER, ALICE* (El Colegio de México, Mexico)
ARROYO, CARLOS (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

Being White in Mexico: Status, Beauty and Wealth As Racialized Aspirations

This paper explores concepts of "whiteness" in Mexico based on focus groups and interviews conducted in Mexico City, Mérida, Monterrey, Oaxaca, and three smaller towns in the Yucatan peninsula, covering different socioeconomic sectors. We discuss aspirations to whiteness on two different levels: firstly, aspiring to appear white by improving one's economic position, and secondly, aspiring to have offspring that are whiter than oneself by marrying selectively. The associations between being white, belonging to a higher economic echelon, and being beautiful are analyzed in relation to these two processes of whitening. Similarly, we analyze whiteness as an identity category, as we look into which persons claim to be white in Mexico and which elements are related to a white identity by both self-identified whites and non-whites. Identification and whiteness by third parties is also looked into, as we draw from previous academic literature to discuss whiteness as a contingent, relational characteristic, one that switches according to one's surroundings. Regardless of its contingency, the position of whiteness as a status marker and an aspiration proved to be relatively fixed in most regional and socioeconomic contexts.

RC04-JS-25.1

KRUG VON NIDDA, SOPHIE* (Paderborn University, Germany)

Mechanisms of Exclusion in the Transition from School to Vocational Training: Team Fit Is a Major Obstacle for Migrant Adolescents on the German Apprenticeship Market

Even if migrant adolescents possess comparable qualifications to their German counterparts, their risk of exclusion from vocational training is relatively high. Individual level analyses cannot explain this difference. Therefore, we focus on the role of employers as gatekeepers and the mechanisms of recruiting which lead to a systematic exclusion of these adolescents. Our unique dataset combines panel data of adolescents with interview data of employers, thus, allowing us to analyse which selection criteria structure the recruitment process and how they relate to the chances of migrant adolescents to apply successfully for an apprenticeship.

Theoretically, the analysis is based on the conventional approach of Imdorf who argues that companies consist of multiple worlds influencing the recruitment process. When hiring apprentices, employers might not only anticipate future performance but also predict reactions from customers and the team. Our findings support this theory: personnel managers rely on different selection criteria throughout the recruitment process. Besides performance-based indicators such as school certificates and grades, non-performance-related indicators such as team fit strongly affect the hiring decision. This becomes a major obstacle for candidates with a migrant background. Under the pretext of poor team fit, processes of statistical and institutional discrimination appear to influence the decision.

Integrating all adolescents into apprenticeship training is crucial to mitigate the problem of skill shortage on the German labour market as well as to support social integration processes of migrant adolescents. In order to improve chances of migrant adolescents on the apprenticeship market, focusing on their individual qualifications does not suffice. Our study shows that the focus must lie on recruitment practices within the firms. Our findings can serve as a model for other countries as the entry into apprenticeship training in Germany is comparable to other entry labour markets.

RC49-610.2

KRUMM, SILVIA* (Ulm University, Germany)
CHECCHIA, CARMEN (Ulm University, Germany)
KILIAN, REINHOLD (Ulm University, Germany)
BECKER, THOMAS (Ulm University, Dep. Psychiatry II, BKH Guenzburg, Germany)

Mental Health Professionals' Views on Addressing Parenthood Issues Among Service Users

Families where a parent has a mental illness face a number of risks and challenges. While mothers (or fathers) might be additionally burdened by family and social stressors, the children are at increased risk for suffering from maladaptive parenting behaviors. Family focused practices (FFP) in adult mental health settings refer to the family as the focus of care, recognize family and parental strengths and vulnerabilities, and encourage family choice and collaboration in treatment. Mental health professionals (MHPs) are in a central position to provide support for vulnerable families in regard to parental needs, from preconception to caring for children. In order to strengthen initiatives to develop and implement FFP, it is important to explore MHPs' attitudes towards their roles and responsibilities as well as potential barriers and facilitators to FFP implementation. We conducted focus groups with 15 nurses and 15 psychiatrists in order to examine whether mental health professionals' assess the issue of having children and being a parent as relevant to be considered in a clinical setting, how they describe their roles and responsibilities in this regard, and to what extent they feel willing and able to fulfil these demands. The study results show that while MHPs generally acknowledge the importance of parenting issues for psychiatric treatment, they restrict the relevance of parenting in mental health setting to two areas: clarifying children's situations during inpatient treatment and considering medication issues among (potentially) pregnant service users. MHPs' focus on the adult service user, privacy, and historical issues are the main arguments against addressing parenthood issues.

RC34-443.1

KUBEKA, KHOSI* (University of Cape Town, South Africa)
RAMA, SHARMLA* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa)

Reimaging Intersectionality in Social Exclusion in South Africa

This paper focuses on youths' subjective experiences of intersectionality and social exclusion in terms of access to education and employment for marginalised youth in South Africa. The bringing together of two seminal concepts, that is intersectionality and social exclusion, has the potential to enrich understandings and contest dominant and parochial representations of and the social location of marginalised and subordinated social groups while foregrounding the variability within and between groups. This is to demonstrate how, amongst others, race, age, gender, social class, language and geography intersect, and are normalised as exclusionary rules or codes and in tandem with institutional and structural barriers produce unequal material realities and distinctive social experiences. Young peoples' lives are subjected to unequal axes of differentiation, domination, power, inclusion, agency, and authority, and this carries with it disparate rights, duties, opportunities, status and privileges regardless of competence and capabilities. The paper draws on extracted verbatim responses derived from qualitative interviews conducted with Black African and Coloured youth from disadvantaged settings and contexts in the Western Cape province of South Africa. The data demonstrates that the intersection of race, gender, class, age, language, geographic location, or other socio-cultural, educational or political contexts and markers influences youths' unequal, constrained and differential access to education and employment opportunities. This affects youths' transition to adulthood, pathway to economic independence, their upward social mobility, and future outcomes and contributes to their social exclusion. The intersectional and social exclusion lenses unearth the lived realities of youth and provide insight to how power and authority intersect to exclude, marginalise and disempower young people's future outcomes.

RC32-JS-22.1

KUBOTA, HIROYUKI* (NIHON UNIVERSITY, Japan)

Shared Households and the Transition to Adulthood in Japan

In Japan, one of the changes concerning the transition to adulthood, emerging from the past two decades, is household sharing among young adults—a housing option for those seeking to leave their parents' homes. In 1976, when "one-room" was invented as a smallest apartment for students and young adults, it was said that Japanese young adults would never share flats with unrelated roommates, especially given the country's gendered, family-centered but isolative social norms. However, by the end of the 1990s, young adults began moving into novel types of shared households. These household types gradually increased in number and availability because of economic recession and prolonged young adulthood during the 2000s. Yet, shared households in Japan have drawn less attention in the field of sociology, especially the sociology of family and youth, than in architecture, in spite of their rich implications for the society.

This paper thus explores ways in which young adults' experiences of living in shared households can prompt, hinder, or affect their transition to adulthood, in relation to family, gender and autonomy. Hence, long-term shared householders were interviewed about work, love, marriage, and the possibility of parenthood. In all, 12 interviewees who had lived for more than 5 years in a shared household with non-relatives were snowball-sampled from the metropolitan area of Tokyo between 2016 and 2019. The sample included male and female participants, married and unmarried.

The results exhibited that long-term experience of living in a shared household, especially in the context of Japan's family-centered culture, could challenge the participants' concepts of autonomy and independence. For instance, a 32-year-old woman who had lived with 3 of her friends for 6 years explained ways in which she came to reprioritize her long-term relationship with her flatmates over her possible boyfriend under pressures to marry and have children.

RC47-577.2

KÜHNE, JANNIS* (, Germany)

On the Move in the Lisbon Metropolitan Area: An Ethnography of the "Caravana Pelo Direito à Habitação"

This paper examines perspectives of residents of auto-constructed neighbourhoods engaged in social movements, through an ethnography accompanying the *Caravana pelo Direito à Habitação* (2017). Initiated by housing activist groups in 2016, it was organized in the context of a residents assembly including four neighbourhoods of the Lisbon Metropolitan Area (LMA): Torre, Quinta da Fonte, Jamaika and 6 de Maio. Its members confronted various political and administrative institutions and sought to find solutions for the problems and unmet needs facing. The Caravana represents an expansion of this struggle beyond the LMA, and the very existence of this initiative draws from a processes of exclusion of large parts of the migrant, afrodescendant, Romany and Tzigane population. This work could shed light on common sociabilities created between residents with different migrant trajectories and experiences in social movements. Concerning here, how common claims and expectations are negotiated and produced in relation to contemporary racial segregation and social housing policies. Migration and advanced marginality (Wacquant, 2008) are at stake here, since one deals with neighbourhoods that exist since the 1980s and are predominantly inhabited by families from the former Portuguese colonies, of African descent and Romany and Tzigane people. It's crucial to understand these places as localities of creativity when it comes to resistance, infra-politics and collective struggle. It is stated that the zones of refuge serve as places of escape, where certain people are pushed to, but simultaneously, where people adapt so they can live in dignity, negotiating with the State. Notions of the right to housing and to "a house", as well as notions of citizenship emphasizing on new urban and insurgent forms, can be read as inceptive counter-politics found in these contexts. Mainly, we are dealing with individuals who reclaim something that has been neglected for a long time.

RC52-635.3

KUIPER, MARLOT* (Utrecht School of Governance, Netherlands)

VAN GESTEL, NICOLETTE (TIAS School for Business and Society, Tilburg University, Netherlands)

HENDRIKX, WILJAN (Tilburg University, Netherlands)

Engaging Professionals in the Strategic Renewal of Public Service Delivery

It has been widely acknowledged that professionals working in various policy sectors face severe challenges in the execution of their daily work. The realm of the New Public Management urged professionals to be more efficient and cost-effective from the 1980s onwards, and more recently a policy paradigm known as the New Public Governance urges them to collaborate with various stakeholders in horizontal networks. Professionals are expected to co-create public services

with other stakeholders like private organizations and clients. Hence, expectations regarding professionals are 'piling up'. It is clear that public management reforms affect the position and roles of professionals, but *how* exactly professional work becomes reconfigured remains empirically understudied.

We will conduct a comparative case study in the Netherlands to explore how New Public Governance reforms transform professional work. We selected two cases that differ in scope (public value strategy and health and welfare), level (national and local) and focal group of clients (companies and citizens), to ensure we capture a variety of professionals in our data, as well a variety of co-creation processes. Data collection will consist of individual interviews with a manager or professional who is in a lead-position of the professional staff to gain insight into the changing roles and the engagement of professionals, and focus group interviews with professionals as 'regular producers' of public services to map their motivations in implementing strategic renewal processes, and to identify mechanisms that encourage or impede their engagement.

Data collection is planned for autumn 2019 and will allow us to compare professionals' motivations and conditions for their engagement in strategic renewal of public organisations across different policy sectors. We will contribute to the literature on strategic renewal and the role of professionals therein. Besides, our research will lead to recommendations to engage professionals in processes of strategic renewal.

WG05-703.2

KUMAR, ABHISHEK* (Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India, India)

Assessment to Act for Environmental Inequality: A Techno-Social Interventionist Approach to Reduce the Ecological Risk

Technology is the forerunner of development, but both are not free from risk of eliminating the critical and crucial components of ecology. Therefore, an all inclusive measure is required to act in an intended direction for an intended purpose to get a healthy and peace ecology. Idea of sustainable development has been introduced for the purpose to include future dimensions into development prospects. However, it could not be achievable in absence of an all inclusive methodology for assessment of multitude of causes & its implication over the ecology & environment. The role of technology is particularly significant here to make the assessment procedures & interventions reflexive. Digital technology, as of great importance for a reflexive mode of development, has capability to transform and revolutionise the idea of safe and sustainable development especially, because of its nature and ability to work with internet networking systems and communication tools. However, lack of socio-cultural prospects can further reduce the digital technology to a level of mere a development oriented technology. A socio-cultural assessment of intersectionality of factors, risks to ecology and degradation to ecological environment, therefore, must be taken into account for combating strategies to environmental problems and risks. Digital technology can transform the market structure, space exploration, species and medical discoveries and most importantly the behavioural pattern towards ecology. Therefore, an approach to spread information about ecological risk among the public should be adopted in the many intervention projects. An informed & engaged public who is reflexive and critical to the application of technologies is the need for a safe and healthy future and thereafter, an inclusive assessment and intervention can only be possible.

WG05-702.2

KUMAR, PAWAN* (Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar (Central) University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India. Pin- 226025, India)

Riverbank Erosion, Sustainability and Migration: A Sociological Overview

Water is an essential component for human existence, a lifeline for the survival of all living creatures. All the major civilizations flourished near the rivers only. The rivers in India has a crucial role to play not just for the survival of the people but has 'sacred' importance too in cohabitants lives. There is no doubt that rivers have been contributing abundantly for the survival of the human beings but they have also become troublesome/curse for some especially the people affected by riverbank erosion. Riverbank erosion is an integral part of the functioning of the river ecosystem. Though there is a long discussion on riverbank erosion that whether it is a purely 'natural' or human-driven phenomenon, the focus of this article is to decipher the overview of the impact of riverbank erosion on migrated communities.

Riverbank erosion is a catastrophic problem that displaces people from their land and disturbs their source of livelihood and basic subsistence. According to the recent report of Internal Displacement Monitoring Center, published in 2017, that in India, out of 1,346,000 people internally displaced, 806,000 were disaster-induced internally displaced persons. There are numerous problems arose because of environmental degradation such are homelessness, identity crisis under social impact; landlessness, loss of occupation, poverty under economic impact and health, marginalization, social stress, insecurity, psychological trauma under health impact.

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

In this backdrop, based on secondary literature, the article tries to investigate how environmental degradation in the form of riverbank erosion impacts migration and displacement. How social-cultural, economic and political sphere of migrated communities get affected the cause of riverbank erosion? How riverbank erosion disturbs the sustainability of migrated communities?

WG05-707.1

KUNENE, HLENGIWE* (University of South Africa, South Africa)

Flooding and Social Inequality: The Nexus of Two Societal Ills Impacting on Vulnerable Communities in South Africa and Malawi

The frequency and intensity of cyclones and flooding ravaging different communities in southern Africa has been a recurrent phenomenon in recent years. This year alone, southern Africa has witnessed the wake of tropical cyclones Idai and Kenneth which ravaged through the already poverty stricken rural and coastal communities of Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi, Comoros, and Madagascar. South Africa was equally affected by severe flooding in April which led to over 85 deaths. Loss of lives and property and exposure of people to such hazards is usually due to prevailing social inequalities that exist within poor societies. Social divisions further render the ability of certain socio-economic groups to prepare, respond, and recover from the flooding event. Hence, any preparatory work that seeks to understand vulnerability, resilience, and coping strategies pre and post-flooding event should be guided by research that uncovers underlying social inequalities. It is against this background that, this study seeks to examine the extent to which flooding has been a factor of social inequality in South Africa and Malawi by answering the question; how is the process of inequality (including spatial isolation) exacerbating household's vulnerability to flooding?. The study will employ the mixed method approach. A combination of research instruments including a global positioning system (GPS), semi-structured questionnaire survey, and participatory rural appraisal (PRA) exercises will be used to gather data for this study. The results of this study intend to inform existing flood risk policies with ways to address social inequalities concerning flood risk management and post-flood recovery and to create inclusive responses in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals' (SDGs) mantra to leave no one behind.

RC19-226.2

KÜNZLER, DANIEL* (University of Fribourg, Switzerland)

Fragmented Party Systems and the Politics of Social Policies: Attributable Social Policy Declarations in Kenya

According to the literature, social policy reforms are unlikely in fragmented party systems. In the example of Kenya, the literature furthermore points to the importance of what is called "ethnic voting", suggesting electoral promises of club goods rather than nation-wide social policies. However, politicians not only promised free primary education (2002), free maternity (2013) and free secondary education (2017) ahead of elections, but also introduced these policies shortly after them. This paper addresses this paradox based on repeated fieldwork in Kenya since 2004 and the literature.

The three promises concern nation-wide social policies and are thus relevant for the swing voters not caught by ethnicised voting, a significant group of the electorate. However, there is not much evidence that the promises actually influenced voting behaviour. Furthermore, why should presidents actually bother keeping such promises once they are elected? The policies were introduced way ahead of the potential re-election of incumbents at the next elections and in one case by a president in his last constitutional term. They were introduced without adequate preparation and seriously affected the quality of social services.

Two observations are striking: First, since 2002 all Kenyan elections were contested and there were serious doubts about the legitimacy of the elections and official winners. Second, among the different nation-wide electoral promises they made the presidents chose to introduce one that is easy to declare top down and immediately attributable to the president. The only election without immediate top-down social policy declaration were in 2007 when the opposition had to be included in government. After the other elections, presidents made such declarations of nation-wide social policies, portraying themselves as action men and vying for post-electoral legitimacy. In conclusion, the literature on the politics of social policies focuses too much on elections and neglects questions of legitimacy *after* contested elections.

RC54-JS-79.5

KURIHARA, MIKI* (Sophia University, Japan)

Roles of the Sick Body in Complementary and Alternative Medicine: A Case Study of Yoga Practice in Malaysia

The purpose of this study is to consider how people make use of their sick experiences for the others in complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) throughout yoga practice in Malaysia. Sickness is one of the opportunities to get a new perspective to the relationship between body and society. "Illness narrative is

the leading study on this area, and contributed to grasping reconstruction of biography of sick people (Kleinman 1988; Frank 1995). However, the number of those who work in the society with a chronic disease has gotten increasing recently, and some of them make use of their sick experiences in their work. Therefore, this study is going to think more active roles of the sick body in CAM, especially yoga practice, because CAM can be practiced with emphasizing Patients' subjectivity.

Yoga is one of the most popular methods of CAM nowadays. Also, it can be taught with their subjective experiences because of its characteristic as a physical practice. The field research has been conducted since 2017 intermittently in Kuala Lumpur and Selangor in Malaysia. Main methods were participation observations at yoga classes and interviews with about 20 yoga instructors. As a result, there were three roles in the sick body. First, the sick people can become a role model for current patients. Second, they can also offer their lay knowledge which they got through their physical and mental experiences. And the third role is related to the second one, that is yoga instructors as ex-patients can lead the process of re-making cognition of the body to students as the current patients through sympathizing and understanding their physical sensations. These results also suggested that those who have the sick body "empower" (Kleinman 1988) patients by playing these roles.

RC09-118.3

KURITI, ANANDA* (Andhra University, India)

Young People's Responses and Choices Towards Risk Society: A Theoretical Perspective

The issue of risk and risk-taking amongst the young has always been a great concern to adults. Young people take a range of risks which can be measured and theoretically, reduced. A strong social constructionist approach to understanding risk position is advocated by working in cultural theory, and it recognizes that risk is always a social product. Mary Douglas (1992) has explored how risks operate culturally to shape people's responses and choices. In this background, the main objective of this paper is to examine how youth facing risks in varied forms and explore of their responses and choices by applying theoretical perspective in this risk society.

TG03-738.7

KURTOĞLU, AYÇA* (Acıbadem Mehmet Ali Aydınlar University, Turkey)

TEKE, ARMAGAN* (Abdullah Gul University, Turkey)

SALIMOĞLU, ZAFER* (Palestinian Solidarity Fund, Turkey)

A Feminist Reading of Experiences of Palestinian Women Refugees from Syria in Turkey

Turkey has been the primary destination for migrants escaping from the conflict that broke out in Syria in 2011. As of November 2020, the number of Syrian migrants registered in the country was 3,630,702 according to data produced by Turkey. Due to Turkey's reservations concerning the Geneva Convention these migrants have been afforded temporary protection (TP) and the official figures represent them as a culturally homogenous category or static figures disaggregated only according to gender, age and place of registration in Turkey (*https://www.goc.gov.tr/gecici-koruma5638*). The present paper focuses on Palestinian migrants from Syria who constitute a special group within the larger category of Syrian migrants in that they have been doubly marginalized and rendered invisible due to their exclusion from the Geneva Convention of 1951. This paper aims to develop a feminist analysis of Palestinian migrants from Syria in general, and that of women Palestinian migrants in particular with a special focus on Palestinian women's experiences related to their biological and social reproduction within the context of the status of TP. At first, the paper examines the phenomenon of refugeehood in the Middle East and the Palestinian experience of 'permanency of temporality' (Sayigh, 2013) and 'the condition of general homelessness' (Foglita, 2017). The second part explicates the relevance of the concepts of biological reproduction and social reproduction. The third part unveils the experiences of Palestinian women to illustrate their experiences as refugees navigating the processes of biological reproduction under the condition of general homelessness. The fourth part is about understanding how the giving and receiving of care work (social reproduction) both empowers and disempowers Palestinian migrant women. The conclusion suggests a shift from methodological nationalism to the household and community scale; from security to care; and from the work of death (conflict) to the work of life (reproduction) for feminist scholarship.

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

RC32-402.4

KVIRIKASHVILI, ANI* (Ilia State University, Georgia)

Gender Bias and Sexism in a Holy Language (Hebrew/Lashon Hakodesh)

The paper aims to analyze the **phenomenon of sexism, concealment of, discrimination and disregard for women in the Hebrew language**. The Bible was primarily written by men, for men, and about men, and thus the biblical text isn't particularly forthcoming when it comes to the women's lives and experiences. Same can be noted regarding the language, that has been created, developed and revived in the footsteps of the Bible.

Despite the fact that Israel's Independence Declaration was one of the earliest constitutional documents in the world to include sex as a group classification within a guarantee of equal rights, official language maintained the characteristics tailored to the old Jewish patriarchal society, that excluded women from full participation in the public sphere and subordinated them to male authority.

We discuss Hebrew as a sexist language from the typical aspects:

Sexism in words – among many other ancient gender biased words, we will try to explain the noun husband and find out why modern Hebrew has picked politically and socially incorrect, connotation (related to the ownership) loaded word – לעב (ba'al) instead of שיא ('ish), which was more often used in the Old Testament.

Sexism in grammatical rules, that creates clear distinctions based on gender in most of the grammatical forms and obligatorily marks the gender of speaker. In Hebrew even 'you' (תא, מתא) has a female or male form and according to the grammatical rules, when addressing a group including only one man, the masculine gender is used.

Respectively, based on sociolinguistic research and comparative case-study methodology, the paper will compare the above-mentioned aspects of the Sexism to **other Semitic languages/Middle Eastern societies**, in order to **highlight the distinctions and similarities and analyze them in the light of women's emancipation, employment rate, participation in the public sphere and political processes, etc.**

RC32-404.4

KWAK, YOONKYUNG* (Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs, South Korea)

HEO, NAYOUNG* (Shanghai University, China)

South Korean Women's Social Identity Negotiation: The Case of South Korean Women Married to Pakistani Husbands

The paper focuses on South Korean women married to Pakistani husbands, aiming to elucidate how these women develop a social identity as wives of Pakistani migrants in the context of South Korea (hereafter Korea). Specifically, the paper examines to show how the patriarchal underpinning of some aspects of Korean society combines with racism and Islamophobia to create a unique pattern of social identity. As a qualitative study, it carried out semi-structured interviews with Korean women married to Pakistani husbands, and the women's religion in this study was either Christianity or Islam. When it comes to the findings, it is argued that their marriage as well as the migrant husbands' ethnic and religious identity plays a significant role in changing the way religious beliefs are practiced. In addition, the women and her extended families struggle to accommodate Islamic beliefs and culture even on Korean national holidays. Furthermore, the role of social networks in the development of Korean women's social identity as wives of Muslim immigrants results in alienation of them from their wider family networks and acquaintances.

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RC37-473.1

LABASTILLA, SKILTY* (Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines)

Philippine Cinema in Duterte's Drug War: The Case of Erik Matti's Buybust (2018)

When Rodrigo Duterte was elected President of the Philippines in June 2016, his administration immediately pursued a bloody "war on drugs" that victimized poor small-time peddlers and users rather than big-time smugglers. Human Rights Watch reported that close to 28,000 individuals have been killed extra-judicially from July 2016 to September 2018, with about 5,000 of them killed by police officers. This violent backdrop, mostly happening within the capital metropolis, has prodded several local filmmakers to use themes of "drug war", extrajudicial killings, and the urban poor's testy relationship with police authorities (Brillante Mendoza's *Ma'Rosa* [2016] and *Alpha, the Right to Kill* [2019]; and Mikhail Red's *NeoManila* [2017], are just a few). This presentation discusses Erik Matti's *BuyBust* (2018), a commercial and critical success both locally and internationally, and contends that the film's apparent denouncement of the administration's drug war (through an ending that points to the entrenched corruption of the police system as a major culprit of the current mess) belies a troubling misrepresentation of the Filipino urban poor, who are depicted as blood-thirsty hounds who will do anything to protect their illegal drug trade. Using the concepts of middle-class gaze and male gaze, the presentation shows how the filmmakers frame the story from the perspective of a good-looking female police officer, who is shown throughout the film fighting off zombie-like hordes of urban poor (men, women, children) out to kill her and her colleagues, and illustrate that this plot device is fairly common among contemporary heterosexual male filmmakers in the Philippines.

RC24-301.1

LABORGNE, PIA* (European Institute for Energy Research, Germany)

WRÒBLEWSKI, MICHAL* (Nicolaus Copernicus University, Poland)

HEYDER, MONIKA (European Institute for Energy Research, Germany)

SARZYNSKI, ANDREA (University of Delaware, USA)

SUCHOMSKA, JOANNA (PZR and Nicolaus Copernicus University Torun, Poland)

WENDEL, JOCHEN (European Institute for Energy Research, Germany)

Creating Interfaces: Local Knowledge Co-Creation at the Food-Water-Energy Nexus

Global environmental challenges demand transformations in local governance systems in urban and rural areas and complex, multi-level approaches introducing different social and political actors, tools and processes. This includes the creation of socio-technical interfaces such as new communication and participation platforms. Those interfaces can potentially improve processes of local knowledge co-creation, cooperation and citizen participation in local environmental governance.

The project "Creating Interfaces" (JPI Urban Europe and Belmont Forum 2018-2021, co-financed by the Horizon2020 programme under grant agreement No. 830254) aims at making Food-Water-Energy linkages better understandable to the stakeholders (city government, science, business and citizens), and to facilitate cooperation and knowledge exchange among them. It develops and tests innovative approaches for local knowledge co-creation and participation through Urban Living Labs and Citizen Science approaches in three mid-size cities on water: Tulcea (Romania), Wilmington (USA) and Slupsk (Poland).

The paper presents the Urban Living Labs as knowledge co-creation approach and shows results from three Urban Living Lab Workshops and knowledge co-creation by an online PPGIS (Public Participation Geographic Information System) tool in Tulcea, Wilmington and Slupsk.

Main questions of the paper are: how can knowledge co-creation be realized linked to a crucial but rather abstract concept as the FEW nexus and embedded into the local communities? How can knowledge co-creation contribute to scientific knowledge building regarding the urban FEW nexus as well as to local sustainability governance?

RC18-219.1

LACERDA, RENATA* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

The Making of Movements in the BR-163 Highway Region (Pará, Brazil)

This paper is part of my PhD. research in Social Anthropology (PPGAS/MN/UFRJ). The aim of the presentation is to analyse and describe ethnographically what is understood locally as "making movements to fight the government". These encompass cycles of protests performed at the BR-163 (Cuiabá-Santarém) highway, which connects a strong agribusiness production region to export ports in the state of Pará (Amazon, Brazil).

The roadblocks are repeated ritually almost every year since 2003, when the first blockade of the BR-163 highway in Novo Progresso was organized by farmers and lumber companies against the demarcation of the Indigenous Land Baú of the Kayapó people. Since then, the expertise acquired by various social agents in the making of movements is enabling the reduction and flexibilization of the National Forest of Jamanxim, a federal conservation unit, and of the rural settlement Sustainable Development Project Terra Nossa.

Over that period, conflicting state branches and agencies, as well as national and international NGOs, research institutes, national social movements and communication means (press, radio and social media) have had a key role producing the recognition (or not) of the sometimes contradictory demands of heteroneous social agentes: farmers (large and small), land reform settlers, gold prospectors, lumber companies, merchants and indigenous tribes. These various social categories have formed changing alliances called "movements" among themselves to "fight the government" – i.e. to contest different environmental and land management public policies implemented in the region – through collective actions, but also administrative, legal and judicial disputes that involve conversations, meetings and public hearings with state agents.

RC49-609.1

LACEY, KRIM* (University of Michigan-Dearborn, USA)
SHAHID, HIRA (University of Michigan-Dearborn, USA)

Childhood and Neighborhood Factors: Assessing Its Impact and Association on Intimate Partner Victimization Among US Black Women

Research has found a co-occurrence between exposure to violence and adult victimization. Few studies have been conducted to understand this relationship among women within the US Black population. This study examined intimate partner violence and the role of child abuse and exposure to violence using a nationally representative sample on US Blacks. Bivariate results indicate an association between child abuse and adult intimate partner victimization. The relationship between exposure to violence and intimate partner violence was also shown to differ between African American and Caribbean Black women. Multivariate findings revealed that substance, conduct, anti-social personality, and oppositional defiant disorders were associated with increased risk for intimate partner violence among US black women, independent of child abuse. Moderating effects of childhood conduct and mental disorders in relation to child abuse with adult intimate partner violence was not found. Implications and possible preventative measures are discussed while highlighting directions for future studies.

RC11-133.1

LAGUNA, ELMA* (University of the Philippines, Philippines)
ARGUILLAS, MARIE JOY (Department of Sociology, University of the Philippines, Philippines)

Caring for Older People in the Philippines: Insights from a Survey of Caregivers

In a familistic society such as the Philippines, the family is at the forefront of ensuring the welfare of its members, such as children and OPs. This is even inscribed in the 1987 Philippine Constitution. Despite the ubiquity of caregiving within the family, particularly caring for OPs, little is known about this phenomenon. Aging in the Philippine context is characterized as being cared for at home and mainly family-based and family-oriented assistance (Antonio, 2015). But in the context of the changing demographic and socioeconomic landscape of Philippine society, how is caring for OPs affected? What is the profile of the caregivers of OPs? Are they still mainly family members?

Using data from the caregivers' survey of the 2018 Longitudinal Cohort Study of Aging and Health in the Philippines, this paper describe the situation of caregiving for OPs in the Philippines, from the perspective of primary or actual and potential caregivers whom the OPs themselves have identified. LSAHP has a total of 5,985 older person respondents (60 years old and over) and of this number, 5,143 identified a caregiver for the caregiver survey.

Initial results show that among older persons aged 60 and over, only 7% have a primary caregiver. This implies that the majority are still independent and do not need any caregiving help. Females make up the majority of primary caregivers and are the preferred potential caregivers. This gender preference for caregiving tasks becomes more meaningful when situated within family relationships. The gendered notion of family caregiving is evident in the results of the study: spousal caregiving is more associated with the wives providing care for their husbands while intergenerational caregiving is characterized by daughters and daughters in law providing care to their parents.

RC37-468.4

LAI, CHIA-LING* (National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan)

Analyzing 'manifesta' As a European Nomadic Biennale in the Global Artistic Fields: On the Curatorial Experiments Facing the Crisis Era

The Manifesta Biennial, an alternative biennale nomadically held in different European cities initiated since 1990 Amsterdam, aims to challenge the fix thinking of national boundaries in the existing dominating biennales such as the historical Venice Biennale. This paper firstly analyzes this alternative biennial's nomadic strategies to challenge the global biennial *field*(Bourdieu, 1993) by examining the imagination of Europe created by the selected nomadic series of relatively marginal host cities in Europe. And the special *cosmopolitan visions situated*(Beck, 2006; Haraway, 1995) in these marginal European cities that intersect culturally and historical geographically with other continents. The second, it examines the alternative *curatorial practices as experiments*(Weibel and Latour, 2007; Bal, 2007) and *socially engaged art practices*as inventive methods (Lury and Wakeford, 2012; Back and Puwar, 2013) based on sites specific artistic performances engaging the host cities as topological social fabrics and new mixed genres in the artistic field interrogating the climate change and refugee issues in the recent two Manifesta biennials held in 2016 Zurich and 2018 Palermo, according to media representations and my field work. Finally, through examining the biennale reviews on major art media, it concludes that Manifesta as a newly emergent biennial serves as an example to explore cities' new creative strategies with art practices surviving in the artistic field reflexively detoured from the margins.

RC14-JS-52.4

LAI, CHIA-LING* (National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan)

Promenades in the Cities with AI: On Rimini Protokoll Theatre's Remote X As Alternative Mobile Cities Guides and Art Engaging Future Methods

Rimini Protokoll theatre's Remote X was a mobile experimental theatre in the cities, constituted by temporary assembly of 50 people promenade in the city guided with headphones of AI synthetic voice GPS navigators with scripts of future city scenarios lasting approximately one hour. By so doing, this theatre questions artificial intelligence, big data, algorhythms, posthuman being, city cultures and future scenarios. This experimental theatre has already applied at 65 cities around the world with specifically adapted scripts since 2013 up to now, this paper especially examines the case of *Remote Taipei 2017-2018*in Aug and September during Taipei Art Festival.

This research draws upon and engages with two theoretical problematics: Firstly, the theories of global mobilities in mobile media researches, from mediated cities, digital sociology, to audio guides and GPS research (Urry, 2007; Germann-Molz, 2014; Lai, 2014), and examines their creatively use by alternative guided tours of experimental theatres. It interrogates multiple senses involved, temporal spatial rhythm of city guides and their being regulated by and actively participate with audio guides. Secondly, art engaging as future methods (Back, 2012; Urry, 2016) when deals with experimental theatres initiated future scenarios led by AI figures for the cities that echoes cultural memories, politics and materiality, and participants' reflexive thinking on their cities. This research will base on script analysis, media reports, my participatory fieldwork when joining the tour and interviews of participants' responses.

RC15-177.2

LAI, RUBY* (Lingnan University, Hong Kong)

Medicalization and Abortion: Evaluating Three Types of Service Providers in China

The domain of sexual and reproductive health has long been a target of medicalization, but the process and its extent vary diversely across socio-political and economic contexts. This study aims to illustrate the roles of structural and institutional factors in shaping the process of medicalization of a common yet controversial reproductive practice ⎯ abortion. Focusing on China, where safe and legal abortion is widely available, this study examines the variations in the medicalization of abortion within different institutional settings. Based on a set of qualitative data collected through ethnographic observations and in-depth inter-

views conducted in two cities in China between 2013 and 2016, this study evaluates abortion services offered in public hospitals, for-profit private hospitals, and a community clinic operated by a non-governmental organization. The findings show that the extent of medicalization varied among different medical facilities in which their institutional dynamics were structured corresponding to the broader sociocultural and economic circumstances. It is observed that in public hospitals and the NGO clinic, abortion was medicalized mainly for the purposes of guaranteeing safety, reducing pain, and facilitating recovery, whilst in private hospitals, abortion was medicalized not only for the above purposes but also for generating profit, which was achieved by using advanced medical technologies alleged to be imported from the Global North, and delivering excessive or unnecessary medical treatments. Based on the empirical evidence, this paper argues that the process of medicalization is shaping and shaped by different institutional settings that are configured by structural factors such as the medical system and healthcare market. Economic incentives and competition in the health care market have bought about the convergence of medicalization and commodification of abortion services, which impose potential risks to the well-being of women, especially for those who are young, less educated, and having limited medical knowledge.

RC35-449.2

LAINE, SOFIA* (The Finnish Youth Research Network, Finland)

Theatre Clownery As a Performative Analysis Method to Study Art Testers Initiative

In Finnish history, the Art Testers is the largest cultural project directed at young people. The Finnish Cultural Foundation took three age groups of eighth-graders to art institutions. Including the teachers, the national campaign will reach almost 200,000 individuals. The aim is to provide young people with an opportunity to experience art, also art to which many would not otherwise have access. Each school class will visit two art events, such as theatre, art exhibition, concert or opera.

This methodological paper explores theatre clownery as a performative analysis method to study Art Testers initiative. Together with my research colleague Maaria Hartman, we produced a half-an-hour long theatre clownery play out of our ethnographic experiences, i.e. interviews with 116 youth and participatory observation situations at the schools and art locations with the young people. Methodologically, when the social setting is analysed as a performance, the focus is on corporality, presence and the pre-discursive.

We presented our theatre clownery play first time at the International Children's Culture Forum, Tampere, Finland in October 2019 where we had been invited as academic key-note speakers. With theatre clownery we also wanted to make some of our primary results more approachable for the young people themselves. As I explain, theatre clownery was a strategic choice for many reasons. By hiding our identity we recovered the power of our acts. Performance theory gives central place to motion and emotions, as both actor and audiences must be moved of a performance in order it to be successful (Eyerman 2005). In this paper I also analyse the reactions of audience and organisers of the Forum. Our method turned also to be a contestatory performative act (Laine 2012) opening new perspectives among both the observers and the participants, and it shed light to macropolitics of the Art Tester initiative.

RC24-284.5

LAJARTHE, FANNY* (Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium)

The Multi-Scalar Strategies of the German Anti-Coal Struggle

In Europe, anti-extractive struggles have taken a new turn in recent years following the emergence and increasing media coverage of conflicts related to the extraction of fossil fuels (coal, gas, and, to a lesser extent, oil). Many initiatives (eg. associations, activist groups, student campaigns, scientific or citizen groups, etc.), which could be labeled under the slogan "Keep it in the ground", have emerged to fight fossil-fuel energy extraction and exploitation. In Germany, most of these initiatives have focused so far on coal mining, which enabled the country to develop industrially from the end of the 19th century and which continues to play an essential role in power generation and in the German economy in general.

Thus, one of the initial objectives of the German climate justice movement, which originated in 2008 and has gradually consolidated over the years, was to force the federal government to put the coal issue on the political agenda. If this movement has focused on the coal issue, it is first and foremost to denounce the outcome and contradictions of the *Energiewende*, the German energy transition.

Drawing on literature review and two years of participant observation within Ende Gelände, a german alliance of local groups against coal-mining, this presentation seeks to illuminate the complexity of building a multi-scalar climate justice movement. In particular, we acknowledge the tensions between the local, national and international features of energy transitions and offer some insights on the ways social movements can cope with these tensions.

RC18-220.2

LAJARTHE, FANNY* (Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium)

Towards a More Intersectional Belgian Climate Justice Movement ?

The climate justice movement gained momentum in Europe since the perceived failure of COP15 in 2009 through a merger between the global justice and anticapitalist movements and the "radical" stream of the climate movement. This submovement is characterized not only by a systemic framing of the climate issue, but also by the emergence of a more transgressive repertoire of climate change activism, including protests, infrastructure blockades and climate camps.

In Belgium, this movement developed more recently and especially since 2018, with the rise of student strikes, massive climate marches, direct-action oriented groups and a climate justice camp. All these initiatives were inspired by similar ones in neighbouring countries but also adapted to the belgian context according to a principle of "selective imitation", whereby only some parts of a tactic or a frame are kept when diffused.

Although this movement has been mainly framed as "successful", on the grounds that it has attracted both media attention and new people into the sphere of activism, it has also been recently subject to criticism, both internally and from other movements. Concerns were raised regarding its constant focus on actions, its lack of diversity but also its perceived supremacy linked to a sense of urgency that was already part of the mainstream climate narrative. In this context, debates on the ways to build a more interconnected and intersectional climate justice movement have recently emerged in Belgium.

Drawing on literature review, focus groups and participant observation, this presentation seeks to understand the specificity of the belgian climate justice movement, in comparison with similar movements in neighbouring countries, and especially Germany. In particular, we argue that the temporality of movement-building, transnationalization processes and the political opportunity structures are key to understand why some internal debates emerge in some countries and not in others.

RC39-497.1

LAKHINA, SHEFALI* (University of Wollongong, Australia, USA)

Care in Disaster Research

Drawing on my research experience with local institutions and people from diverse refugee backgrounds in New South Wales, Australia, I reflect on what it means to care in disaster research. I explore how current disaster research methods seek to fulfil institutional requirements for ethical research procedures and protocols. Yet, disaster researchers continue to grapple with a range of subjective and relational dilemmas. The concern is not just around how to deal with researchers' emotions, but also how researchers relate to people in disaster-affected communities, 'other' researchers across post-colonial 'locals', and institutions that are entrusted with a duty of care. What are the ethical and personal strategies employed by disaster researchers across such contexts? Based on my research experience in Australia, I contribute two strategies to this ongoing discussion. First, I encourage disaster researchers to approach research as care - an embodied and relational way of seeing, doing and being in the world. Around the world, disaster researchers increasingly belong to disaster-affected communities. Researcher's personal traumas and experiences are intertwined with their professional ways of seeing, doing and being in a disaster context. It is important for disaster researchers to acknowledge such entanglements. Second, I propose an ethical framework for researching with CARE (collaboration, accountability, responsiveness and empowerment). Beyond satisfying institutional ethical protocols, what are the concrete everyday practices through which disaster researchers develop networks of care, trust and reciprocity in traumatic contexts? In concluding, I encourage disaster researchers to also learn from people and communities on the frontline of disaster impacts. For example, what can disaster researchers learn from the surge in caring work performed by young climate activists, volunteers and journalists on the frontlines? How can disaster researchers learn from the strategies of faith, healing and resilience demonstrated by people who experience frequent devastation and displacement around the world?

RC32-413.4

LAL, JAYATI* (Wake Forest University, USA)

Banishing the Ghosts? Tracing Women's Domestic Labor in Postcolonial Capitalism

Resurgent academic interest in theorizing the subsistence and informal sectors and workers has come as a consequence of the recent global fiscal crisis and the decades-long austerity programs of neoliberal governance which intensified the casualization of work and disposability of labor, diminished state social welfare, and led to a general decline in workers' social wage. Although it is women who bear the brunt of this reproduction crisis, unwaged domestic labor and carework has by and large been ignored in recent decolonial Marxist rethinking of work in postcolonial capitalism by scholars from the Global South. Feminist scholars have noted that domestic, reproductive labor haunts capitalism with its spectral

presence—although necessary, it is hidden from view and made invisible through state and transnational accounting practices that reproduce the cultural practices and ideologies of gender. Deploying the method of 'sociology of the trace,' this paper examines alternative feminist practices of representation to address the question how we can push forward the feminist project of making reproductive labor visible and valued. I first review the work of scholars such as Maria Mies and Sylvia Fedderici, who focus on primitive accumulation as an ongoing process in capitalism in their analysis of women's unpaid reproductive labor, and provide a corrective to gender blind theorization of subsistence work in postcolonial capitalism. Turning to Delhi-based feminist artist Shukla Sawant's multimedia work 'Triumph of Labour' (2006), I show she demonstrates the power of 'foregrounding' as a mode of critical praxis and examine its potential for breaking the epistemological impasse entailed in revisioning gender and revaluing the work of social reproduction. Drawing on interdisciplinary feminist criticism that traverses the binaries of Northern and Southern Theory, this paper contributes to transnational feminist anti- and postcapitalist imaginaries and a decolonial theory and praxis of carework.

RC24-296.4

LAMPIS, ANDREA* (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

Objectivating Risk: How Environmental Expertise Shapes Drr and CCA in Brazil and Colombia

Conceptually based on the chapter published in the 2017 Routledge Handbook on Disaster Risk Reduction including Climate Change Adaptation, this paper explores the operationalization of one of its strands into an applied research project: the analysis of the objectivation of risk through processes of expert knowledge production. Almost the totality if not all institutions working on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) in the international and national arenas tend to objectivate risk. Although the concept of DRR has evolved over the last six decades from an emergency-centred to a more integrated disasters-development dialogue risk remain objectivated. In spite of this transformation intimately bound to the evolution of both the prevailing policy frameworks of DDR and CCA brought about by the changing conceptualizations of disasters brought about by epistemological debates risk. This is not a conflict free arena insofar scholars from the technical and natural sciences work to consolidate a scientific body of knowledge regarding hazards, whilst social scientists link this with the idea of disasters as socially constructed processes. On the whole, both DRR and CCA as domains of knowledge and policy production at the level of multi-lateral agencies and international institutions tend to disregard key sociological trans- formations. In particular, the debate on the relationship between development and the project of modernity is not taken on board because it is considered not relevant for the advancement of scientific knowledge. With a focus on Latin-American institutions and scholarship, the paper takes the debate into the domain of applied discourses entailing the IPCC, UNISDR and the national institutions of Brazil and Colombia where the author has worked at length to explore how the conceptual framework is reflected in textual frames, meaning discourses, texts, speeches, etc.

RC24-293.5

LAMPIS, ANDREA* (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)
SARMIENTO, HUGO (UCLA, USA)
VAN NESTE, SOPHIE (INRS, Canada)

Slow Onset Disasters, Climate Change Adaptation and the Politics of Place

This submission is based on an on-going research project aimed at generating a new research focus based on the triangulation of the three research areas mentioned in the title. Broadly speaking, the connection among the three sides of the triangles is justified on the following grounds: Slow onset urban disasters related to climate change are less visible than quick onset ones caused by extreme weather events, as they are entrenched in various processes of the production of space. Long-term carbon impacts and climate vulnerabilities are often produced by choices in infrastructure, materials, transportation and housing systems causing slow onset disasters to kill, make people ill and deteriorate quality of life across protracted time. Yet, in spite of being located at the critical intersection of places as physical and social spaces, they are less documented as climate-related risks. The relation between the social, political and economic logics that regulate their use and the urban struggles over these uses are constitutive of a politics of place crucial to study for a better understanding of the climate change adaptation vs slow-onset disasters relationship. In the concept paper we are aiming to present in Porto Alegre from an interdisciplinary perspective we articulate a selection of the relevant literature prominent within those three research strands, on the premise that they are seldom found in a cross-cutting dialogue to date: i) Housing and climate change policies and their meaning through a politics of place perspective; ii) the politics of infrastructure the which brings into view how peripheral zones of urban areas host a mix of hazardous infrastructure in places of inhabitance with little visibility and planning, producing ecological, health and

safety risks; and iii) the politics of urbanization across scales and loci exploring its links with mobility rights, the production of spatial marginalisation and socio-ecological cleavages.

RC10-128.1

LAMY, ERWAN* (ESCP, France)

Comment Susciter Les Conduites Éthiques Des Entreprises : Une Expérience

Dans un article théorique publié récemment, j'ai analysé le mécanisme en deux étapes d'un frein entravant la conduite éthique des entreprises. La première étape est un dilemme entre les incitations marchandes et la bonne volonté. Les incitations marchandes peuvent soutenir une conduite éthique, mais peuvent également s'y opposer. La bonne volonté s'aligne avec les conduites éthiques, mais est arbitraire. Une régulation peut aider à sortir de ce dilemme, mais apparaît alors le second élément du frein : plus la régulation est exogène, plus elle risque d'être rejetée (moins les acteurs concernés par ces régulations sont impliqués dans leur formulation, plus elles sont exogènes). Jusqu'à présent, les régulations sont souvent fortement exogènes.

Sur la base de cette analyse, j'ai proposé une solution endogène originale au problème de l'adoption d'une conduite éthique reposant sur la création d'un « commun artificiel ». Je défends l'idée que le partage de ce commun artificiel peut spontanément conduire à l'émergence de comportements éthiques collectifs.

Afin de tester la pertinence empirique de cette proposition théorique, j'ai organisé un jeu expérimental avec deux populations d'étudiants d'écoles de commerce, au Brésil et en France. Chaque joueur représente une entreprise avec un capital initial et un degré initial de conduite éthique (DCE) et forme une équipe avec deux autres joueurs. Chacun fait une proposition concernant le partage d'un fonds commun proportionnel au capital de chaque entreprise, puis vote pour décider quelle proposition sera retenue. Les fonds sont alors partagés en fonction de la proposition retenue et chacun décide d'investir pour augmenter son DCE ou au contraire d'augmenter son capital en diminuant son DCE. Une autre session commence alors avec les nouveaux capitaux et les nouveaux DCE. Je fais l'hypothèse d'une augmentation globale du DCE (sans que personne n'y soit contraint). Pour cette communication, je présenterai les résultats de cette expérience.

RC09-108.1

LAND, CORINNA* (Ruhr-University Bochum, USA)

Coping with Displacement: Hope, Despair and (Im)Mobility in Translocal Lifeworlds

This contribution analyzes the translocal coping strategies of migrants from rural areas in Eastern Paraguay. Displaced by the loss of land and livelihoods due to the industrialization of agriculture and neoliberal policies, they seek their future in rapidly growing regional urban centers in Paraguay and neighboring states. Contrary to common depictions of rural exodus and urbanization, many of them return to the Paraguayan countryside, expelled by crisis ridden urban labor markets, discouraged by chauvinistic encounters abroad, or disappointed by city life. Back home, they face again the familiar uncertainty and deprivation they sought to flee.

The study asks how (return) migrants deal with the adverse conditions that they find in regions of origin and destination alike. Continuously torn between leaving and staying, they navigate between different mobile and apparently immobile alternatives, between migration, adaptation, resistance and resignation. A multi sited field research explored the transnational lifeworlds that stretch out between Paraguay and Argentina and shows how they negotiate hopes and aspirations, how they deal with doubts, disappointment and periods of prolonged waiting for a better future. Conceptualizing the drivers of both return and out migration as a gradual, continuous process of displacement allows to rethink the relation between structure and agency that defines the room for maneuver of translocal coping strategies.

RC31-392.1

LANDOLT, PATRICIA* (University of Toronto, Canada)

Temporal Indeterminacy: Regulating the Lives of Precarious Legal Status Families in Toronto, Canada

This article examines the regulation, negotiation and effects of temporal indeterminacy in the lives of precarious legal status families. It situates these experiences within scholarship on assemblages and precarious noncitizenship, particularly the concept of conditionality and precarious legal status trajectories; and questions the linear clock-time conceptualization of migration, transit and settlement. It demonstrates how temporal indeterminacy is regulated and produced by variable combinations of state and non-state to produce uncertainties and mismatched experiences of family and state-generated timelines for authorized presence and rights in Canada. It examines how temporal indeterminacy affects

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family and community relations, sense of belonging and capacity to identify and claim rights and entitlements. It draws on documentary evidence of policies and regulations and on thirty interviews conducted in the 2010s with adults and youth who entered Canada with precarious legal status and settled in Toronto.

RC39-501.3

LANE FILALI, RASHON* (University of California San Francisco, USA)

Survivors at the Center: Engaging Ebola Survivors in Post-Recovery Research

The 2014-16 Ebola epidemic in West Africa is the largest Ebola epidemic ever recorded. The outbreak had a case fatality of approximately 50% which left over 15,000 Ebola survivors primarily in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. While disciplines including public health and disasters science attend to understandings of Ebola survivors during the height of the Ebola response and recovery phase, limited studies attend to the social-structural aspects of survivor health long after the epidemic ceased. Engaging disaster sociology, neo-colonialism, and community trauma frameworks, I aim to understand the ways in which survivorship is socially constructed after an epidemic. Recognizing that there is a gap in structural analysis of the post-Ebola epidemic recovery process that centers Ebola survivors, I use grounded theory methods to understand the lived experiences of Ebola survivors and survivor health. Media discourse, survivor illness narratives, and survivors' interaction within health institutions are centered in this research to understand structural inequity takes shape the aftermath of an epidemic. Using the 2014-16 West Africa Ebola epidemic as a case study, I examine how survivors were impacted by the outbreak long after the public health interventions ceased. I call attention to how a community-engaged research agenda that centers survivors beyond their contribution to the biomedical enterprise is needed. I seek to move away from describing survivor health in solely pathogenic and epidemiological framings to attend to the structural, social, and economic forces that impact the livelihood of Ebola survivors.

RC25-308.2

LANGAT KORIR, NANCY* (Kenyatta University, Kenya)
KIGURU, GATITU (Kenyatta University, Kenya)
UDALI KEBEYA, HILDA (Kenyatta University, Kenya)

A Critical Discourse Analysis of the Discursive Construction of Terror in Newspaper Reports on the Attack of Garissa University in Kenya

Terrorism remains a global threat. The architects of terror attacks aim for maxim media coverage in order to attain multiplied shock effect over the citizenry including those who might be far remove from the direct impact of a given attack. In covering terror attacks, the media should be aware of this desired goal of terrorists. News reports of attacks form mental models in readers. These become their reference point of understanding about who is a terrorist and an evaluation of success of terrorists vis-à-vis counter terrorism efforts. This paper draws data from newspaper headlines and articles reporting on the 2nd April 2015 terror attack at Garissa University in Kenya in which 148 souls were lost. The paper analyses the linguistic strategies used in the newspaper articles. Then, using van Djik's Cognitive Model of CDA, the paper highlights the emerging construction of terrorism, terrorists and counter-terror efforts by the Kenyan security forces. The analysis reveals passivization, nominalization, presuppositions, thematization, lexical-choice and quotation patterns as the dominant language strategies used in the headlines and bodies of the sampled articles. Additional questionnaire data helps to show that these strategies cumulatively construct a terrorist as 'the other', very sophisticated. The security agencies are constructed as impotent, poorly organized and always playing catch-up to the terrorists.

RC32-416.2

LANGE, BIANCA* (University of Magdeburg, Germany)

Career Biographical Counselling As an Opportunity for Equal Opportunities in Vocational Rehabilitation

Women in Germany make significantly less use of benefits for participation in working life (LTA) than men. In 2016, only 55,090 out of a total of 156,117 LTAs completed were claimed by women (DRV 2018: 54). Women are thus clearly under-represented, accounting for almost one third of the total, which raises the question of the possibilities of increased use of LTAs - particularly when the gender mainstreaming concept is taken into account. Models such as the vocational rehabilitation close to home address the special needs of women in rehabilitation, who are characterised by the fact that women continue to be responsible for bringing up children and caring for relatives (Niehaus 1997), but the range of gender-specific instruments and measures is currently insufficient and blocks women with chronic illnesses from gaining access to vocational reintegration and thus also to participation in gainful employment. This calls for offers that take into account the low graduate rate of LTA measures, gender-specific role requirements, gender-specific handling of chronic illnesses and gender-specific expectations of gainful employment within a work-life blending culture (Mikfeld 2016).

Based on the findings of the qualitative research project "Preventive Health Strategies - Learning from OIM" (duration: November 2016- May 2019) on occupational integration (Ohlbrecht et al. 2018), the lecture will present the instrument of occupational biographical counselling, which emerges from social science biographical and identity research, and demonstrate its potential benefit for the practical occupational biographical anamnesis and counselling of women in rehabilitation. With the help of vocational biographical counselling, individual resources for vocational reintegration can be identified and included in these, gender-specific career choices can be biographically processed and recognised, and the challenges of biographical status passages can be interpreted in a gender-sensitive way.

RC17-215.5

LANGE, THOMAS* (Forschungsstätte der evangelischen Studiengemeinschaft, Germany)

Organisational Hybridity: Different Development and Impact Patterns of Welfare Associations on Markets and Society

Welfare associations (Wohlfahrtsverbände) are organisations with specific characteristics and with several functions. On the one hand, they are service providers through their member institutions and, on the other hand, they are interest associations for social groups that are considered socially disadvantaged. They can thus be described as multifunctional organisations operating simultaneously in different environments.

The socio-political upheavals in Germany in the mid-1990s are intended to show that the multifunctionality of welfare associations leads to contrasting patterns of development, which in turn have different effects on the environment.

A hybridity approach shows that welfare associations are a polycentric acting network and are thus able to react to different environments. While individual organisations of the network react in some environments according to isomorphic patterns and copy organisational models, they develop at the same time individually and innovative in other environments, which is understood as polymorphic development. The extent to which welfare associations act isomorphically or polymorphically depends on the (un-)certainty of the environment in which they operate.

Two different directions of effect between welfare associations and their environment can be derived from this: While their development is determined within the framework of isomorphic patterns in uncertain environments (markets), they develop innovatively and are able to shape socio-political structures in certain environments. They have an effect on the structures surrounding them.

The shaping potential of welfare associations is reflected along their impact on society (e.g. poverty policy). In the sociopolitical system, welfare associations have created a new form of corporatism, that I define as "confrontational corporatism", which, unlike its predecessors, is no longer characterized by cooperative coexistence, but by opposition between politics and welfare associations. Central to this is that this confrontational attitude can avoid destabilizing the socio-political system through social forces. Welfare associations become (again) a quasi-non-governmental organization (QUANGO).

RC47-JS-85.1

LANGLOIS, MARIE-DOMINIK* (uOttawa, Canada)
VANTHUYNE, KARINE (University of Ottawa, Canada)

La Criminalisation De l'Opposition à l'Exploitation Minière Au Guatemala : Analyses Croisées

Depuis le début des années 2000, un mouvement de résistance multi-focal s'articule autour de projets extractifs à travers le pays. La réponse de l'État et d'acteurs privés pour faire taire l'opposition est proportionnelle à la capacité des groupes locaux de canaliser le mécontentement populaire et de perturber les activités extractives. Par conséquent, on assiste à une escalade des stratégies répressives de criminalisation – passant de fausses accusations et fabrication de délits à la suspension de droits par des états de siège – non seulement envers des individus ciblés, mais également des groupes, voire des communautés, ainsi que de leurs avocats. Le recours à des tactiques de criminalisation de la résistance à l'exploitation minière a cours à travers le pays. Quel est son mode opératoire? Comment se déploient ses tactiques? Y a-t-il des différences en fonction de la situation socioéconomique de la région; de la mobilisation ethnique; de l'étape dans laquelle se trouve le projet minier? En se basant sur 3 foyers d'opposition (mine Marlin, San Marcos; mine Escobal, Santa Rosa; mine Fénix, El Estor), on cherchera à comprendre les points qu'ils ont en commun et les particularités propres à chaque cas et à proposer des clefs d'analyse permettant de construire la trajectoire de la criminalisation de la dissension à l'exploitation minière au Guatemala.

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

RC36-455.2

LANGMAN, LAUREN* (Loyola University of Chicago, USA)
LUNDSKOW, GEORGE (Governors State Univeristy, USA)

First As Tragedy - and then Again As Tragedy: From Fascism to Authoritarian Populisms

After the fall of the Soviet Union, we have seen an explosion of social movements beginning of course with the various progressive movements such as Arab soon followed in number of extremist right wing mobilizations typically authoritarian populisms, ethno-religions nationalisms that often border on classical fascism. While most of these movements are authoritarian, racist, sexist ethnonationalist/xenophobic, and not truly fascist, yet the classical analysis laid down by Reich, Fromm and Adorno, in which capitalism, its alienation, powerlessness, dehumanization, denial of recognition, and fragmentation of the social are mediated by character and emotion, namely authoritarianism and anger to outgroups, disposed "escapes" via submission to authority, domination of subordinates and projection of aggression to scapegoats. But today's neo liberal, global capitalism requires building upon the classical FS traditions, by considering unconscious shame (Scheff) and *ressentiment* (Nietzsche) at times of rapid social change resulting in what Fromm called "necrophilia" the love of death and destruction. The various right populisms contend that and unworthy, corrupt, elites acted contrary to moral community of "the real people," typically lower middle class bearers of reaction who have been "left behind" by global/cosmopolitan/multicultural leaders who must be replaced by strong, powerful leaders who promise to restore a lost cultural moment of individual "solid, enduring" qualities of ethnic, national, traditional heteronormativity (toxic masculinity) and often religious homogeneity that assuage the impact of crises of the economy, the polity and/or the culture (Habermas). The same forces have dialectally fostered progressive counter mobilizations-especially among the better educated young. Moreover. most authoritarian populisms don't do a very good job of governing once in power, suggesting an emerging democratic, humanistic socialism.

RC48-JS-78.1

LANGMAN, LAUREN* (Loyola University of Chicago, USA)

From Social Movements to Social Change: A Better World Better be Likley

From the "Golden Age" of the Zapatistas, Seattle 1999 and the WSF, till Arab Spring, it seemed as if a world historical progressive transformation was in process, til the dark forces of reaction emerged as authoritarian populisms in Europe, Asia, South America and above all the USA. How and why did this happen. We must start with the fact that most of these reactionary movements have a long, yet dormant history, typically going back the 19th C. Why have they returned and indeed been so successful. Today we must start with the crises and dysfunctions of global neo liberalism as an economy that fosters inequality and precarity, as governance my global elites and a rapidly changing culture that has challenge, indeed the identities of more typically older, rural, religious, lower middle classes (w/o a college education). These legitimation crises of the system (Habermas) have migrated to the realms of life world -namely identity and emotion-eliciting constellations of anxiety, anger, indignation shame, and regressive forms of hope disposing various authoritarian populisms, ethno-religious nationalisms that would "restore" the time before the true people, a self-defined "moral community were threatened by if not displaced by the economic charges of neo liberalism and the cultural changes of cosmopolitanism-namely multi- culturalism, toleration and inclusion of differences, gender fluidity and sexual variety. While these reactional mobilizations have gained power, it might be noted that most of these governments do not, nor cannot reverse history and address the factors that brought them to power. Moreover, the progressive movements earlier noted, while often initially submerged (Melucci), as reactions the reactionaries, have been growing in power-especially among the young, and social movements typically depend on generational mediation (Mannheim). This analysis suggests that an growing, internet savvy generation or two will become the bedrock of a democratic, humanistic, global socialism.

RC32-JS-63.3

LAPA, THAÍS* (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Brazil)

Gender at Industrial Work in Brazil

This paper discusses occupational segregation by gender on both automotive and electronics segments of Brazilian metallurgical industry and its implications for the reproduction of gender inequalities at work. The text is based on a doctoral research conducted from 2015 to 2019, which included semi-structured qualitative interviews with 48 union representatives and workers from 6 factories, mainly women, as well as research on the labor market in these segments and bibliographic study, especially on French and Brazilian references.

Based on the concepts of the sexual division of labor and "gender mix" (*mixité*), I discuss the process of slow feminization and the barriers to entry and perma-

nence of women in the automotive sector, which is eminently male (92%), as well as the specificities of segregation by gender in the electronics segment, which is mostly female (56%), especially in the assembly of equipment such as mobile phones and notebooks, although reserves certain technical posts almost exclusively for men.

The approach on both segregation and the hierarchy of the sexes at work allows us to discuss one of the key points for reproducing a system of gender inequalities that builds / strengthens from work relations and spreads in society: the reinforcement of stereotypes about skills and female limitations which naturalizes its subordinated position. Such stereotypes were challenged in the research through various situations that showed the full technical and even physical capacity of women to perform work in principle considered masculine in these two industrial sectors, which also helps envision un attribution of jobs not based on the gender of who works. I also discuss the gender conflicts and the situations of class solidarity that are established between men and women from the situations of gender mix at work. If conflicts reiterate segregation, signs of class solidarity can point the way to its overcoming.

RC30-375.5

LAPA, TIAGO* (ISCTE-IUL Avenida das Forças Armadas, Lisboa
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STOLEROFF, ALAN (ISCTE-IUL, Portugal)

Consent and Resentment of Surveillance in Digitalized Workplaces: An Exploratory Study

Present-day surveillance is characterized by communicative wealth in leisure and work, where visibility is relentless (Ganesh, 2006). Recent scandals concerning mass surveillance, have brought attention to Governmental, political and consumer surveillance, perhaps shadowing the public and academic interest on "workplace surveillance" or "employee monitoring" (Ball, 2010). It is assumed that "employee monitoring" is an expected and ordinary feature of work settings even though it might progress to enable even more means of surveillance (Rosenblat, Kneese, and boyd, 2014). Furthermore, the average citizen appears to continue relatively tolerant towards digital surveillance in leisure, and contribute to its naturalization, if it means greater usability of technology (Best, 2010). But it can be argued that the conceptualization and measurement of resentment and resistance remains underdeveloped within surveillance studies (Martin, van Brakel and Bernhard, 2009). Furthermore, are there contractions in consent or resent between the realms of work and leisure? Following Lyon (2001), the present study seeks to further understand whether and how workers consent to or resent digital surveillance in their workplaces and daily lives. Can we identify different types of consent or resentment, one for workers of digitalized workplaces and another for digitalized places of consumption and leisure?

To address these issues, we applied an online survey to Portuguese workers. We also address worker's attitudes towards what they consider uncomfortable, permissible or what is considered an employer violation. What are the privacy concerns that Portuguese workers express about the data that is collected on them? Do they consider future implications of data collection such as future job prospects? This study is exploratory in nature and aims to assess possible measuring procedures to understand what is happening in digitalized workplaces. It, therefore, intends to contribute conceptually, methodologically and empirically to fulfil gaps on the study of contemporary workplace surveillance that merit further consideration.

RC25-304.2

LAPRESTA-REY, CECILIO* (Universidad de Lleida, Spain)
HUGUET, ÁNGEL (University of Lleida, Spain)
JANÉS, JUDIT (University of Lleida, Spain)
SANSÓ, CLARA (University of Lleida, Spain)
PETRENAS, CRISTINA (University of Lleida, Spain)
SÁENZ, ISABEL (University of Lleida, Spain)
HINOSTROZA, URSULA (University of Lleida, Spain)

Linguistic Acculturation of Romanian and Moroccan Youth in Catalonia. Bilingualism As Assimilation Ideology

The linguistic component of Acculturation Theory establishes that the descendants of immigrants construct four profiles of linguistic acculturation: pluralism, assimilation, separation and marginalization, depending on the degree of adoption and maintenance of majority and heritage languages.

In a multilingual context like Catalonia, with two official languages and an additional 250 spoken ones, it could be expected that the heritage languages of the descendants of immigrants would be valued more positively than in monolingual environments.

The aim of this communication is to explore weather this is the case or, on the contrary, the promotion of bilingual profiles entails an ideology of assimilation, that prioritizes the two official languages (Catalan and Spanish) over the ones coming from immigration.

These are the initial data of an ongoing investigation, where 256 14 to 16-year-old descendants of Romanians and Moroccans living in Catalonia have answered a questionnaire.

The data analysis includes descriptive statistics, cluster analyses and Univariate Linear General Models.

The main results show different tendencies: first, the descendants of Romanians and Moroccans mainly construct pluralist profiles and assimilation profiles. Secondly, their peers from the majority group prefer them to assimilate; and third, the outputs related to socio-educational integration are more balanced among those who assimilate than the ones with pluralist profiles.

This leads to the conclusion that, contrary to what could be expected, bilingualism becomes an ideology of assimilation that discredits heritage languages

RC47-576.3

LARANJA, MIRZA* (Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo, Brazil)
ALVES OLIVEIRA, RITA DE CÁSSIA (Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo, Brazil)

El Espacio de los Jóvenes Estudiantes Como Coproductores de Políticas Públicas: Las Ocupaciones Escolares de 2015 y los Consejos de Escuelas Secundarias en el Estado de São Paulo.

El objetivo de este estudio es reflexionar sobre la participación social de estudiantes secundarios, dentro y fuera de instituciones formales, como los Consejos Escolares. Se refiere al papel de la escuela desde el punto de vista sociológico y demuestra que la escuela, más allá de promover la formación tradicional del ciudadano, necesita repensar el modelo para cumplir su papel de transformación.

Gobiernos han buscado involucrar a los ciudadanos en la implementación o incluso en la formulación de políticas. Así se constituyeran los Consejos Escolares, desde la Constitución Federal (1988), que están en las directrices y normas de los sistemas educativos brasileño, para promover la construcción de ciudadanía, gestión democrática y mejora de la calidad en educación.

En teoría, esta política pública sería, además de un canal de escucha o asesoramiento, un mecanismo de coproducción en los servicios públicos o sea, el usuario participa en la formulación, gestión, implementación y/o evaluación de este servicio. Pero la literatura existente señala dificultades en su consolidación, incluyendo la participación de consejeros: el 25% de los asientos son para estudiantes. Sin embargo, la forma que se inserta el joven en el proceso de creación e implementación de políticas está lejos de cómo se llevan a cabo su acción política hoy, cuando salen a las calles en manifestaciones porque entienden que la ciudadanía se basa en la experiencia.

Hay una tensión percibida en manifestaciones y protestas celebradas en espacios públicos, con la participación mayoritaria de jóvenes. En 2015, inspirados por las experiencias de Argentina y Chile, los estudiantes ocuparon durante dos meses 200 escuelas secundarias, contra el plan de reorganizar las escuelas estatales de São Paulo. La ocupación llevó al gobierno cambiar la decisión y mostró debilidad en su articulación con la sociedad, a pesar de los modelos institucionalizados de participación democrática, incluidos los consejos escolares.

RC32-404.1

LARI, NOORA* (Qatar University, Qatar)

Ambivalent Sexism in the State of Qatar: Gender Roles and Patriarchal Attitudes

The State of Qatar has undertaken considerable initiatives that prioritize strategies for female empowerment and promote gender equality. This paper investigates whether the effects of these equality initiatives are reflected in national attitudes toward women through the Ambivalent Sexism Inventory (ASI). While prior research has focused almost exclusively on the role of social implications, less attention has been paid to the public sentiments underlying traditional gender roles and patriarchal attitudes in a rapidly modernizing society. How and to what extent do various individual differences contribute to ASI scores in Qatar? And how does public opinion respond to benevolent sexism, which promotes ideologies that are slightly more progressive than those espoused by hostile sexism?

This paper examines these questions by using national public opinion data from a 2019 survey conducted by the Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI) at Qatar University. Given the high levels of gender inequality in Qatar, the results suggest that measures of hostility and benevolence correlate with Qatari national social attitudes. They scored slightly high on benevolent sexism. We explore these findings in light of ASI theoretical expectations, moving the discussion beyond the case study of Qatar to explore the different implications of the ASI in other Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries.

RC14-172.5

LAROCHELLE, LAURENCE* (Université Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3, France)

Religion, Morality and Gender Representations through Turkish Soap-Operas

Since 2000, the production of Turkish soap operas is in constant development. These soap operas that have indisputably a great success at a local level are also exported abroad. More precisely, they were first diffused in countries that were in the sphere of cultural influence of the ancient Ottoman Empire (which means the Balkans and the Middle East). Today, they are exported in more than 140 countries.

The exportation of Turkish soap operas abroad seems to coincide with a change of paradigm concerning the exercise of foreign policy by the Turkish government. More precisely, Turkish soap operas are considered by the Turkish government as a tool in order to enhance a positive image for Turkey and thus, augment its "soft power" to an important number of countries that were in the influence of the ancient Ottoman Empire (especially Arab and Muslim countries). Therefore, Turkish soap operas, enhance the promotion of Turkey as a country representing the ideal of a contemporary Muslim country.

O sum up, morality is a central element as far as the regulation of the production as well as of the diffusion of these soap operas is concerned. Consequently, the production of Turkish soap operas is determined by the values of the morality as it is defined by the government. Religion, is part of this morality as AKP implies a rhetoric which is based on religious rules and principles in order to legitimate its actions.

Through this paper we aim to present the representation of women - and men (considering the fact that our identity is defined also by alterity it is important to see how the "other" is represented in the same narratives) - by analyzing the narratives very popular Turkish soap operas as well as of their production process.

RC18-220.3

LARRONDO, MARINA* (CONICET/IDES, Argentina)

¿De Los Partidos a Las Causas? Trayectorias De Militantes De Estudiantes Secundarios. Un Análisis Inter Generacional.

Si bien la juventud es una construcción sociohistórica y no puede pensarse como categoría a través de la mera referencia etaria, esta ponencia busca reponer las primeras experiencias políticas de aquellos que comenzaron a participar en lo que -a grandes rasgos- podríamos denominar la "primera juventud". En esta dirección, la militancia en la escuela secundaria suele aparecer como una primera experiencia política y se constituye como espacio privilegiado para el análisis y la comprensión de la construcción del compromiso en este subgrupo en particular. Recuperando trabajos anteriores donde se da cuenta de las transformaciones sociopolíticas en la Argentina democrática (1983-2019) y sus figuras de activismo, es el objetivo de esta ponencia analizar carreras de militancia en jóvenes estudiantes secundarios con el fin de mostrar sus características, continuidades y transformaciones. Para ello, se recortan cuatro subperíodos: el retorno a la democracia en 1982/1983, los años de la hegemonía neoliberal (1989-2003) caracterizados no sólo por la adopción de un modelo económico y social excluyente si no por profundos cambios en los actores, formas de militancia y participación política, el periodo de los gobiernos de corte "progresista" (2004-2015) y el momento de restauración neoliberal abierto en 2015, caracterizado por una incipiente reconfiguración de las militancias en general y la irrupción/masificación en la escena pública de los movimientos feminista y de la disidencia sexual. Particularmente, se busca comparar, en cada momento, de qué modos concretos estos jóvenes de distintas generaciones políticas construyeron un compromiso posible, mediante qué referencias identitarias, redes, experiencias relevantes, espacios políticos, causas y sentidos del activismo. Para ello se utiliza el método biográfico interpretativo a través de entrevistas en profundidad atendiendo al diálogo entre biografías e historia social.

RC49-614.1

LASSINANTTI, KITTY* (Mälardalen university, Sweden)
BLOMBERG, HELENA (Malardalen University, Sweden)
ÖSTLUND, GUNNEL (Malardalen University, Sweden)

Discursive Strategies in Adolescent Girl's and Women's Constructions of Mental Health and Ill-Health

The number of people with mental ill-health has increased in Sweden, especially among 10-24 year olds, where those who seek psychological consultations and psychiatric care for mental ill-health has increased with 100 percent in the past decade. Whether this is due to an actual increase of mental ill-health or can be understood as a result of an increasing medicalization of mental states is debated. Societal changes in late-modern society affect social relationships and experiences of mental health and ill-health, not least for women. One such change that has been highlighted in the field of medical sociology is the medicalization

process, which describes how a wider range of human conditions are labelled and treated as psychiatric disorders. The aim of this paper is to investigate whether and in what ways mental states are interpreted as medical (psychiatric) problems or social and/or societal problem. The paper is based on empirical data from two Swedish interview studies, one with adolescent girls (N=27) and one with adult women (N=16). The paper explores constructions of mental health and ill-health in the context of a diagnostic and medicalizing culture, and in relation to gender and social relationships. The analysis of how adolescent girls and adult women talk about mental health and ill-health reveal different discursive strategies. Psychiatric diagnoses are used as a rhetorical resource in these narratives, but other discourses which emphasize the importance of social relationships and the social environment are employed as well, and a one-sided medicalization and individualization of mental health and ill-health is thereby contested. The paper also highlights how young women, by using the psychiatric discourse to increase their socio-relational influence in the classroom or at the internet, act as active agents in the mental health dramaturgy.

RC07-83.1

LATRECHE, ABDELKADER* (Governement, Algeria)

Arab Future between Utopia and Reality

The Arab countries are unified by language, history, religion, , and very strong sense of common belonging. This is why Arab countries seem more united than others. However, only divisions, discords, crises, and conflicts are retained to describe the region. But these doubts disappear when we see the permanence of the strong sense of belonging to the same nation or "*Ummah*" among different Arab populations. But the belonging to the *Ummah* is not only limited to the feelings of the Arab population "from below", it is also linked to the survival of the idea of the Arab world, inherited from contemporary Arab thought and efforts, building an Arab space "from above". This is why another future in particular common future can be re-invent.

Forecasting the future of Arabs at this very particular moment of Arab history poses certain questions, such as: Do Arabs still have common future? Or has the common future of the Arabs become dream and become limited only to a simple feeling of belonging to a common history and geography? And how we can forecast the future of Arabs in a time of crisis and in a transformed world?

Forecasting the desired future of Arab countries, in dark times, will not present prophecies or a detailed picture of what will be the future in 2050 and more, but will aim to design the possible and alternatives features of the future, which should contribute to the designing of a better future.

This work does not claim to design the future of the new generations of Arabs accurately. But it does try, by means of an approach which combines both the inside and the outside, to ennoble the foundations of another future for the Arabs of tomorrow, without resorting to slogans.

RC07-84.2

LATRECHE, ABDELKADER* (Governement, Algeria)

Which Future for Arabs

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RC37-467.2

LAUNIS, KATI* (University of Eastern Finland, Finland)

The Library Loan Data As a New Resource for Studying Literary Culture

Finland is a country with high PISA rankings and a publicly funded library system, used by 80% of the population. However, radical changes in time use and digitization are influencing our reading habits. The consortium *LibDat: Towards a More Advanced Loaning and Reading Culture and its Information Service* (Academy of Finland) sets out to explore the reading culture in contemporary Finland. The material of the project consists of the loan data collected daily by Vantaa City Library in Finland's Metropolitan area.

In the proposed paper, I ask what the current reading culture looks like when analysed using this loan data. There seems to be a clear change since the 1970's: the widely read "national classics" no longer attract library users, the reading culture is not so uniform as it used to be. It is middle-aged female readers who maintain the literary culture in Finland: 73 % of all fiction loans in our sample (1,5 million loans, July 2016 – Oct 2017) were made by women, whose favorite novel was an entertaining historical novel *Ruokarouva* (2016, "The Housekeeper"). Loaners also favor novels published in series. On the other hand, the young loaners favor new translated Anglo-American young adult fiction (e.g. John Green), published also in series and adapted for film. They also read authors who are active in the social media.

In earlier studies of Finnish reading culture, methods such as queries have been used. The library data used in *LibDat* -project is a different, significant resource for understanding literary culture from a wider perspective. Analysis based on the integration of the large "born-digital" material, new computational methods and methods from the sociology of literature open a possibility to ask new questions within the qualitative approach in humanities, and to search for answers with the help of the quantitative data analysis.

WG06-710.1

LAURIDSEN, SOPHIE* (Aalborg Universitet, Denmark)
JØRGENSEN, LONE (2. Clinic for Surgery and Cancer Treatment & Clinical Nursing Research Unit, Denmark)
HØSTGAARD, ANNA MARIE (1. Public Health and Epidemiology Group, Department of Health Science and Technology, Denmark)
PETERSEN, KIRSTEN (Public Health and Epidemiology Group, Department of Health Science and Technology, Denmark)

Referral, access and participation in cancer rehabilitation for patients of low socioeconomic position: A study protocol of an institutional ethnographic study

Background
During and after cancer treatment a person can experience a broad range of sequelae, such as a decreased quality of life, fatigue or decline in physical functioning, this can be reduced by rehabilitation. Previous studies suggests social inequity in referral, access and participation in cancer rehabilitation. Especially for patients living with head/neck- and lung cancer, who are often associated with low socioeconomic position. In Denmark, there is equal access to health services, but patients of high socioeconomic position participate more in rehabilitation, creating a gap in health equity.

The aim of the study is to explore patients living with head/neck- and lung cancer of low socioeconomic position perspective on enablers and barriers for referral, access and participation in rehabilitation.

Method
The study is designed as an institutional ethnographic field study. Data consist of participant observations of patients, followed up by individual interviews with selected patients. The study will be conducted in multiple settings from hospital to municipal rehabilitation services. Following the patient's process from diagnosis to rehabilitation.

Expected findings
The study will provide an in-depth perspective on enablers and barriers to cancer rehabilitation for patients of low socioeconomic position living with head/neck- or lung cancer. The findings are expected to produce knowledge to increase equity in referral, access and participation in rehabilitation through peer-reviewed international studies.

RC35-451.2

LAUX, HENNING* (Chemnitz University of Technology, Germany)

Resonance in the Anthropocene

The scientific message of the "Anthropocene" (Crutzen 2000) suggests that humanity has been the most important factor in planet earth's transformation since the Industrial Revolution. Extreme weather events are increasing, biodiversity is decreasing, sea levels are rising, woods are disappearing, glaciers are melting, and civilization is perpetuating itself with radioactive waste and plastics in the earth's sediments. From the public discussion and political adaption of the diagnosis, there are at least three challenges to Critical Theory. The talk will adress them by exploring Hartmut Rosa's (2016) theory of resonance.

First, the concept of the Anthropocene favors a problematic homogenization, because it implies that the entire species equally bears the responsibility for the ecology crisis. In contrast, Rosa allows us to analyze the social conditions, heterogeneous actors and structural mechanisms of the Anthropocene. Second, the geological age of humankind has generated the political imagination that a technical solution to the ecology crisis by climate engineering is possible. Instead, Rosa's theory stresses the unavailabilities in the interplay between human and nonhuman entities. Finally, social science approaches from the posthumanist camp tend towards rather dystopian solutions for the current crisis: Bruno Latour (2015) calls for a state of emergency, Anna Tsing (2015) describes a life in capitalist ruins, and Donna Haraway (2016) pleads for a manipulation of the human genome in order to become closely related to butterflies, pigeons and other species. Again, Hartmut Rosa offers a potential alternative with his sociology of world relations. His theory provides a utopian redefinition of good life in times of the Anthropocene, which can justify its standards of social criticism immanently.

RC34-441.1

LAVIELLE PULLÉS, LIGIA* (, Cuba)

Cuban References of the Study about Youth Informal Groups

The first purpose of this paper conceived an approaching to gangs in Cuba, but, the following problem defined new aims to the study: there are no gangs in Cuba, or at least, there is little or none socialization of investigations about gangs among social Cuban researchers. Hence, it was necessary to relate close topics to the issue of gangs in the island. In this way, an approaching to subcultural and post-subcultural fields was drawn on. The current context of Cuba is exposed in this background through intertwined topics of deviance, youth and the conformation of collective identities. Some gaps found in this systematization as well as the main concerning of Transgang´s Project enabled to select informal groups which could be analyzed in a future research involved in Transgang´s project.

RC02-JS-70.1

LAVILLE, JEAN-LOUIS* (Collège d'Etudes Mondiales, France)

Solidarity Economy an International Movement and a Contrbution to Real Utopias Discussion

This contibution describes the appearence of a solidarity economy movement in different national and continental contexts, stressing the diversity of practices within civil society at local and international level. Emerging in the last decades, these initiatives, which are both political and economic in nature, have extended offering a concrete alternative at a time of capitalist crisis.

As such, the movement cannot be overlooked in the quest for a new economic model and public action. This solidarity economy movement is examined through the lense of real utopias approach according to E.O Wright

RC09-109.4

LAVRINENKO, OLGA* (Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)

Does Social Spending, Organizational Membership, and Distributive Justice Amplify Protest Potential? a Cross-National Test of Conflicting Theories

A crucial question in this era of rising income inequality is why protest potential is so low. According to classic elite theory, the elite redistribute just enough of their economic resources through social spending to dampen protest potential. Yet, this "social spending" aspect of elite theory produces two conflicting theories. One says that higher social spending in education and health mitigates structural inequalities and thus averts protest mobilization, especially in the low-income nations (Acemoglu and Robinson 2000; Azam 2001). An alternative perspective considers that higher social spending creates louder demands for redistribution, i.e. the more government spends on welfare, the more social benefits citizens want to get from the government, and thus the greater the protest potential (Bellinger and Arce 2011; Evans 2018).

Whereas previous multi-level tests of these theories tend to focus on how structural conditions influence protest, what is needed are (a) meso-level explanations, particularly the role of organizations, and (b) cognitive explanations, including attitudes toward distributive justice. As for organizations, organizational membership and especially labor unions significantly contribute to protest mobilization. At the cognitive level, perceiving inequalities as unjustified, and perceiving the need for greater economic redistribution, can mobilize people to protest. Organizations and cognitive factors intersect: even when individuals share redistributive preferences, their protest potential will be low without organizational mobilization.

This is a multi-level, cross-time and cross-national test of the interaction of organizations and cognitive factors with the WVS data for 1999 – 2017. Preliminary results show that although social spending and pro-distributive attitudes are strong predictors of the protest potential, they interact. Higher level of education and health expenditures combine with the effects of the individual pro-distributive attitudes to amplify protest potential. Union membership and union density, in their turn, contribute to increased protest potential regardless of the level of social spending.

RC15-183.1

LAZAREVIC, PATRICK* (Vienna Institute of Demography, Austria)
BRANDT, MARTINA (TU Dortmund, Germany)

The Roots of Self-Rated Health: An Exploration of Its Comparability across Gender, Age, and Country

Background: Self-rated health (SRH) is arguably the most widely used generic health measurement in survey research. Yet, its basis is basically unknown and its comparability across socio-demographic groups and countries is highly questionable. In our paper, we want to gain a better understanding of SRH by quantifying the contribution of different health domains to SRH and investigating the potentially moderating role of gender, age groups, and country of residence.

Method: Using data from 61,365 participants of the fifth wave of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) living in fifteen European countries, we explain SRH via regression models. The independent variables are grouped into five health domains: functioning, diseases, pain, depression, and behavior. Via dominance analysis, we determine their individual contributions to SRH and compare these across gender, three age groups, and fifteen countries.

Results: Our model explained SRH rather well ($R^2 = 0.51$ for females/0.48 for males) with diseases contributing most to the appraisal (.20/.18). Functioning was the second most relevant factor (.14/.16) followed by pain (.08/.07) and depression (.07/.06). Behavior (.02/.01) was less relevant for health ratings. This ranking held true for almost all countries with only little variance overall. A comparison of age groups, however, indicated that the contribution of diseases and behavior to SRH decreased with age while the importance of functioning increased.

Conclusion: Our paper demonstrates that SRH is largely based on diverse health information with functioning and diseases being most important in every analyzed country. However, there is still room for idiosyncrasies or even bias. Research that complements or primes SRH with its most relevant health domains (i.e., functioning and diseases) might provide an even more stable generic health measure.

RC53-656.5

LAZARIN, MONIQUE* (Kairos social development, Brazil)

Refugee Childhood in Brazil: An Analysis of Children's Request for Refuge to Brazil between 1998 and 2016

The refugee childhood is one of the many facets that involves the social phenomenon of childhood contemporaneously. In Brazil, there is an increase in requests for refuge, like worldwide, but no data in country really details which part includes children. This research mapped out which childhood have been formed as refugee in Brazil, based on the quantitative analysis of the children who make it up. The analysis of the composition is guided by the understanding that those children who have received recognition of the refugee status by Brazil do not solely form such childhood; this childhood is constructed from the hole universe of children's requests that are segmented in diverse statuses (accepted, rejected, with the process not judged). This organization is in agreement with the theoretical foundation that conceives refuge as a social process emerged in the governmentality of people: either expelling some of them from their country, as is the moment of emigration, or administering the immigration flows that enter the territories — the displacements of children are intermediated by migration policies. The methodology used is statistical analysis of secondary data, the table provided by the Comitê Nacional para Refugiados (Conare), which lists the cases registered until April 2016. As results, we highlight that the infantile flows of refugees to Brazil do not follow the same pattern of adult flows and should not, therefore, be simply analyzed as a derivation. It is also identified that the refugee immigration of children in the country does not follow the same intensity that occurs at international level. Another point is that the management of these

requests, through process judgments, promotes a significant change in the situation of refugee children, by not keeping similar proportions of the universe of child demands within status.

RC06-71.1

LASS, INGA* (Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany)
WOODEN, MARK (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Weekend Work and Work-Family Conflict - Evidence from Australian Panel Data

Around one in three Australians usually works weekends in their main job. While it is often believed that non-standard work schedules, such as weekend work, interfere with workers' family lives, convincing empirical evidence on this issue is still scarce.

This paper investigates the impact of weekend work on work-family conflict among parents, using longitudinal data from the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey for the period 2004 to 2017. We measure work-family conflict by a four-item scale reflecting how much workers' job demands interfere with their parenting and family role. Example items are: "Because of the requirements of my job, I miss out on home or family activities that I would prefer to participate in" or "Working leaves me with too little time or energy to be the kind of parent I want to be".

The paper adds to the literature in at least two ways. First, we focus on weekend work specifically, while previous studies have usually investigated broader concepts such as "non-standard work schedules". Second, whereas previous studies were cross-sectional, we compare results from pooled cross-sectional and fixed-effects regressions to investigate the role of worker characteristics in linking weekend work and work-family conflict.

We also investigate whether the effect of weekend work differs between the genders, by the degree of schedule control, and by the working schedule of the partner.

Results show that among both genders, weekend workers have significantly higher work-family conflict than those who do not usually work weekends. However, the association is weaker in the fixed-effects than in the pooled OLS model. Work-family conflict is particularly high for those who work weekends and simultaneously have little control over their schedule. Within dual-earner couples, there is no difference in the level of work-family conflict if only one partner works weekends or both.

RC40-502.1

LE BEL, PIERRE-MATHIEU* (Irstea, France)

Farm Incubators : Third Space for Rural Development?

In the academic literature on innovation, a lot has been written on third places (Oldenberg, 1989). Distinct from home (first) and work (second place), third place are define by free access, co-presence and collaborative processes. Morisson (2017) even proposes a fourth place were all three interact. Yet, as is the case with third place literature, Morisson centers on urban spaces mostly in association with the use of digital technology. This communication aims at exploring what third and fourth place mean for food networks and for rural development.

It does so by considering a specific case of AFN established since 2012 in France. The National Network of Farm incubators (RENETA or Réseau National des Espaces-Test Agricoles) aims to promote farming tests. These farm incubators enable prospective farmers to develop a life-size farming activity, in an autonomous way, during a limited time period, and in an environment designed to reduce risk-exposure. At the end, the prospective farmers evaluate their project and decide whether to continue their project, modify, or abandon it. The main activities of RENETA consist in experience-sharing and capacity-building, companionship as well as expertise and research in social innovation. The members of RENETA cooperate and mutualise their work, based on a charter and common values: social and solidarity-based economy and people's education.

This research shows that farm incubators can be considered as third spaces. With more than 500 project carriers all over France, farm incubators constitute an innovative way to secure food transition. The research methodology is qualitative and based on semi-structured interviews, secondary data, and direct observation. The people interviewed were founders, employees, project carriers, volunteers, politicians and public servants acting in RENETA's incubators. The implications are not only significant for third and fourth place theory but also in terms of power relations regarding rural development.

RC30-364.2

LE GAGNEUR, MARIANNE* (EHESS, France)

Telework and Information and Communication Technologies : Is Equipment Used As a Work-Intensifier or As an Articulation-Easer ?

Telework is often presented as an articulation measure: working at home would help along daily stakes, being a parent or not. However, research has shown that teleworking often comes with an intensification of work. Is then telework a work-life balance-easer ? When starting telework, employees that did not necessarily had access to a mobile phone or a laptop are given the possibility to incorporate work in other moments and spaces than office time, and telework moments. Not analyzing strictly telework, this communication will try to see how the equipment that comes with telework increases and intensifies work. Indeed, equipment standards that were traditionally reserved for executive workers are now extended to less qualified employees. How does this equipment modifies the organization and boundaries of work ?

This communication will focus on office workers of bank & finance sector, and will be based on field work and interviews (n=19) directed in the context of my PhD study. Employees interviewed have different roles, some of them do a low qualified work, and others are managers in different teams, and telework at home 1 or 2 days/week. The population studied comes from mixed gender categories, and are parents or not. Those specificities will be studied as they have a strong impact on the organization of work, and balance. They are all employed by the same company, and their offices are situated near Paris (France).

Firstly, this communication will depict my ethnographic research and methodology. Secondly, I will study how these ways of working can also ease articulation, by allowing employees to be more flexible on their work organization. Lastly, I will focus on teleworking and ICT as a work-intensifier : the idea that tools increase the amount of work done, inside and outside of telework will be discussed.

RC34-437.5

LE GROS, LUDIVINE* (, France)

Framing Young Managerial Elites' Work Aspirations out of Standard Career Paths : An Ethnography in a Career Change Training Program

As Binder, Davis and Bloom depicted it with Harvard and Stanford, elite universities are framing career aspirations and meanings of work. Therefore observing former engineering and business schools students' careers in France, it is not surprising to find that despite these two types of elite institutions are credited to offer a wide variety of career options, 73% of their graduates are actually occupying executive positions in private or public companies, according to INSEE jobs survey.

In a research on young managerial elites' socialisation to complex career change (Neal, 1999), we got interest into those who conversely "decide" to exit these standard career paths in the first years of working. While standard long-term executive positions in big companies could be perceived as most young workers as a social model of success, these exits question the career aspirations and meanings of work for this "privileged" population. Do the aspirations and frames of reference of work and career shift within the context of career change?

Considering career change as a socially embedded process, we investigated agents and places with whom and where radical career change is thought, designed and shared. Conducting an 8 weeks ethnography in a career change training program dedicated to young managerial elites, followed by longitudinal interviews with participants, we question in this communication how career aspirations and work perception are framed and shifted during the training program.

We will show 1) how the centrality of self-help and positive psychology in the program 2) combined with he reactivation of entrepreneurial dispositions, permeate work perceptions and new aspirations framing new references for future careers out of the standards.

RC52-637.5

LE GROS, LUDIVINE* (, France)

The Strength of Weak Ties in the Context of Managerial Elites' Career Change

Former traders becoming bakers or marketing managers becoming career coaches or entrepreneurs often make newspapers' headlines in France since a few years. These radical career changes are mainly depicted from a psychological standpoint suggesting they would be the outcome of self-motivation and willingness. But isn't this atypical occupational mobility more embedded into social context than it is depicted there?

While many researches have depicted the influence of social capital and weak ties into occupations and even occupational mobility (Granovetter, Burt, Lin), analyses into a context of disrupting type of mobility like complex career change are scarce. In this research we define complex career change as a voluntary occu-

pational mobility implying a simultaneous change in function and domain of work (Hall, 1999). In the process of shifting to a totally new professional context can weak ties still be activated?

This communication relies on a study combining quantitative data, collected from an on-line questionnaire (n=310), and qualitative biographical interviews (n=30) led with former managerial elites. These former managerial elites have in common to have studied in top ranking universities in France (called "grandes écoles") depicted by Bourdieu as a strong socialization agent (1989), and have worked as top managers mainly in private companies, before they decided to make a turning point.

We will show that continuous use of weak ties as key resource within the process of career change but also within the new profession is both inherited from 1) former social capital and 2) relational qualities incorporated through family, scholarship and former occupation.

RC19-235.2

LEAL, JANA* (Institute of Social and Political Studies of the University of the State of Rio de Janeiro UERJ-IESP, Brazil)

Unsafe Middle Classes: Changes in Consumption Profile and Lifestyles, Analysis of the 2000s in Brazil.

Despite the current trend of declining income and living standards of middle classes in developed countries, the 2000s in Brazil were characterized by the opposite tendency. Nevertheless, since 2013, a great number of brazilian middle class people have been rejecting governments that improved their standard of living during the 2000s and gradually started supporting far-right trends that culminated in the election of the current government. What would have happened over the course of the 2000s with the middle classes that contributed to the increase of their dissatisfaction and their current political conservatism? This is the central question that encourages this work. According to Bourdieusian's assumptions, consumption is an indicator of the middle-class lifestyle and social distinction. Thus, in an effort to reach social rise or in a fight against downward mobility, many middle-class people use the consumption to achieve the dreamed middle-class lifestyle. It is therefore an element that can reveal classes expectations and frustrations. Based on this theory, this paper seeks to demonstrate the popularization by which the consumption standards of the middle classes have passed during the 2000s in Brazil that possibly contributed to the increase of dissatisfaction feelings and insecurity of these people during that time. This paper, using 2002 and 2008 Family Budget Surveys (POF), a document from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), will seek to make a comparative analysis of middle classes lifestyles in these two moments in order to demonstrate lifestyle changes and how they may have contributed to the increasing feeling of insecurity and political conservatism of brazilian middle classes.

RC19-229.7

LEBEDINTSEVA, LIUBOV* (Saint Petersburg State University, Russia)

Trajectories of Social Entrepreneurship Development in Russia: Case of Saint Petersburg

In modern Russia, a new class of entrepreneurs is being formed, developing their business in the social sphere - private kindergartens, clubs, schools, interaction spaces, rehabilitation centers, nursing homes are being opened. Today it is obvious that social entrepreneurship has a wide range of applications and prospects. In a global context, there are two models of social entrepreneurship: European and American. However, the drivers of social entrepreneurship development all the same: political and legal environment in which to create socially oriented organizations, socio-cultural conditions and institutions involved in the study, training, and supporting social entrepreneurship. In this sense, from the perspective of development, social entrepreneurship in Russian society is possible with the active support of the state, the development of the necessary institutional environment and the stimulation of civil initiatives.

In the report, it is intended to cover both theoretical and practical issues associated with such aspects as: whether there can be a profitable business social entrepreneur; whether to distinguish "social enterprise" and "socially-oriented enterprises", where is the place of charitable funds; in what areas of activity is developing social entrepreneurship in St. Petersburg; what is the "product" offered by the social entrepreneur; what forms of participation and/or support from the state involved, and other issues.

On the basis of the conducted qualitative interviews, a large pool of biographies of heads of enterprises in St. Petersburg developing their business in the social sphere was collected and analyzed. Generalized characteristics of development trajectories of specific companies in the social sphere will be presented.

RC37-464.3

LECHAUX, BLEUWENN* (Rennes 2 University, France)

Fighting Sexual Harassment in New York Theatre

Contrary to certain media contents reflecting the effervescence of the "#MeToo movement, possibly tending to extract or dissociate sexual violence from their art context of production, this proposal intends to analyze how much the day to day theatrical practices constitute the crucible of gender violence, and, consequently, reveal as many obstacles to the naming, claiming and blaming of sexual harassment.

Based on a field survey conducted in 2015 and 2017 with twenty New York theatre professionals, before and while the "Weinstein affair" happened, our proposal intends to explore the professional continuum of inequalities between men and women, sexual harassment being one of its manifestations. The occurrence of violence is primarily dependent on professional structures and hierarchies (eg directors / actresses, employers / employees). It will be necessary to explain how the double positioning in a career (beginning / end of career), often correlated with the statutory position, and in a professional sub-space (at the margin or within the mainstream theater) makes possible the introduction of claims or on the contrary weakens them. Secondly, the specificity of the functioning and content of artistic practices can hinder the naming of both psychological and bodily violence, i.e. physical proximity on stage; temporal and spatial concentration of rehearsals and shows; porosity between private and professional lives on stage and off stage; importance of conservative aesthetic canons, stereotyped conception of physical attractiveness, etc. How do the artists and professional organizations start from these specificities to thwart the breeding-ground of gender violence? How giving proof of its existence? The modes of action invested will be scrutinized: mobilization of the law, writing of "statements of harassment", use of technological tools (creation of an app to fight sexual harassment and assault), use of choreographic techniques to formalize consent, etc.

RC32-398.1

LECHAUX, BLEUWENN* (Rennes 2 University, France)

Sexual Harassment in New York Theatre

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RC31-382.2

LEDENEVA, VIKTORIIA* (The Institute of Socio-Political Research under the Russian Academy of Sciences (ISPR RAS), Russia)

Ethnic Enclaves As a Form of Self-Organization and Integration of Labor Migrants in Russia

The state of interethnic relations in Russia is closely associated with migration processes. The demand for cheap foreign labor contributes to increased flows of migrants. In this regard, the problem arises of the adaptation of migrants in the host community, or their social exclusion, provided there are no adaptation strategies, which, ultimately, can lead to the formation of ethnic enclaves in a long-term context.

The formation of ethnic enclaves is largely due to the lack of the necessary infrastructure that allows migrants to adapt and integrate into the host society.

Mono-ethnic enclaves have their own informal jurisdiction, generally accepted rules are completely ignored, these territories fall out of a single cultural and legal field, which poses a threat to the national security of the state.

The target set of migrants of a certain ethnic group and their compact distribution can seriously increase the burden on the social sphere of the local territory, contribute to the formation of multi-ethnic schools, lead to a drop in prices for real estate, and therefore contribute to the growth of territorial differentiation. In the ethnic aspect, an enclave is understood to mean a small territory, locality, and area of compact residence of people of the same nationality, surrounded by residents of the titular ethnic group.

The problems of the enclave of migrants are associated with objective problems of the social, cultural integration of migrants in the host community. The inability to integrate migrants into the host community initiates the process of enclaveization as a form of self-organization of the residence of people of one ethnic identity according to the standards of their culture within another socio-cultural environment. At its core, the host community itself pushes migrants into enclaves if this society is negatively inclined towards visitors and is not ready to accept migrants.

RC30-370.7

LEE, BYOUNG-HOON* (Chung-Ang University, South Korea)
KWON, HYUNJI (, South Korea)

Redefinition of Employment Relations for Platform-Mediated Service Work

Along with the advent of digital platform economy, new forms of digital service work have proliferated. The digital service work, which is mediated by online platform business, differs from the typical form of employer-employee relationship in industrial economies. Despite remarkable proliferation of its presence, institutional norms to govern the platform-mediated service work have not yet been clearly formulated in both a statutory framework to regulate various actors involved in this work relations and consensual definition to allocate their status in labor markets. In many countries, policy controversies and labor confrontations have been escalated by such lagged institutional formulation on how to classify employment relations of platform-mediated work and to protect platform service workers from traditional and non-traditional risks of digitalized labor markets. In this light, our study sheds light on the case of platform-mediated delivery service workers in South Korea, by examining three research inquires: (1) in what work relations those digital irregular workers are located; (2) what difficulties they suffer from for lack of institutional protection given to 'legally employed' workers; and (3) who gains monetary benefits from the platform-mediated service work and, therefore, would be accountable for managing risks posed to the platform service workers. This case study might contribute to looking into and grasping work status and employment relations of platform-mediated service labor in digital economies.

RC47-580.2

LEE, CHUN WING* (Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong)
FUNG, CHI KEUNG CHARLES (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Hong Kong's Anti-Extradition Bill Movement and Neoliberalism: Why Is Class Formation Unlikely Despite Class Grievances and General Strikes?

Hong Kong is a city where neoliberal ideology and neoliberal practices dominate. It is difficult for the workers in Hong Kong to unite together to challenge the neoliberal regime because of the lack of working class consciousness and the weakness of the trade union movement. During the recent Anti-Extradition Bill Movement, a lot of people in Hong Kong, including many workers, have been politicized. Attempting to force the government to offer major concessions, tens of thousands of workers took part in two general strikes in August and September in 2019. While the Anti-Extradition Bill Movement was not triggered by class issues, based on surveys targeting protesters and in-depth interviews, we argue that class grievances, which is a result of neoliberal policies and practices in Hong Kong, should be understood as an important underlying factor of the movement. Nevertheless, we argue that even the existence of widespread class grievances and the experience of taking part in strikes may have little positive impact on future workplace organization and class formation because of the mobilization process and framing strategies associated with the Anti-Extradition Bill Movement and the political strikes.

RC02-26.1

LEE, HYUNOK* (Yonsei University, South Korea)

Socialization of Care and Gendered Social Economy in South Korea

This paper sheds lights on the recent increase in the social economy, in particular, in care service provision in the context of socializing care from the family. There are two important policy contexts in South Korea from the 2000s. Korean government implemented a series of socializing care policies including the long term care insurance for elderly in 2008 in response to the ageing population on one hand. On the other hand, the policies to promote social economy such as Basic Law on Cooperatives in 2012 and Social Enterprise Promotion Act in 2007 was introduced by the government "as a response to the negative impact of neo-liberal economic restructuring". It is worth paying attention that the growing portion of the social economy take part in the provision of care. It is regarded as an attempt to take the care provision out of market and to ground within the community, hence it may be an alternative to the marketization of care which has been accompanied to the socialization of care. While social economy is regarded as an alternative for the quality care provision, would it be an alternative to gender inequality? While the social enterprises and social cooperatives provide better working conditions to their carers compared to the other organizations in the market, the carers remain at the bottom strata of the labor market. While that the social economy may be regarded as an alternative to the economic liberalization, they fail to transform gender inequalities in the market as well as non-market by integrating women to the labor market with low wage and poor working conditions. Based on the qualitative study on the care workers in the social enterprises and medical social cooperatives, I raise a question on the meaning of the social with gender perspective.

RC46-561.3

LEHNERER, MELODYE* (College of Southern Nevada, USA)

Certification: A Crucial Component in the International Discussion of Professionalism

As the market for professionals becomes increasingly international, attention has focused on the credentialing of individuals (Allsop et al. 2009). In many countries, certification is overseen by government entities, while in others, including the United States, certification of sociological practitioners, both clinical and applied, is carried out by the Association for Applied and Clinical Sociology. In this presentation it will be argued that professional control of the certification process benefits both the practitioner and the client. For the practitioner the credentialing process creates a community of workers with similar interests and commitments. For the client certification creates a sense of confidence in knowing that the practitioner is knowledgeable, skilled, and will adhere to ethical standards of practice.

WG01-695.4

LEITE, CARLOS ALBERTO* (Universidade Federal Fluminense, Brazil)

Intolerance and Human Rights: Discussing Vulnerability for Syrian Refugees

Description of the research: This work investigates the influence of intolerance for the victims of refugee camps, considering the theme of victimology and pandemic. It addresses the refugee situation at Syria in 2020, and its relevance to the understanding of reality within the fields of humanities. The research problem addresses the understanding of the degree of influence of Intolerance to increase victimization. It seeks to understand the relevance of intolerance to the increase of damages to the civilian population, as well as the degree of vulnerability present in those societies. The research also seeks to understand the relevance of humanitarian issues and their diffusion in the contemporary world, starting from the discussions on cultural hegemony with Gramsci and considering authors such as Boaventura de Souza Santos, Franz Fannon, Edward Said, Karl Marx, Marilena Chauí, Gizlene Neder, Gisálio Cerqueira Filho, Eugênio Raúl Zaffaroni, Eric Hobsbawn and Martin Van Creveld. It presents the various elements of Humanitarian effectiveness and the interaction in protecting the victims of that armed conflict. The research observes the relevance of the different theoretical traditions present in international relations regarding humanitarianism, as well as studies on intolerance and vulnerability, and its relevance to the discussion of the process of legitimizing Humanitarian Law. The hypothesis of the work is that there is a high degree of influence of intolerance for the development of vulnerability for the civil population and concludes on the relevance that intolerance has in armed conflicts, amplified by the diverse dimensions of cultural hegemony present in Syria. The results will allow the understanding of methods and elements to be considered in an analysis of armed conflicts in pandemic times, as well as the complexity of the actors involved, considering the absence of support for victms and the dispersion of violence.

TG04-753.3

LEITE, CARLOS ALBERTO* (Universidade Federal Fluminense, Brazil)
SITOE, ANTÓNIO* (, Brazil)

Mozambique and Brazil: Understanding Hegemony, Emancipatory Knowlodge and Humanitarian Issues

This paper seeks to present the main conformationelements of the difficulty of social insertion of peripheral communities and social groups in Mozambique and Brazil. To this end, a clipping will be discussed on the social vulnerability present in these two countries. It seeks a documentary and bibliographic research, considering authors who discuss social insertion and vulnerability in Mozambique and Brazil. Authors such as Gramsci, Loic Wacquant, AmartiaSen, Zigmund Baumann, Pierre Bourdieu and Boaventura de Souza Santos will be treated. For this investigation, the following topics are observed: history; conforming elements of the difficulty of social insertion, level of social vulnerability, and theory on social exclusion, cultural hegemony, ideological apparatus of state, and on the role of governmental, religious, social institutions and emancipatory knowledge.

This research presents elements about vulnerability and social insertion considering the understanding of two realities present in Mozambique and Brazil. It deals with independence in Mozambique (1975) and the difficulties present with the civil war, involving the whole of Mozambican society. It also discusses the War of Canudos (1897), where about 5,000 military and 25,000 civilians died, with a large number of victims among children, women and old people. The destruction of the village of Canudos created a discussion about the atrocities committed against the civilian population, which suffered a process of distancing itself from access to basic social services such as education, sanitation and health services. More than that, it is considered the possibility of understanding the phenomenon of social exclusion present, considering an approach on intolerance in the non-recognition of the other.

RC14-JS-52.3

LEITE, ELAINE* (Federal University of Pelotas, Brazil)

The Happiness Quantified Self: Apps, Algorithms and Contemporary Sociabilities

The goal of this paper is to investigate the emergence of digital apps centered on wellbeing and happiness, their engagement strategies and their impact, resulting in daily practices of self-tracking and Quantified Self. Thus, the paper seeks to present the first results of an investigation that finds theoretical inspiration on economic sociology and sociology of emotion, and, as for its methodology, conducts ethnographic research using the app Happify. The referred app projects charts and happiness level indicators through the weekly input of personal information regarding the frequency of feelings such as happiness/sadness, loneliness, anger, self-realization and satisfaction/dissatisfaction in the personal, affective and professional realms. Thereby, the logic of algorithms begins to direct users to specific activities and programs offered by the platform, relating to affection/relationships, finance and career, thus suggesting the change of certain habits in order to conquer high performance happiness indicators. It follows that happiness is the result of personal abilities that are materialized in numbers and statistics pertaining to factors such as enjoying, thanking, wanting, giving and empathizing. In this manner, the first evidence on the digital metrics of happiness lead us to discuss the quantification of emotional matters, the pricing of happiness and the impact of the self-management of personal information in everyday sociability.

RC41-519.3

LEJBOWICZ, TANIA* (Institut national d'études démographique (Ined), France)

Knowledge and Acceptance of Homo-Bisexuality By Parents : What Consequences on the Mental Health of Lesbian and Bisexual Women ?

Si jusque dans les années 1950, les études sur la santé mentale des homosexuel·le·s considéraient l'homosexualité comme une pathologie, les recherches qui se sont développées par la suite ont permis de dépasser ce préjugé. Depuis plusieurs dizaines d'années, les travaux en santé publique et en sciences sociales se sont penchés sur le bien-être mental des LGB (lesbiennes, gays, bisexuel·le·s) sans considérer leur sexualité comme une maladie. Ces études montrent que les LGB présentent plus que la moyenne une mauvaise santé mentale. En effet ces personnes sont soumises à des facteurs de stress, en tant que minorité visible mais aussi lorsque qu'elles tiennent cachée cette situation minoritaire. Autant la visibilité que l'invisibilité sont de potentiels facteurs de stress qui détériorent leur santé mentale. Pour comprendre ces mécanismes, je m'intéresse aux liens entre la santé mentale des lesbiennes et des bisexuelles et la connaissance et l'acceptation de ces identifications par leurs parents.

L'enquête Virage LGBT (Ined, 2015-2016), à laquelle 2 500 lesbiennes et 700 bisexuelles ont répondu, dispose des informations nécessaires pour observer les variations de bien-être psychologique à l'aide de régressions logistiques dichotomiques. Deux principaux résultats se dégagent. Si la connaissance de l'homo-bisexualité par les parents n'est pas nécessairement associée à une meilleure santé mentale, l'acceptation de cette identification l'est fortement. Des effets d'identification sexuelle apparaissent : pour les lesbiennes, la connaissance de l'homosexualité par les parents n'est pas associée à un meilleur état psychique, quand les résultats pour les bisexuelles sont moins nets. La visibilité d'ensemble des LGB est, à juste titre, un enjeu des luttes militantes contemporaines. Mais les bénéfices d'une visibilité individuelle apparaissent moins évidents, notamment pour les lesbiennes et les bisexuelles, dont l'identification est souvent niée ou considérée comme transitoire, et ce d'autant plus au sein de la famille où la sexualité féminine est particulièrement surveillée.

RC25-313.2

LEMANCZYK, MAGDALENA* (Institute of Political Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)

Language Diversity within and between German-Polish Families in Germany and Poland.

The author will present partial results of qualitative research conducted in Poland and in Germany within the international project "National identity of children from mixed Polish-German marriages" (Research Grant of the *Polish-German Science Foundation*, No. 2018-24, 2019-2021). The project has an interdisciplinary character (sociological, historical and political), entering broadly into the area of current research trends in the humanities and social sciences.

The author will focus on presenting the trajectories of transfer and transmission of German and Polish, and thus cultural patterns, norms and values, both among the examined families/respondents, as well as government institutions, educational institutions and mass-media. The issue of bi- or multilingualism of the respondents and their social environment as well as impact on the position in social structure will be presented, among others situation of the respondents on the labor market, access to education, perception by the social environment (e.g. positive or negative discrimination), examples of asymmetry (issues of cultural, social and economic capital). An interesting example will be presentation of differences in language maintenance within and between families. Examples of practical and symbolic role of language in respondents' lives will also be presented.

RC56-684.1

LEMEE, CAROLE* (University Bordeaux, France)

Dynamic of Holocaust and Slavery Family Memories and Public Memory in Bordeaux

Based on a multidirectional approach, this paper intends to address the issue of family memories related to the Holocaust and to Slavery in Bordeaux, and their relationship to public memory. Indeed, 1585 Jews were deported from Bordeaux to Drancy, and almost all murdered in Auschwitz. Their regional deportation was organized by the French local authorities, not only by the Nazis. Between the 17th and 19th century, Bordeaux traders and ship-owners deported about 150,000 captives from Africa to Caribbean and Indian Ocean islands. All these historical facts were silenced for a long time in local public and collective memories, but not in the social memory at intersubjective levels. Starting from my ethnographic and micro-historical fieldwork carried out since the 90th in Holocaust and Slavery socio-memorial contexts in Bordeaux, I propose to consider changes starting at the end of the 20th century and their developments until 2019. How Holocaust survivors have transmitted their experiences within families and outside, and what was the dynamic between inside and outside, especially in schools and during the Papon's trial? What are the interlacing of their memorial practices and those of their descendants? What are the social levels involved, and the effects on public memory? What is the impact of the public wall of names (Bordeaux Holocaust victims) that I carried out? Concerning the enslavement of African captives, how descendants originated from French islands and Haïti evoke it. How they express elements of their oral family history in their memorial activities? Among them, what are the current effects of the recently inaugurated statue of Modeste Testas (African women bought and enslaved by two Bordeaux brothers) that I carried out (starting from my implicated fieldwork with her descendant) with the municipality and with an Haitian sculptor? Finally, what are the local interactions between Holocaust memories and Slavery memories?

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

RC56-676.2

LENCINA DA SILVA, JULIANA* (Universidade Federal Fluminense, Brazil)

Men in the Realism of Machado De Assis and Rio De Janeiro of Nineteenth Century

From the relationships between the characters in the romances by Machado de Assis (classical author of national literature), the present work seeks to indicate in an analytical way their masculinity aspects of rio de janeiro in 19th century. The choice of the literature works came about with the author's narrative construction, which is based on a rich description of representations of certain social groups brought to Rio de Janeiro in the mid-nineteenth century, in the midst of the emergence of Realism in the country, also lived by Assis. Thus, leading to a possibility of understanding the impact of gender relations and their configuration in that period starting from the look of masculinities in the actors and relations of this society in that historical context that was undergoing sociocultural transformations based on fresh political ideals newly arrived in a colonized Brazil.

RC47-574.1

LENZ, ILSE* (Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany)

Global Inequalities Among Feminisms and Processual Intersectionality

Intersectionality was proposed by Kimberlé Crenshaw thirty years ago in order to analyse the interchanging inequalities by class, gender, migration and sexuality. It has been taken up in social and cultural sciences, politics and global institutions (UN, some governments). So it may be appropriate to reflect on the development of the concept and the new challenges it is facing. One central challenge is how to apply it to the inequalities between feminisms divided by geopolitical location, class, migration and diverse understandings of feminism (liberal, radical, queer).

After shortly summing up the present variations of intersectionality, I want to propose the concept of *processual intersectionality* and substantiate it with an analysis of the changing relations between authochthonous and migrant women's movements in Germany and Japan. This means investigating how intersectionality has influenced the starting positions as well as the processual development of feminisms: For example in Germany, migrant women started their autonomous circles and movements often in reacting on the racist and sexist ignorance and exclusion they experienced in society but also in mainstream feminism. In Japanese feminism, Korean feminists gained a leading voice in their struggle for recognition and solution oft the postcolonial problem of the women forced into military prostitution by the Japanese imperial army in World War II.

Migrant and postcolonial feminists created their own space; they thus entered the semipublic space of feminism and appealed to the political and social public. In the following negotiations, they gained voices of their own as well as symbolic and political capital. I will argue that the intersectional relations in feminism in Germany and Japan have changed and that the analysis at the start oft he migrant women's movement must be reevaluated in considering these processes. This is especially relevant when looking at social coalitions against racism, sexism and right populism.

RC47-586.3

LEON AMAYA, ANDREA* (Universidade Federal Fluminense, Brazil)

ALVIM, JOAQUIM LEONEL (Universidade Federal Fluminense, Brazil)

De Víctimas a Defensoras: Estrategias De Mujeres Víctimas En El Nuevo Contexto De Justicia De Transición En Colombia

El trabajo propuesto presenta resultados parciales de la investigación doctoral en curso, de corte empírico, que explora las estrategias y demandas construidas por las víctimas del conflicto armado interno colombiano en el nuevo escenario de implementación del Sistema Integral de Verdad, Justicia, Reparación y No Repetición (SIVJRNR), creado con ocasión del acuerdo de paz firmado entre el gobierno colombiano y la guerrilla "Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia – Ejército del Pueblo" (FARC-EP) en 2016.

El estudio se basa en entrevistas realizadas a representantes de seis colectivos de mujeres que componen la Red Nacional de Defensoras y un estudio de caso (Corporación Mujer Sigue Mis Pasos, organización creada y conformada por mujeres víctimas de violencia sexual). Las reflexiones resultantes y objeto de la presente propuesta se orientan por la siguiente pregunta: ¿Cómo grupos de mujeres víctimas y defensoras de derechos humanos construyen sus estrategias y demandas por "verdad, justicia, reparación y no repetición" ante el nuevo sistema de justicia transicional en Colombia? Los hallazgos parciales alcanzados nos remitirán a tres ejes de problematización:

Trayectorias e implicaciones de la doble enunciación "mujeres víctimas" y "mujeres defensoras". Dialogaremos con debates recientes sobre los modos y

desafíos contemporáneos de la movilización de las víctimas en contextos de transición política (Lefranc, 2008, 2009 y 2015) y con preguntas localizadas sobre las tensiones emergentes entre el activismo legal feminista y las acciones colectivas de las mujeres víctimas (Vergel, 2015; Amaya & Alvim, 2017).

Apropiaciones y usos del derecho por las mujeres víctimas para construir sentidos propios sobre "verdad", "justicia", "reparación" y "no repetición" en la transición post-acuerdo de paz en Colombia: dilemas y desafíos ante la marcada "juridización" de la justicia de transición.

La profesionalización de las mujeres víctimas en el oficio de escuchar, documentar y demandar y los desafíos de la traducción al lenguaje jurídico.

RC29-351.4

LEON SPESNY, SARA* (The University of Sydney, Australia)

Seeking Legitimacy through Violence? Policing the Socio-Geographic Borders of the Urban Brazilian City

This paper seeks to explore the everyday forms of policing in Brazil, notably through Veena Das's idea of ordinary violence. Indeed, a year-long ethnography of the military police of Rio de Janeiro (precisely a Pacifying Police Unit working in a favela) reveals the quotidian forms of policing that are weaved between state recognition and state punishment, or simply between compassion and repression (following Didier Fassin's idea of dialectic between the two). The military police are most often one of the only state institutions present in pacified communities. On one hand, they seek legitimization through social initiatives (such as parties, courses, and activities) looking to establish bonds and trust with favela residents. On the other, they become delegitimized as soldiers struggle to classify residents by distinguishing the "well-known" traffickers from others social categories (*trabalhador* or *pessoa do bem*, *traficante* or *bandido*, *consumidor* or *vagabundo*). This process of filtering is often troubling and chaotic and incites distrust, tension and fear. Policing with such closeness is carried out by stereotyping and discriminatory practices that function to either condemn or protect, often set by a priori mapping of individuals. While some deserve compassion and protection, others deserve repression and retaliation. Ultimately, the pacifying power offers social control through repression and social legitimation through compassion. The police create new forms of (dis)order by managing life inside the favela and ultimately reproducing the very socio-geographic borders they were supposed to erase.

RC29-JS-77.5

LEON SPESNY, SARA* (The University of Sydney, Australia)

Writing an Ethnography of the Military Police in Brazil: Research at the Borderlands of the Novelistic Narrative

"On a certain afternoon, Sergeant Ivan assigned a patrol with Batista and Remi. They walked quickly downwards through the morro, hoping to arrive at the station where we could rest. "At least until this rain stops" affirmed Remi. After a quick call to Sergeant Ivan, the soldiers expressed relief that he gave them permission to stay there. Afterwards, I headed to the delegacia, a few kilometers away. After a while there, Sergeant Ivan entered. He was following up on some report. He takes a glance and notices me. His expression perplexed. I walk up to him sensing the need to explain. He asks "What happened? What did they do to you? Did they hurt you?"

Searching to draw connections between the narration of violence and social sciences, this paper aims to discuss the stitching together of language, ethnography and violence. Based on a year-long ethnographic study of the military police in Rio de Janeiro violence emerged within a microphysics of power (in relation of her interlocutors and in a broader sense). The language of violence emerges to the ethnographer as a challenge. One that has methodological implications, but also, one that comes to life through the narrative process. What are the connections between the scientific ethnographic project and *l'act littéraire*? Where does the ethnographer find her narrative voice? How do we establish a language of violence, that seeks to explain, interpret and analyze, but also cast an image and an emotional response of the readership? How does the ethnographer appeal to broader audiences, respecting her ethics and scientific perspective, but also balancing a narrative pace that often carried a dose of suspense, violence, complicity and risk? Can the police ethnographer become a new voice as the one in the roman noir? Ultimately, what are the boundaries between novel and ethnography?

RC12-156.4

LEONE, FLAVIA* (Université Paris Est, France)

Managing Your Building with the Law: An Analysis of Lower-Class Condominiums in a Process of Energy Improvement

In 2009, as part of the Grenelle Building Plan, French public authorities set the goal of energy improvement of condominiums. The transposition of this energy policy to the housing sector challenges the co-owners on all the new obligations that now stem from their status: they must cooperate to "bring the common areas of their building up to standard". This paper proposes to question the way in which the co-owners apprehend this legal status of property and to what extent

their perception is modified (or not) at the time of the adoption of new housing standards. Inspired by the Weberian approach of the sociology of law (Weber, 1986), it is question of how law guides the social practices of the co-owners, their relations of residence, the management of their patrimony. In that sense, we must reorient the empirical attention of positive law towards the interpretations, transpositions and uses which constitute the apprehension of the law by profanes (Elwick P. & Silbey S., 1998). To develop these issues, we will rely on a fieldwork that concerns two lower-class condominiums located in two French suburbs (Montreuil and Saint-Herblain). The data mobilized are based on a body of interviews conducted with co-owners, trustees and institutional actors as well as observations made during working meetings among co-owners and building sites as well as general meetings of condominiums.

RC24-282.2

LEONEL, ANA LIA* (Federal University of ABC (UFABC), Brazil)
TORRES, PEDRO HENRIQUE (University of Sao Paulo (US), Brazil)

Inequality and Adaptation to Climate Change in São Paulo Macrometropolis: An Environmental Justice Approach

This proposal seeks to contribute to the study of climate change and environmental justice with a particular Global South case study, the Macrometropolis of São Paulo, Brazil, with about thirty-three million inhabitants. For the cases studied, there is a well-established link between the negative consequences of global warming on marginal groups, exacerbating social inequities. In that sense, this proposal dialogues with contemporary Environmental Justice literature understanding the importance of the concept from a critical research perspective, and considering that part of the original argument would contribute to the study of climate change and environmental justice interfaces, in a dialogue with new approaches and notions such as climate justice, environmental governance or anticipatory governance - where climate risks are assumed unequally and unfairly by those who have contributed the least to the global climate change process.

This propose problematizes the necessary interface between the rights and justice agenda and the debate on climate change, more specifically in relation to the issue of adaptation in the Global South. Assuming that adaptation, rights and justice must be so intertwined in planning, policies and social mobilization, so that adaptation does not become an empty or reproductive concept of the production of inequalities, the São Paulo Macrometropolis Action Plan (SPMP-AP) and the Ecological-Economic Zoning of the Northern Coast (EEZ) of the State of São Paulo was used as a case of analysis. Preliminary findings noted that in Brazil, the climate justice discourse has not yet been systematically incorporated, from the point of view of government actors as well as social movements.

RC30-367.5

LEONIDOVA, GALINA* (Vologda Research Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia)
USTINOVA, KSENIYA (, Russia)

Human Capital in Digital Economy

The authors show the relevance of researching human capital and ICT-competences in digital economy. Possessing the competences, connected with the usage of digital technologies, becomes not only the requirement for specialists hired for jobs, but also the necessity of everyday life. The paper reveals the competences that are appropriate for workers to a greater or lesser extent in terms of digitization. The authors analyze not only the degree of possessing competences, but also the frequency of their usage. The researchers pay our attention to the population's attitude to technological innovation that is considered as one of the digital literacy's components, representing the readiness of society for digital economy.

RC24-299.4

LETOURNEAU, ANGELINE* (University of Alberta, Canada)
DAVIDSON, DEBRA (University of Alberta, Canada)
LEFSRUD, LIANNE (University of Alberta, Canada)

Shifting Identities to Support Climate Transitions in Agriculture

The latest IPCC report highlighted the need for a major shift within agriculture away from greenhouse gas-intensive approaches towards more ecologically and socially sustainable practises. Often, much of the responsibility to change practises falls on the individual farmers. Farmers, however, represent a unique identity group, one that is not always amenable to change. Their relationship to the land that they manage is centered around caring, livelihood, and sustainability, yet the majority of farmers in western industrial agriculture are reluctant to shift their practises to mitigate climate and environmental impacts. This study sought to explore how farmers are navigating the current socio-political climate, particularly pressures to shift towards more sustainable practises and the increasing volatility

associated with agricultural lifestyles from rising input costs, reduced revenues, and increasing variability of weather events, and how these forces shape farmer identity as a result. We conducted 31 semi-structured interviews with farmers in Alberta, a modern industrial agricultural field, to explore how they understand their group identity, particularly as it relates to their decision making and the environment. One of our key findings was the emergence of two very distinct groups of farmers: one still largely engages in conventional agriculture but adopts technologically-driven environmental mitigation practises that have an economic benefit; and an emerging group that represents a substantial departure from conventional agriculture, prioritizing ecological factors in their decision-making processes in ways that have significant implications for their goals and practices, in alignment with a sustainability transition in agriculture. Our findings indicate that a shift towards more sustainable agricultural practises on a large scale will require network support for emerging identities compatible with new regimes.

RC04-43.3

LEVATINO, ANTONINA* (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)
FERRER ESTEBAN, GERARD (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)
VERGER, ANTONI (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (CIF Q-0818002-H),)

Dealing with Test-Based Accountability: A Conjoint Analysis of School Leaders' Strategies to Improve Tests' Results

In the last decades, most countries in the world have introduced accountability mechanisms in their education systems. The predominant model is based on national standardized tests that measure students' learning achievement at the school level. The stakes attached to test-based accountability (hereafter TBA) vary from context to context. While in some cases test results are associated to material incentives and sanctions for schools and school actors, in other cases, test results are associated to both tighter forms of school supervision and reputational consequences. In TBA systems, obtaining good test results becomes a central goal. Because of this, TBA increasingly changes educational practices at the school level (Lingard et al., 2013) and eventually favor the emergence of undesired behaviors that could threaten educational quality and jeopardize the content of the curriculum, as academic literature has highlighted (Berliner, 2011, Booher-Jennings, 2005, Ohemeng and McCall-Thomas, 2013). Few studies have until now specifically focused on both formal and informal strategies adopted by school leaders to improve results when dealing with national standardized tests (Jennings, 2010). Based on survey data collected in Chile and Spain, this paper fills this gap by using a novel survey-based experimental conjoint design. This approach accounts for the multidimensionality of strategies adopted by school leaders, but it also helps addressing the potential desirability bias that could arise when talking about undesired behaviors. In this study, we specifically explore which types of pedagogical and organizational strategies are preferred by school leaders, and assess how personal and contextual factors are related with different strategical preferences. Such strategies range from those related to the use of data from assessments for instructional improvement and staff and curriculum management to cream-skimming strategies. The results are relevant from the policy perspective due to its potential to identify the pedagogic, organizational and social effects of TBA policies.

RC31-389.1

LEVEL, BEATRIZ* (UFRR, Brazil)
JAROCHINSKI SILVA, JOÃO (UFRR, Brazil)

Migratory Processes and Capitalism: An Analysis of Venezuelan Migration to Boa Vista - RR

Migration is a global process. The reasons why thousands of people leave their origin countries very often refer to structural or even conjunctural causes that do not adjust so easily, and because of this, migratory processes must remain constant. Following this line of thought we propose to analyze the ongoing migratory processes to the city of Boa Vista, capital of the state of Roraima, where in the last four years there has been an intensification of the migratory flow of passage and permanence, especially of venezuelan migrants. In this perspective we want to understand how the intensification of the migratory flow is impacting the labor relations of these migrants in the city of Boa Vista.

RC43-530.3

LEVENSON, ZACHARY* (University of North Carolina, Greensboro, USA)

The Dark Side of Distributional Democracy: Eviction Regimes in South Africa Today

Following apartheid, South Africa's first democratically elected government promised to house residents by delivering more formal homes than any other democratic regime on the planet. Government officials explicitly articulated this as a project of realizing democracy, drawing on the liberation movement's equation of land and housing with freedom. But the pace and extent of urbanization in this period completely overwhelmed the government's capacity to deliver. As a consequence, thousands of South Africans have no choice but to occupy land as they wait for housing. Housing officials often read increased levels of squatting as a sign of democratic deficit and therefore attempt to expedite the relocation of squatters into formal housing. Even if such occupiers are not attempting to secure formal housing, the fact that they often do means that officials imagine them as willful "queue jumpers." They misrecognize squatters as a cause, rather than a consequence, of the state's failure to deliver and therefore police new land occupations with a draconian severity. This speaks volumes about the post-apartheid eviction regime: rather than evicting in the name of boosting real estate value, this paper argues that these occupations are viewed as threats to democracy's material realization.

WG08-726.3

LEWKOW, LIONEL* (, Argentina)

Work and Neoliberalism through the Lens of Georg Simmel´s Sociology: Affectivity, Money and Social Differentiation

Following the transformations that, in recent decades, resulted from the implementation of neoliberal policies, the sociological literature has focused on the figure of the "entrepreneur" as a central element of the contemporary capitalist ideology. In these investigations, however, a Foucaltian approach to subjectivity has prevailed. In contrast, taking up empirical materials that are the product of a series of interviews conducted in Buenos Aires recently, this presentation aims to explore the theoretical tools offered by Georg Simmel's sociology to describe the current situation of workers. For that, I take into account, in the first place, the relationship established by the German author between work and affectivity in the "sociology of the senses" sketched in his "*große Soziologie*", as well as his reflections on suffering and work in *Philosophie des Geldes*. Second, I display the relationship between work and money, recovering Simmel's characterization of certain modern jobs that consist of earning money and nothing else, regardless of any vocation. Finally, I use the Simmelian perspective of social differentiation, specifically, the contrast between synchronic and diachronic differentiation proposed in *Über soziale Differenzierung*, to describe the labor trajectories of workers under neoliberalism.

RC28-333.3

LI, CHUNLING* (Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China)

GOU, YAPING (Chinese Academy of Social Science, China)

Does Competition at College Campus Rely on Family Background? the Effect of Family Background on Human Capital Accumulation of College Students in China

The university enrollment expansion policy adopted by the Chinese government in 1999 has brought about a sharp increase in high education opportunity from about 10% of college gross enrolment rate in 1999 to 47% in 2016. About half of today's young people have opportunities accessing to high education so as to arouse increasing researches examining if family background has lasting effect on academic achievements and other human capital accumulation after accessing to high education. The cultural reproduction theory and the selective elimination hypothesis provide opposite answers. This paper examines effect of family background on the accumulation of human capital of college students based on the Panel Survey of Chinese University Students (PSCUS) in 2017. The result shows that there are differences in the influence of family background among different universities and colleges. In elite universities, family background hardly displays its effect, meritocracy dominates competition and selective attrition effect is prominent. In other universities, on the contrary, family background shows a strong effect, and cultural reproduction mechanism plays an important role. In vocational colleges, neither cultural reproduction mechanism nor meritocracy reveals significant effect on the accumulation of human capital of students. These findings reflect that the fast expansion of high education has led to the differentiation of universities in competitive rules. Cultural reproduction theory or selective elimination hypothesis could not provide a full explanation for the changes in today's Chinese universities because of popularization of high education.

RC02-36.5

LI, CHUNLING* (Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China)

MAREEVA, SVETLANA (NRU HSE, IS FCTAS RAS, Russia)

Income Inequality and Social Classes in an Era of Globalization and Deglobalization: A Comparison between China, Russia and Brazil

As the major emerging economies, China, Russia and Brazil had a fast economic growth during the first decade of 21th century but have been suffering economic slowdown or problems since the 2008 financial crisis. The three countries had all benefited greatly from globalization in the former period and impacted deeply by deglobalization in the latter period. Based on national survey data of three countries of 2001, 2008 and 2015, this paper is trying to examine the changes of income inequality and social class position in income hierarchy during two periods in three countries. The results show a similar trend in three countries: the middle income group expands significantly in both periods but more low-income people upgrade into middle-income in the former period and more high-income people downgrade into middle-income in the latter period. However, three countries show different changes of social class position in income hierarchy during two periods. It concludes that the fast economic growth following globalization as well as the economic slowdown following deglobalization have brought about same impact on income inequality of three countries but winners and losers as social classes are different between periods and countries because of differences in economic structure, social policies and state's role.

RC09-109.3

LI, OLGA* (Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)

The Relationship between Understanding of Democracy and Political Participation in Russia Under Putin's Non-Democratic Regime

Understanding of democracy has two dimensions: citizens' normative ideals of democracy -- beliefs and expectations about what a democracy should be -- and citizens' evaluation of the quality of democracy in their country. In theory, an understanding of democracy can lead someone to participate, or not, in that democracy. In established democracies, it is easy to envision a citizen that holds high the normative ideals of democracy and evaluates the quality of democracy highly (or, perhaps, only in slightly less favorably), and decide to participate in the political process to change what they view as wrong. But what happens to the relationship between understanding and participation in regimes where the normative ideals were never put into practice? In this presentation, I explore the 'understanding - participation' relationship in Russia under Putin, which for the last two decades has repressed citizen actions to change the regime from autocracy to democracy. I ask two questions: How do Russian citizens understand democracy? and How does their understanding of democracy associate with political participation? I expect that, in Russia, (a) there would be polarization in normative ideals of democracy, (b) that strong anti-democratic ideals would correlate with a positive evaluation of Russia's democratic performance and (c) in contrast, pro-democratic normative ideals would correlate with a negative evaluation of Russia's democratic performance. I also expect that (d) only those with this strong negative correlation would have a higher probability of political participation. I test the 'understanding - participation' relationship in Russia using the European Social Survey round six (2012), fielded at the height of pro-democratic protest, which contains the module, 'Europeans' understanding and evaluation of democracy.'

RC10-126.5

LI, RONGXIN* (Centre de recherches sociologiques et politiques de Paris, UMR 7217 du CNRS, France)

*Semantic Analysis of a Political Term-Xieshang Minzhu (*协商 民主*)* in Chinese Context after 18th National People's Congress*

Chinese politics, characteristic with notoriously complex issue as to deal with the matter of large population and inherit with the centralized political traditions. Last two decades witnessed the sharp collision between Chinese and Western politics, in response, domestic authors increasingly focus on the indigenization (*bentuhua* 本土化) of the Chinese political science, therefore, defense with the idea of politics with *Chinese characteristics*. This paper, the authors focus on the Chinese discourse of '*deliberative democracy*'. Yet, there has been almost no scholarly literature on the specific issue of the semantic analysis of *Xieshang Minzhu* within the Chinese politics. thus, the authors try to adopt the methodology by better understanding the propaganda of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) officially. By establishing a corpus that including three axes that of the Chinese official propaganda (newspaper), leaders speeches (since the 18th National People's Congress (NPC)) and the official documents[1] *via* Word Vec by calculating the word vector, thus combing the affiliation that of the *Xieshang* or *Xieshang minzhu* with

other key words. The purpose of this contribution, therefore, is to differentiate *Xieshang minzhu* adopted by CCP as part of political reform that embedded on the Chinese politics. The semantic analysis here also role also as a methodology that developed to build a conceptual model of the *xieshang* in a systematic way. Further, the author provide an outline of the polysemic of deliberative democracy that not only exist within an authoritarian regime, but also expound that, it can be presented in other forms and embedded in the Chinese politics, further to maintain the legitimacy of the CCP, simultaneously, develop the socialist democracy.

RC30-369.1

LIANZA DA FRANCA FILHO, LUIZ ANTONIO* (IESP-UERJ, Brazil)

Profesión en lo ISCO y en la Sociología

Es propuesto hacer una reflexión acerca del uso de profesión en lo ISCO (International Standart Classification of Occupations), que es parte dela OIT, como una clasificación de un grupo, utilizando-se de la teoría de la sociología de las profesiones. Esto es levantado pues hay una multitud de conceptos de profesión y lo que es utilizado por la organización esta preocupado principalmente con la buena interpretación de dados estadísticos, así en lo primer hay mucha complexidad y lo segundo una simplicidad visible. Cree-se como premisa que la sociología de las profesiones tiene mucho lo que contribuir con la formación de constructos utilizados en pesquisas e políticas públicas. Inicia-se con la construcción de una visión panorámica del uso del concepto en la sociología anglosajones y francesa, así pues la abordaje tradicional y una que hace importantes críticas. Después, la presentación de la clasificación de lo ISCO, una interpretación visando demostrar los limites y virtudes del modelo. Al fin, busca se levantar propuestas para la construcción del concepto de profesión de forma que se presente bien adaptado a pesquisas estadísticas y se utilice de las reflexiones de la sociología de las profesiones.

RC30-369.7

LIANZA DA FRANCA FILHO, LUIZ ANTONIO* (IESP-UERJ, Brazil)

¿Cuáles son las Variables de la Profesión?

Este trabajo pretende organizar variables capaces de comprender el amplio alcance de lo que es una profesión para futuros estudios cuantitativos. Por lo tanto, propone una breve, pero pertinente, digresión teórica, donde es posible destacar los puntos principales de lo que forma una profesión. Posteriormente, pretende hacer una reflexión acerca de la clasificación utilizada por la OIT (Organización Internacional del Trabajo), ISCO (Clasificación Internacional Uniforme de Ocupaciones), mas específicamente. Finalmente, pretende hacer una lista de las variables que son fundamentales para comprender las profesiones, incluido pensar en ellas en términos comparativos, como una clasificación en grados de profesión, o lo que autores como Julia Evetts llamarán profesionalismo.

RC31-384.1

LIAO, WENJIE* (Rochester Institute of Technology, USA)
EBERT, KIM (North Carolina State University, USA)
ESTRADA, EMILY (High Point University, USA)

Commodification of Immigrants: The Immigration Industrial Complex and the Politics of Inclusion and Exclusion

Immigration scholars have adopted the term "immigration industrial complex" (IIC) to refer to "a confluence of interests in criminalizing undocumented workers and in immigration law enforcement". As such, the theorization and empirical exploration around IIC have mainly focused on legal apparatuses that explicitly criminalize or exclude immigrants. Using longitudinal data on state immigration bills and laws between 1998 and 2010, we find that the same corporate interests in immigration detention contributes to the increase in both pro- and anti-immigrant lawmaking. Following a long tradition of critical immigration scholarship, we argue that instead of laws and policies that solely aim at criminalizing immigrants, the immigration industrial complex relies on a legal regime that simultaneously includes and excludes them. This is because 1) the "illegality" of undocumented immigrants presupposes "legality" as an unmarked status, and 2) the perpetuation of the immigration industrial complex relies on a stable and sizable immigrant population. We further reveal how this relationship between corporate interest and immigration legislation is conditioned by local political context. We build on previous scholarship on IIC by illuminating how economic and political interests intertwine in neoliberal border management. We expand this scholarship by highlighting the interconnectedness of seemingly contradictory legal tools utilized to control, manage, and commodify migrant bodies.

RC49-616.5

LICHTENSTEIN, BRONWEN* (, USA)
WEBER, JOE (The University of Alabama, USA)

Gender, Race, and Home Foreclosure in the American Deep South

In this paper, we use Leonard Pearlin's theory of social stress to analyze housing loss among Black women homeowners in a Deep South County of the United States. From our longitudinal database on home foreclosure, we chart the frequency of housing loss over a 12-year period from the Great Recession to the present day. This period has seen a growing gap in Black-White homeownership despite a decade's worth of recovery in the national housing market. We identify chronic strains such as medical debt, divorce, death, job loss, mortgage delinquency, business failure, and bankruptcy for each foreclosee over time, and patterns of foreclosure that relate to unfair lending practices and racial steering to segregated neighborhoods. The results of the study provide a gender-race history of the structural factors that exacerbate housing inequalities through gender stratification and foreclosure.

RC02-JS-70.2

LICÓN, ERIKA* (Concordia University, Mexico)

The Impact of the Solidarity Economy on Youth Development

Young people are no longer waiting to be the future of societies; they are already taking control of the present and transforming it. Sadly, they are facing a big challenge: worldwide they are the group most affected by unemployment. Youth are responding to this difficulty by creating their jobs in organizations that answer to their socio-economic needs, and at the same time, to their demands for social and environmental justice: they are founding collective enterprises in the solidarity economy.

However, not much is known about collective entrepreneurial processes when carried out by young people and the impact that it could have on their human development. Youth studies have usually been framed within a single discipline. For example, entrepreneurship covers some elements in the current economic system ignoring youth human development phase. Meanwhile, youth development literature does not consider their monetary needs. Moreover, the social solidarity economy's research focuses on explaining how it is an alternative economic system capable of answering to problems such poverty and exclusion but does not provide details of how these alternative economies are built. Hence, there is a need to analyze such a complex phenomenon from a multidisciplinary approach that could provide new elements that are somehow neglected by separate disciplines.

By taking a multidisciplinary and de-colonial approach, I present a study of the processes that unfold during the creation of four youth co-operatives in Mexico. In particular, I analyze the impact that the social solidarity economy has on youth human development.

WG01-699.3

LIDDY, MAGS* (School of Education, Ireland)

Everyday Learning from Overseas Volunteering:Exploring the Translation Dynamic

Everyday we encounter information and experiences from which we can learn something, where these encounters can reinforce existing beliefs, or we can reject the experience as irrelevant to our worldview. I argue that there is a translation dynamic between everyday experience, where we engage in a reflective process and onto an integration or rejection of the experience into our worldview. These learning moments are negotiated by a variety of objective and subjective factors, and negotiation of between individuals' agency and dispositions within social structures and their own lifeworld.

To explain, I draw on my PhD research which examines social learning of overseas volunteers. It centres on the translation dynamic as the participants integrate this immersive experience into their everyday professional work practices and worldviews (Bourdieu 1977; 2000). My presentation will explore the learning arising from the experience of Irish teachers working in India, examining the potential of this socially and culturally different experience to interrupt taken-for-granted practices. The teacher-volunteers' learning process plays out through this translation dynamic is analysed through practice theory where changes in dispositions are mediated within the constraints and enabling factors of habitus (Bourdieu 1977, 1980).

This dynamic is demonstrated in two ways: how volunteer-teachers integrate relevant knowledge into their everyday professional practices, and how some volunteer-teachers struggle with learning on global development. There are clear professional gains in capacity for the volunteers from their work overseas, their learning fits within existing beliefs, it is purposeful and applicable to their everyday world (Wenger 1998;2010). However they also witness global development challenges and their translation dynamic is not as successful due to several hindering factors. I termed this liminality or third space (Bhabha 1994), as a place for the negotiation of everyday experience and where new meanings can emerge.

RC24-296.1

LIDSKOG, ROLF* (Environmental Sociology Section, Sweden)

Shaping Environmental Expertise for Social Transformations: The Role of Social Sciences

Numerous international expert bodies and assessment centers have evolved around environmental issues with the aim to assess scientific knowledge and make it policy relevant. Even if social sciences are increasingly welcomed to these bodies, evaluations have found that they still play a limited role. A reason for this is that they often are restricted either to give advice on procedural aspects or to handle down-stream issues and end-pipe solutions. This presentation take this situation as point of departure and elaborates on the character of a social scientific expertise for environmental matters, i.e. for social science to become a more distinct change agent. Drawing on findings from Science and Technology Studies (STS), environmental sociology and critical social theory, it stresses that in order to give robust and relevant expert advice, expertise needs to include at least three aspects. An understanding of how society works (analysis of social dynamics); an identification of the character of a particular environmental problem (diagnosis of pathologies); and a proposal for how to solve the problem at stake (therapy, i.e. means for initiating and supporting social transformations). It is therefore crucial that social science expertise opens up for critical deliberations on social causes behind environmental destruction and political opportunities to transform society to become more sustainable. The paper ends by discussing the benefits and risks of including all three aspects – analysis, diagnosis and therapy – in the making of social science environmental expertise for social transformations.

RC09-JS-61.1

LIEN, MARIE MADO FERNANDE* (, Cameroon)
PICHAULT, FRANÇOIS* (LENTIC, Belgium)

La Cartographie Des Philosophies De Talent Chez Les Managers Des Talents : L'Approche Par Les Conventions Une Étude Comparative Entre Le Cameroun Et La Belgique

Les travaux de Meyers et Van Woerkom (2014) fournissent les différentes conceptualisations du talent et du management des talents portées par les managers au sein des organisations. Ainsi, à travers les philosophies de talents, il est possible de prédire la manière la manière dont ces derniers définissent le talent, les personnes qu'ils considèrent comme talentueuses, la valeur qu'ils accordent aux employés talentueux, et comment ils pensent que les employés talentueux devraient être déployés pour maximiser les performances (Meyers, Van Woerkom, Paauwe et Dries, 2019). Cependant, ces travaux ne fournissent pas des explications relatives aux repères qui orientent ces perceptions chez les managers. Partant de cette limite de la littérature, le recours à la théorie des conventions apparaît pertinent pour comprendre et expliquer les fondements des discours des managers des talents sur le talent et sa gestion au sein des organisations.

Dans ce travail, nous nous intéressons aux conventions à l'œuvre dans la construction des philosophies de talent au sein des organisations. Précisément, nous cherchons à identifier les philosophies de talent qui sous-tendent le discours des managers des talents et les conventions auxquelles ils se rattachent. Notre recherche permettra ainsi de comprendre pourquoi au sein d'une même organisation, d'un même groupe, voire d'un même secteur d'activité, des managers de talents peuvent avoir des conceptualisations « *différentes* » ou « *pas* » du talent et du management du talent. Nous entendons ainsi mener une comparaison entre le Cameroun et Belgique, des pays aux multiples cultures linguistiques et dont certaines entreprises sont des filiales d'une même maison-mère.

Pour réaliser notre recherche, nous allons mener des entretiens semi-directifs auprès d'une trentaine de managers des talents en Belgique et au Cameroun, appartenant à des secteurs variés. Les données collectées seront analysées par catégories conceptualisantes à travers le logiciel Nvivo.

RC15-186.1

LIGHT, TIMOTHY* (Utah State University, USA)
SULZER, SANDRA (Utah State University, USA)
MADDEN, ERIN (University of New Mexico, USA)
PREVEDEL, SUZANNE (Utah State University Extension, USA)
CHAPOOSE, MICHELLE (Utah State University, USA)
DUNDA GIBBS, AUTUMN (Utah State University, USA)

Fighting the Opioid Crisis: Reducing Stigma and Healing Communities through Implementation of Evidence-Based Curriculum in Utah's Tribal and Rural Communities.

The United States is experiencing an opioid crisis. In 2017, the national rate of drug overdose was 14.9 per 100,000, with opioids contributing the highest portion of these overdoses. Additionally, rural areas are being hit particularly hard by this crisis. The state of Utah is in line with both national and rural trends regarding the opioid crisis. In 2017, the age-adjusted mortality rate from drug overdoses in Utah was above the national average (15.5 per 100,000), ranking Utah the seventh highest rate of drug overdoses in the nation. In particular, Utah's tribal and rural communities experience the greatest burden of opioid overdose. In addition to high rates of overdose, these communities experience a disproportionately high prevalence of stigma related to opioid use disorders. To combat these alarming trends, our team turned to community-based participatory research in order to develop and implement culturally and environmentally tailored Substance Use Disorder Counselor Curriculum and Naloxone Training Curriculum. With an emphasis on targeting rural and tribal communities, these curricula are delivered to both community members and professional substance use disorder counselors with the aim of reducing stigma and improving harm reduction practices related to opioid use disorders in Utah's most at risk populations (i.e. tribal and rural communities). For decades, research concretely shows that harm reduction practices, like medical assisted treatment (MAT), significantly reduce the prevalence of opioid use disorders and thereby decreases the rate of overdoses due to opioids. Yet, stigma stands as a serious barrier to individuals utilizing harm reduction practices and receiving MAT. Therefore, through the implementation of these curricula, coupled with pre/post evaluation of each training, our team utilizes community-based participatory research methods to intervene in an effective and sustainable manner, thereby reducing stigma related to harm reduction practices and opioid use disorders in Utah's tribal and rural communities.

RC18-221.3

LIGUORI, MARIANA* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Argentina)

¿Jóvenes Militantes, Trabajadores y/o Funcionarios De Juventud? Recorridos y Perfiles Militantes En Torno a Las Áreas Nacionales De Juventud Durante La Recuperación Democrática En Argentina (1983-1989)

En el siguiente trabajo se propone realizar un abordaje de la gestión de las primeras áreas nacionales de juventud creadas en Argentina durante el gobierno constitucional de Raúl Alfonsín (1983-1989), desde la exploración de sus articulaciones entabladas con el ciclo de movilización política juvenil que acompaña la apertura democrática en el país. Mas puntualmente, colocamos la mirada en aquellos dirigentes y jóvenes militantes de diferentes organizaciones socio-territoriales y políticas, que participan de esta primera experiencia de trabajo estatal de la juventud. Siguiendo la perspectiva de la sociología del militantismo (Fillieule, 2001; Agrikoliansky, 2017), nos interesa reconstruir las carreras y recorridos personales de dichas juventudes movilizadas en la época orientando la indagación en dos grandes sentidos: por un lado, explorando las experiencias de participación política de estos actores a partir de identificar las causas, proyectos militantes y repertorios de acción que caracterizan a sus espacios de pertenencia y en torno a los cuales se configuran sus compromisos políticos. Por otro lado, nos abocamos a desentrañar los modos de vinculación de los jóvenes dirigentes y militantes con las áreas nacionales de juventud, los roles y funciones ocupados en la gestión, así como los saberes, capitales y experticias movilizados por los mismos en torno a la construcción de una nueva agenda de trabajo con las juventudes en la década del ochenta. Finalmente, proponemos la definición de figuras (Pudal, 2011) que permiten retratar los diferentes perfiles militantes recorridos y también, los sentidos construidos por parte de los propios actores acerca de sus múltiples inscripciones y pertenencias a la actividad militante y al trabajo en el estado.

RC18-222.2

LIM, HYUN-CHIN* (Seoul National University, South Korea)

Populism Grown in Globalization: Civic Empowerment for Democratic Resileince

Today we are witnessing the decline of democracy as well as the resurgence of authoritarianism worldwide. Undoubtedly, democracy is in retreat, threatening to undermine political rights and civil liberties. With regard to this, two things of importance must be pointed out. First, while citizens throw doubt on electoral votes, they tend to rely on increasing activism on the streets and to show growing resentment online. This politics of distrust endangers democracy characterized by participation and competition. Second, populism makes a comeback to threaten party politics while at the same time widening political and ideological cleavages. From Italy through Sweden to Brazil, anti-liberal populist parties have gained increasing power by resorting to an exclusionary national identity. This paper argues that neo-liberal economic globalization has brought in sovereignty crisis in terms of making national policies on migration, refugees, inequality, polarization, job losses, and so on. I claim that populism is dictated by rhetoric and mobilization to remain in power. Agitation and mobilization often outweigh debates and participation. Populist parties try to mobilize mass support to link directly to the people. It would undermine the possibility of democratic contestation and compromise. In the present literature, there are three ways to deal with populist challenges: (1) the accommodation of non-democratic actors, (2) repressive democracy, and (3) the containment of political extremism. In this paper, however, I strongly argue that civic empowerment would be the best possible solution to

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

save democratic ideals and values in the face of populist challenges. Enlightened citizens could join together to form civic organizations based on mutual trust. An examination of an Asian case of Indonesia and a European case of Sweden will prove my hypothesis of civic empowerment.

RC38-474.4

LIMA, ANA CAROLINA* (,)

Mujeres En Movimiento En La Comunidad Quilombola Buriti Do Meio: Trayectorias Femeninas y Estrategias Productivas

    La Comunidad Rural de Buriti do Meio, ubicada en el municipio de São Francisco, en el Sertão de la región Norte del estado de Minas Gerais en Brasil, recibió su reconocimiento como quilombola por la Fundación Cultural Palmares en 2004. La población de Buriti desde entonces viene ampliando su acceso a servicios estatales y asegurando sus derechos. La historia de Buriti do Meio es hecha por un conjunto de vivencias y experiencias de las mujeres, con sus vidas marcadas por los procesos migratorios y por las estrategias productivas y reproductivas como alternativas a la escasez de las oportunidades de trabajo en la región. Propongo, a través de narrativas biográficas de cuatro mujeres de la comunidad, analizar la relación entre trabajo y familia. Es posible que analizar las trayectorias de vida de las mujeres quilombolas permita comprender el panorama de las alternativas de trabajo desarrolladas por ellas en la comunidad y sus relaciones sociales en el ámbito familiar y comunitario. El concepto amplio de trabajo – que envuelve producción y cuidados – da sustento teórico metodológico para exponer las multitareas desarrolladas por las mujeres del quilombo Buriti do Meio. Voy a dar enfoque especial a los trabajos en cerámica, por sus características de ser mayoritariamente desarrollados por las mujeres y por ser considerado por la población local la principal actividad productiva de la comunidad.

RC23-280.2

LIMA, YURI* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
MOREIRA DE SOUZA, JANO (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
MONIZ, ANTONIO (Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Germany)

Labore: Participatory Technology Assessment of Automation Technologies

    Throughout the history of work, the industrial revolutions were periods of time work was rapidly transformed and one of the main drivers of this transformation was technology. Nowadays, as the 4th Industrial Revolution is becoming a reality around the world, society faces another such moment of rapid transformations of work.
    In the long run, technologies positively impacted work and, in general, brought benefits to society. However, it is also known that the first generations coexisting with new technologies had their jobs profoundly impacted both in terms of quantity and quality.
    If society desires to avoid the negative aspects of the implementation of new technologies, Technology Assessment must assume a fundamental role given that the impact of emerging technologies on work should be understood. Furthermore, considering the power imbalance usually intrinsically built in the new technologies, any assessment that does not involve the stakeholders, risks being a legitimation tool for the interests of the powerful.
    Given this context, this paper presents the development of LABORe, a methodology and a computer system for the assessment of technologies that will impact work. The proposed artifact allows workers to have a central role in the assessment of technologies that will impact their work in the future. As such, LABORe seeks to be a tool for the participation of workers in the decision process of technology adoption; where they would usually be left out only to later fight the negative results.

RC16-206.2

LIMA NETO, FERNANDO* (Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Democracy and Participation in Contemporary Brazil: Reframing Political Culture

    The fact of having historical phenomena as its objects of analysis implies that sociological theory should permanently be adjusted to empirical processes that are ever changing. In this sense, concepts such as democracy and participation are associated with a wide and diverse range of theoretical traditions and historical phenomena. The idea of participation was often associated with direct democracy or totalitarian regimes of the twentieth century. It is only recently that theorists have begun trying to reconcile the notions of participation and representative democracy. The events that succeeded the redemocratization of Brazil in the late 1980s to the present constitute an opportunity to analyze the relations between participation and democracy. The field of participation has been consolidated in Brazilian political theory during the last decades and presents different perspectives to understand the recent course of democracy. The aim of this research is to identify and analyze the new practices and meanings that activists from *coletivos* have attached to the notion of democracy in Brazil. *Coletivos* are recent forms of social and political mobilization in the Brazilian public sphere that concerns the mobilization of people in activisms linked to various themes and domains of life. The rise, recurrence and empowerment of the *coletivos* constitute a promising laboratory to further contemporary theoretical debates, in particular the approaches of quality of democracy and participation, in the light of recent challenges of democracy in Brazil. I analyze the meanings that activists from *coletivos* attach to the notion of participation and identify ongoing important changes in the formation of political culture in Brazil that points out to the emergence of news frames of State-society relations.

RC11-137.4

LIMOEIRO, BEATRICE* (,)

Fighting Warriors: Militant Women for the Rights of the Elderly

    This work, which is part of my ongoing PhD thesis research, aims to understand the trajectories of elderly women who become militants of the cause of the old-aeged. The Permanent Forum of the National and State Policy for the Elderly of the State of Rio de Janeiro (Forum PNEIRJ) emerges as a central space to understand the participation and representativeness of civil society in the dispute of legitimacy about who knows and who can say what the demands are for the elderly population. From this instituition, stands out women leaders of civil society for the cause of the elderly, with singular histories and trajectories, working in spaces such as the Forum, the State Council for the Defense of the Rights of the Elderly in Rio de Janeiro and the National Association of Gerontology - Rio de Janeiro (ANG-RJ). Using as a research methodology the actor-network theory (LATOUR 1998), investigating the paths covered, as well as the performance, participation and networks of relations established by these women, this research seeks to understand who these women are, how they build their militancy being at the same time public target of their actions, where and how they act by militating for the rights of the elderly, with which other spaces and agents they dispute, what discourses they produce about old age and its needs and how they relate to the elderly population in general.

RC04-43.2

LIN, MEI-LING* (, Taiwan)

Educational Upward Mobility. Practices of Social Changes--Research on Social Mobility and Educational Inequality.

    Social class is defined by the possession of all forms of economic capital, cultural capital and social capital which shape the kinds of experience and lifestyles. This process Bourdieu dubbed symbolic violence. Education is crucially linked to assets such as income, occupational position and social prestige. Educational upward mobility requires more than individual effort and intelligence, and sometimes different ingredients, such as specific social conditions. Inequality is a major issue today in public debates. The different dimensions of inequality—income, poverty, social exclusion, education and social mobility—are interconnected. The paper has been inspired by Bourdieu's work on symbolic domination and capitals, and lifestyles. Our objectives are to note the various kinds of capital the students of different classes brought into their university experience, and to explore the various types of capital they acquired over the four years. The author identifies a persistence of inequalities among the students due to social reproduction mechanisms: family background and precisely parents' social situation have a strong influence on the life chances of people. My focus on working-class people captures the historically, politically, economically, and culturally decisive structures that supported the educational upward mobility. Part 1 begins by outlining the research field and analyzing the literature. It allows us to analyze social contexts and outline how social change in a way that contributes to social upward mobility. To draw objective conclusions from these factors, a theoretical framework is needed. Part 3 discusses methods. These experience and practice tended to correspond to evident differences in possession of capital, would appear to reveal differences of class habitus produced by distinct conditions of existence. In order to explore these, qualitative and quantitative researches are undertaken in 2019. The empirical data of this study come from a survey. The paper ends with a summary of findings and conclusions.

RC39-500.1

LINDELL, MICHAEL* (Texas A&M University, USA)
PRATER, CARLA (Environmental Hazards Research Institute, USA)
HOUSE, DONALD (Clemson University, USA)
BOSTROM, ANN (University of Washington, USA)
GOLTZ, JAMES (California Office of Emergency Services, USA)

Evaluation of Tsunami Hazard Education in Coastal Communities of the Cascadia Subduction Zone

Government agencies often provide residents of hazard-prone areas with brochures containing essential information about local hazards and appropriate protective actions, but few agencies evaluate those brochures to see if local residents can understand the information they contain. To evaluate tsunami evacuation brochures for residents of Washington, Oregon, and California, this project developed an evaluation rubric comprising eight criteria—1) general criteria, 2) tsunami hazard content, 3) environmental cues content, 4) tsunami warnings (sources/channels/messages) content, 5) preparedness actions content, 6) response actions content, 7) numeric information, and 8) maps. These criteria showed that six currently available tsunami brochures had some notable weaknesses. However, they provided a basis for constructing a composite brochure that was presented in *DynaSearch*, an Internet-based computer system that allowed a sample of coastal residents to search individual text boxes and maps. *DynaSearch* recorded the number of times each text box or map was clicked and the length of time that it was viewed. The information search data revealed that respondents spent the most time reading a) what to do when a major earthquake strikes, b) interpretation of natural warnings, c) sources of official warnings, and d) the difference between distant and local tsunamis. The information search phase was followed by questionnaire pages assessing variables from the *Protective Action Decision Model* and the *Risk Information Seeking and Processing* model. The questionnaire data indicated that respondents had only a few inappropriate beliefs about tsunami hazard and response actions, the most important of which were expectations of engaging in so many milling activities that they would be unable to evacuate before a local tsunami arrives. Overall, this project's findings provide emergency managers with guidance on methods of improving their tsunami hazard education programs. In addition, these findings can guide transportation engineers' evacuation analyses and evacuation plans for coastal communities.

RC16-196.1

LINDGREN, LENA* (, Sweden)

Populism: Old and New - a Conceptual Itinerary 1968-2020

ISA now mirrors the rapidly increasing attention directed at 'populism' in the social and political sciences. At the world congress in 2010 the term appeared in two papers (3+7 mentions of it), whereas there were 170 mentions of 'populism' at the 2018 congress. The aim of this paper is to discuss the general impact of 'populism', following use of the concept in public discourse and political rhetoric over the last five decades. Already in the mid-sixties the London School of Economics held a conference entitled "To define populism", although there was general agreement then that the subject was much too vast "to be contained in one definition" (Berlin et al. 1968). The opening lines of an edited report of that LSE conference "A spectre is haunting Europe – the spectre of populism" (Ionesco & Gellner 1969) seems even more relevant today. 'Populism' is often considered to be the greatest threat to democracy, although a generally accepted definition of it seems still to be missing. Democracy in this context is seen as being more often 'liberal' than 'constitutional' or 'representative'. I will discuss the terminology of 'liberal democracy' and its opposite 'illiberal democracy' and argue that this dichotomy is more obscuring than clarifying in analysing the impact of 'populism' on democracy. Definitions of democracy seem to have lost some of their significance when co-opted by 'populism'. An example of this could be the classification of the Hungarian, Russian and Turkish regimes as being "essentially democratic, but at odds with liberal democracy" (Mudde & Kaltwasser 2017). 'Populism' is often described as a "thin" ideology, as compared with classical political ideologies such as liberalism and socialism. 'Liberal democracy' has become an accepted political category in most theoretical and empirical studies of the political impact of populism, whereas economic or social democracy is not.

RC16-194.4

LINDHULT, ERIK* (, Sweden)

Action Research, Philosophy of Science and Democratization of Research

One common feature of different variants of action research is a rejection of technocratic, undemocratic streaks in science and inquiry, particularly emanating from different aspects of the still quite strong positivist and contemplative academic heritage (Toulmin 2001). Action research was from the Lewinian start already seen as a form of research to further the democratic process. A basic impetus in participatory action research is bringing practitioners into the scientific research process (Fals-Borda & Rahman 1991; Aagaard Nielsen & Svensson 2006). Democratizing science raises the questions whether science will become more or less scientific. How can the academic researcher be engaged, useful and democratic - as well scientific - at the same time? The purpose of this paper is to clarify to what extent and how different philosophies of social science can collaborate in the development of arguments for democratizing scientific activity and action research approaches. The focus will be on the way pragmatism, critical theory and critical realism can further a democratic and action turn in social science. I.e. in pragmatism there are resources in its conception of inquiry as situational transformation and the overlapping of democratic and scientific practices, in critical theory conceptions of power, communicative rationality and emancipation, in critical realism in identifying contextual constraints to freedom and strategic uses of our freedoms for social transformation. At the same time there are controversial issues in different ways in these three philosophical-theoretical positions in arguing for scientific inquiry as inherently democratic, e.g. the the role of objectivity and mechanisms in critical realism and the reflective distancing from action and practice in critical theory. We land in a guarded argument for a democratic turn and action research orientation based on the three positions.

RC26-JS-9.4

LINDHULT, ERIK* (, Sweden)
BACAL ROIJ, AZRIL (Uppsala University, Sweden)

Dialogue As a Social Research Orientation and Method within the Framework of Participatory Action-Research

Dialogue as an approach to social science research transforms the relation between researcher and researched and is a core feature in the orientation to research in participatory action-research. The purpose of the paper is to show how a dialogic relation in social research improves scientific knowledge generation, the transformative learning of participants as well as the capacity for contributing to social change. We draw on and compare contributions to dialogic approaches from southern (i.e. Freire, Fals Borda) and northern (i.e. Lewin, Reason, Gustavsen) traditions, and the way these approaches can support PAR and be combined in a paradigmatic clarification of an emerging dialogic social science. It takes a point of departure in openness to the other, democratizing the research relation striving for equal participation in knowledge creation where knowledge is co-created and made transformative in the interaction between participants. Ontologically it is a paradigmatic shift from depicting a given reality, to a participatory worldview where reality is co-constructed through generating transformative learning and cooperative action among concerned parties. We draw on project experience of PAR that shows that there are hugh challenges involved both in the struggle of transforming established paradigms of social research in a dialogic direction and in the cultural struggles in relation to structural inequality in society. At the same time PAR experience in enabling dialogic relations shows the potentials for empowerment of actors and more workable and efficient research methods and practices that can enhance scientific quality by mobilizing the learning and reflective capacity of all, in a way that can produce transformative social change. We contribute by offering a model of dialogic research in PAR which nospan southern and northern approaches and practices.

RC09-110.2

LINDIO MCGOVERN, LIGAYA* (Indiana University, USA)

Neoliberalism, Extractivism and Corporate Mining in the Philippines: The Politics of Dispossession, and Indigenous People's Resistance Towards Sustainable Development

This research paper argues that neoliberalism's constant search for new spheres for global capitalist expansion and extractivism apparently are going hand in hand. This is for example seen in the global expansion of corporate mining that result in the expulsions of indigenous communities from their land and dispossession of their basic social, economic, political, environmental, and cultural rights. In such process, we see the alliance of transnational capital and neoliberal states, especially in the periphery. This is, for example, illustrated in the case of the Philippines. The Philippine Mining Act of 1995 that liberalized corporate mining for transnational corporations embody neoliberal policies that serve the extractivism of transnational capital for profit while it plunders the environment, usurped the Filipino people's self-determination, and wreck the lives of indigenous people. This context has become a site of resistance of indigenous people and other allied organizations and human rights defenders, where transnational corporate power, state violence in defense of capital, and state bureaucrat capitalist elites are challenged. This dialectic of oppression and resistance provokes alternative visions of a post-extractivist regime anchored on an integrated framing of human rights and sustainability. In gathering data for this research I was guided by some principles of grassroots-oriented research and used methods that included fieldwork in the Philippines in Fall 2017 where visits to a mining site and interviews of indigenous people affected by corporate mining and participant

observation of some of their forms of resistance were conducted. The fieldwork was made possible by the US Fulbright Scholar Award of which I was a recipient in 2017.

RC05-70.3

LINDSEY, DELARIO* (Marymount University, USA)
BAKKER, MATT (Marymount University, USA)

From the Creative Class to the Spectacular City: Comparative Urban Development and the Multiple Logics of Displacement

This paper offers a comparative analysis of contemporary urban redevelopment through the lens of displacement(s). Using the cases of the "spectacular city" of Rio de Janeiro and "creative class" development in the Washington, DC metro area, we demonstrate how, despite their different logics and political promises, contemporary urban development strategies achieve "improvement" of the city through the displacement (both discursive and physical) of marginal populations manifested as either suppression or replacement.

In the case of Rio de Janeiro, we focus on competition for global city status through the construction of the spectacular city. This included the promotion of the city as an international venue through the hosting of the 2014 World Cup Final and the 2016 Olympic Games. Global city status is seen as a way to attract both global capital and international tourism. Here displacement takes the form of discursive *de-location* (or narrative erasure) and physical *suppression* of marginalized communities (in particular the informal settlements or favelas).

With the arrival of Richard Florida's "creative class thesis", inter-city competition has taken on a new form: cities are to compete, not for corporate investment, but instead for the highly-educated knowledge workers prized by the most profitable sectors of capital. Interrogating the arrival of Amazon's new headquarters in the DC metro area, we argue that this creative class development involves a new relationship between government and population; Floridian city governance, it would seem, is no longer about supporting and cultivating the health of the city's existing population, a la Foucault, but instead the reconstitution of its population by attracting new, more privileged subjects (the well-educated subjects of the creative class) to replace sectors of the population that are less attractive to capital. Urban redevelopment here followed a different logic of displacement, one that took the form of demographic *replacement*.

RC25-307.2

LINDWALL, JOHAN* (University of Gothenburg, Sweden)

Housing First or Last? on the Dilemmatic Representations of Homeless Drug Users in Swedish Social Work Discourse

Homelessness is a global, yet very local, concern. An increasingly popular method for targeting homelessness across the world is 'housing first'. In social work with homeless users of illicit drugs, the method offers clients an independent accommodation as a primary and unconditional intervention, as opposed to a 'staircase model' where clients earn their way towards an increasingly independent living by accepting treatment or abstaining from drug use. New methods introduced in a field can however clash with other social ambitions. In the context of Sweden's restrictive drug policy, where all non-medically prescribed drug use is criminalized, the dilemma arises that social workers, in order to embrace 'housing first' or similar strategies, must accept drug use among clients – something they simultaneously are expected to prevent. In the context of this dilemma, the focus of this paper is on the rhetorical strategies at work within social workers contemporary homeless discourse to deal with this seeming contradiction. The material, collected as a part of my ongoing PhD-research conducted at three social service units in Sweden, is qualitative: field notes from observations and transcribed audio recordings of professional team meetings as well as of meetings between social workers and clients. Using DA-tools the paper discusses how clients' housing dilemmas are handled rhetorically in Swedish social workers situated talk, how homeless drug users are represented and how different categorizations have implications for social action, raising both ideological and practical concerns. Findings show that social workers, when promoting or countering arguments for or against 'housing first', make use of situationally shaped, but still socially shared, discursive resources containing different client positions and suggesting different paths of action. In terms of rights and social justice, the implications for clients are often double–sided; in order to be entitled certain benefits, they often have to renounce other rights.

RC25-JS-6.1

LINHARES, JULIANA* (Universidade Federal da Bahia, Brazil)
ROSA, THAIS* (Universidade Federal da Bahia, Brazil)

Revisiting the Notion of Precariousness: Theoretical and Practical Approaches

The unrest that motivates this debate stems from the current association between territories and self-built dwellings to precariousness. This attribute, con-ferred to almost all of these territories and dwellings, in general, based on their materiality and poverty condition, is based on fixed and watertight parameters regarding housing that disregard the diversity and heterogeneity of the city's modes of production. As it is often immediately associated with poor quality, poor performance, informality, illegality, among other dimensions that permeate normative and ethnocentric dimensions, such association deserves to be critically explored. Its indiscriminate use defines typologies and patterns that feed the capitalist market of social housing production (or the so-called "social market housing") and is used as a political instrument to justify state violence and private interest actions.

This article thus proposes to problematize the notion of precariousness that reaffirms the materiality of housing as a pattern / type, defined historically and socially, and which has been incorporated into political and market discourses. The argument is presented that there are no territories and self-built dwellings without the daily practices that produce them: the processes of living happen since the insertion of housing in the urban territory, the choice of materials, the application of labor, the possibilities and destination of the financial resources and construction techniques employed, until - and above all - the effective uses of space in daily life and over time. So, what dimensions constitute or dismiss the notion of precariousness in these processes, beyond the material, technical or typological dimensions? In this sense, we intend to approximate the historical and theoretical reflections on the notion of precariousness to the realities experienced by self-builders through the empirical crossing of analysis in self-built territories, with special attention to the case of Salvador, located in Bahia, Northeast Brazil.

RC49-616.7

LINN, JAMES* (Optimal Solutions in Healthcare and International Development, USA)
MATAVEL, JOAQUIM (Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique)

Risky Behavior and HIV and Non-Hivstds Among Youth in Southern Africa

Over the past two decades there have been major advances in HIV prevention and treatment. Despite these advances,HIV remains a major public health threat in many parts of the world. Currently,there are over 36 million estimated cases of HIV worldwide.

Most of these infected individuals live in Africa south of the Sahara. Within Africa,the countries with the highest rates of HIV infection are in the southern cone of the continent. Accompanying the high rates of HIV are high rates of non-HIV STDS. The highest prevalence of HIV and non-HIV STDS in Southern Africa are found among young men and women(ages 15-24). This analysis examines the prevalence of HIV and non-HIV STDS among youth in samples of young males and females in several countries in southern Africa.

WG01-696.3

LINO, BÁRBARA* (Fundação Joaquim Nabuco, Brazil)

Borders between the Global and the Local: Central Recife Public Markets As Agents of Re-Production and Re-Affirmation of Aspects of Local Cultural Identity.

Based on the concepts of Place and Non-Place in globalized cities, this paper develops theoretical approaches to social elements encompassed by what would now be the place of Public Markets within globalized cities, their material and symbolic uses, their power to empower social relations and emphasize the local culture, as well as its monument aspect - element of culture and identity - resignified through time and constituent of social memory. Based on the anthropological concept of Border as a space between places, dialogic and explicit of differences, the objective is to identify the notion of belonging that the architectural image and the experience in this place (now Place) give to the inhabitants of the urban space in which they live. inserted, as well as symbolically provide social cohesion through relationships and collective dynamics. The methodology consists in the comparison between uses in supermarkets and public markets, in order to establish which cultivated relationships between users who experience these spaces and how to establish relationships with the city from these distinct and distinctive experiences, having as a place of study. of case the city of Recife. Preliminarily, one can observe the existence of an affective relationship, of memory and distinction, as well as of cultural consumption, with the Public Markets, which is transferred to the urban social space, interfering both in the material and concrete experiences, as well as in the experiences. immaterial, symbolic, of a place, composing the local shared consciousness.

RC57-686.4

LINO, BÁRBARA* (Fundação Joaquim Nabuco, Brazil)
NASCIMENTO, CRISTIANO (Fundação Joaquim Nabuco, Brazil)

Build By Understand: City Perception through Cinema and Its Influence on Material Production of Urban SPACE

In a postwar context of revisions around the practice of urbanism, experiences by non-architects/non-planners pointed to a new path - that of citizen activism and the struggle for popular participation. Thus, this research examines how the audiovisual production of Recife in recent years, which has always been artistically expressive, gradually and gradually absorbed urban themes, especially those related to the right to the city (LINO, 2016), with a particular characteristic of being a cinema of spontaneous production, but permeated by the exchange of knowledge between audiovisual filmmakers, city professionals, the common public and academia, an unprecedented collaboration raised by connections created by activism around José Estelita Pier. From this, it is possible to affirm that the urbanistic agenda of the city left the circle of discussion among specialists and spread by the citizens. In this sense, this research investigates how the phenomenological experience of cinema acts as an essential tool for the production of the material field of the city of Recife, with special attention to the perception of the city through cinema and the production of material urban space. To this end, we use two subsequent procedures: 1) the literature review, within the scope of visual sociology, social psychology and anthropology, especially in the theory of perception education, which the body as a learning and memory apparatus (INGOLD, 2013), interrelating such areas for the purpose of the proposed analysis, thus constructing a theoretical model of investigation regarding the citizen engagement process related to the specified cinematographic experience; 2) performs a spatial mapping (MAGNANI, 2000) of the cinema circuit through field research, seeking to understand from the perception to the viewers's filmic memory, in order to understand how the cinema circuit it spatializes and contributes to the strengthening of sociability among such groups who share the phenomenological experience of cinema.

RC14-173.1

LISSITSA, SABINA* (Ariel University, Israel)
KUSHNIROVICH, NONNA (Ruppin Academic CENTER, Israel)

Is Negative the New Positive? Secondary Transfer Effect of Exposure to LGBT Portrayals in TV Entertainment Programs

In multicultural societies direct intergroup contact is not always possible, and even if it is, people may not easily develop friendships or intimate relationships with outgroup members. The aim of our study is to investigate the primary effect of exposure to LBGT (the primary outgroup) TV portrayals in entertainment programs on attitudes toward them, as well as the effect of such exposure on attitudes toward people with Asperger's Disorder (the secondary outgroup), controlling for face-to-face and online contact with both outgroups. The research was conducted using a mixed methods approach, a combined analysis of simultaneously collected quantitative and qualitative data. Study 1 was conducted through an online survey of 716 Israeli Jews. Study 2 was based on in-depth interviews with 80 Jews. The study found positive significant relationships between TV exposure to portrayals of LGBT and attitudes toward them either when respondents defined the viewed portrayals of LGBT people as positive, or when they defined them as negative. We also found a significant relationship between TV exposure to portrayals of LGBT and social distance from people with Asperger's Disorder when viewed portrayals were defined by respondents as negative. The more frequently respondents were exposed to such portrayals, the lower social distance they reported. Such effect was not found when viewed portrayals were defined as positive. Our qualitative findings provided several alternative explanations for this phenomenon. One possible explanation is the different interpretations of LGBT portrayals on TV given by different people depending on their social background and life experience. Most TV programs present LGBT images as positive characters and worthy subjects of identification and therefore a slightly less positive LGBT portrayal may be interpreted and reported as negative. Respondents also clarified that stereotypical and exaggerated LGBT portrayals in TV are annoying, perceived as extremely negative and produce an opposite reaction.

RC06-71.2

LIU, CHIA* (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Germany)
LI, JIANGHONG* (WZB Berlin Social Science Center, Germany, Germany)

The effect of non-standard maternal work hours on children's development

Past research has shown that nonstandard parental work schedule is associated with adverse child developmental outcome, particularly for disadvantaged families. However, further research is required to establish a causal link between the two. This study aims to advance our knowledge on how children fare in today's 24/7 economy where parents are increasingly working non-standard schedules. Using the Millennium Cohort Study (MCS), a study that follows the lives of over 18,000 children in the United Kingdom born around 2000, we test whether non-standard maternal work schedule is associated with internalizing or externalizing behavioral problems in three year old children, operationalized by the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ). We account for family size and structure, family income, childcare arrangement, parental characteristics and work hours. First, we model the outcome of children's SDQ scores with maternal NS schedule during early infancy (around one year of age) and then toddlerhood (around three years of age). Next, we test whether the quality of time spent with children, such as sharing meals and reading stories, moderates the effects. This study uses longitudinal data with repeated measurements of the same individuals in pinning down the mechanisms behind the relationship between maternal work schedule and children's socio-emotional development.

RC34-431.5

LIU, JIE* (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)

Mobile Youth

Youth studies is a discipline with extensive research purposes and various research approaches. It tries to make sense of how young people live out their lives and contributes to theoretical development, and its 'outputs can impact directly and indirectly on the lives of those researched and others in similar situations' (Fraser et al., 2004: 1), and it offers a lens through which social changes can be detected acutely since contemporary young people have been dealing with a time of uncertainties and instability.

Youth (sub)culture and youth transitions have long been the two research traditions within youth studies until recently 'mobility turn' has been called for in exploring young lives. However, most scholars like to insert 'mobility' into 'you transition' approach and discuss how young people shape and reshape their identities and negotiate a way out against social structural constraints while they are on the move. When mobility has become a salient feature of youth transitions, it should be noted that youth culture perspective has been overlooked here. In this ever increasingly mobile age, young people are more than ever creating a 'mobile youth culture' characterized by their traveling around the world, pursuit of education abroad and entering a foreign employment commensurate to their skills and qualifications. This article first reviews the widely acknowledged two theoretical traditions of youth studies, i.e. culture approach and transitions approach, then looks into the critiques against such division and the efforts have made to dissolve such binary. Finally it sheds light on the role mobility plays in both youth transition and youth culture and argues that while mobility impacts on how young people try to make successful transitions, it also forms a mobile youth culture in the meantime.

RC31-JS-35.5

LIU, LIANGNI SALLY* (Massey University, New Zealand)
RAN, GUANYU* (Massey University, New Zealand)

Seasonal Parents/Grandparents: The Shifting Transnational Family Strategy of Care Circulation in New Chinese Migrant Families in New Zealand

Since the freeze of Parent Category permanent residence visa application in 2016, the family reunion of many migrant families in New Zealand (NZ) could only be achieved through a short-term family visitor visa scheme. This visa scheme grants the parents of adult migrants with multiple entries to NZ but only allows them to stay up to six months at a time with a maximum total stay of 18 months for every three years. To some migrant groups who prefer living in multigenerational family units, this drastic policy change poses significant challenges towards their family care and intergenerational relation. By taking the case of Mainland Chinese migrant families in NZ, this paper explores how migrant families cope with the increasingly restrictive immigration regime to consolidate their family welfare and solidarity. Drawing on 30 multi-sited ethnographic interviews with multigeneration from those Chinese migrant families, this research discovered a shifting transnational family strategy for coping with the above challenges. More specifically, it is an increasingly routinised transnational movement adopted by the parents of adult migrants traveling seasonally between the homeland and migration destination. This transnational movement pattern is firstly in strong contrast with the traditional focus of transnational migration studies that depicts the younger generations (i.e. first-generation adult migrants and their children) as the generations who pose greater transnational migratory mobility. It is also significantly different from the elderly's occasional transnational movements triggered by some critical family events, such as birth-giving and its associated childcare. Via the lens of "care circulation", this increasingly routinised transnational movements of the elderly demonstrates a growing active role that they play in negotiating their power relation and care circulation in the transnational family context.

To unpack the rationales behind this phenomenon, multifaceted sociocultural, political and even geographical factors in both sending and receiving societies are also analysed.

RC31-386.1

LIU, MINHUI* (Lingnan University, Hong Kong)

20 Meters Apart: How Migrant and Local Workers Negotiate and Integrate Distinct Work Ethics in Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area

Last decades have witnessed continuous regional integration of emerging economies, among which, China seeks to generate profound influence of connecting Global South countries in multiple dimensions. In this blueprint, the development of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area (GBA) is accorded the status of key strategic planning. This cooperative region comprises nine cities of Mainland China, Hong Kong SAR and Macau SAR, and is now facing the interconnection of two social systems and two legal systems. Recent studies suggest a top-down approach on enforcement of factor mobility in GBA, e.g. the labor mobility, as a priority of developmental plan. Indeed, policies regarding connectivity and facilitation for labor flow across the region have been implemented. Previous evidence shows noticeable differences regarding codes of conduct and ethical attitudes of workers between Mainland China and Hong Kong/Macau, due to vast and long-standing divergences in economic, social and legal institutions. However, further insights into the adjustment and interaction of actors in this new translocal and transcultural setting are lacking, challenging the "in-depth integration" of GBA plan. In this regard, empirical evidence of bottom-up processes and mechanisms is needed. This study takes a probing step to ascertain the above issues from experiences of migrant and local workers. More specifically, I interviewed mainlander and Hong Konger Chinese working in an intra-ethnic working environment of Shenzhen and Hong Kong, which are geographically 20-meter away from each other. These migrants' stories are punctuated with difficulties of accommodating different labor practices, and, more importantly, the dynamics of adjusting and negotiating two distinct work ethics. The findings offer a detailed and experience-based observation to stakeholders of labor-flow. Finally, I discuss the literature on cooperative strategies for working environment integration of culturally/institutionally diverse economic zones.

RC45-558.2

LO IACONO, SERGIO* (, Netherlands)
PRZEPIORKA, WOJTEK (Utrecht University, Netherlands)
BUSKENS, VINCENT (Utrecht University, Netherlands)
CORTEN, RENSE (Utrecht University, Netherlands)
VAN DE RIJT, ARNOUT (Stony Brook University, USA)

Covid-19 Vulnerability and Perceived Lockdown-Norm Violations Predict Loss of Social Trust

Natural disasters (e.g. earthquakes) are generally thought to promote trust in unknown fellow citizens (i.e. social trust) by boosting community cohesion. However, pandemics may be different, as lockdowns and prolonged social distancing measures hinder social support and invite norm violation, potentially eroding social trust. e conducted a pre-registered panel study on a representative sample of the Dutch population (n=2,377), measuring social trust reported by the same individuals before and after the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic. Results show that, overall, social trust declined significantly in the Netherlands, reaching one of its lowest points on record. This is particularly true among residents belonging to official high-risk categories, and especially if they perceived themselves as likely to become infected. Also, individuals who more strongly agreed with self-isolation norms or did not perceive a widespread compliance or agreement with such norms reported a loss of trust.

RC48-JS-64.2

LO SCHIAVO, LIDIA* (University of Messina, Italy)

Assessing Student Power over Time. History, Transformations and Future Perspectives of Three Italian Student Organisations: A Case Study

A global wave of student protests opposing the neoliberalisation of education, of labour and of youths' life conditions, has been emerging worldwide over the last decade. In this context, student power and student activism have been re-activated, manifesting the prominent role of student movements among young people in contemporary societies. In particular, three Italian student organisations, namely the Students' Union (founded in 1994), Link and the Knowledge Network (emerged during the Anomalous Wave protests' cycle in 2010-2011), have been embodying the student power in a changing social landscape. They have been constantly asserting knowledge to be a common good, opposing the neolib-

eral marketisation of education. Asserting school and university to be the primary site of democratic participation, they have expressed a critical voice within society and manifested their collective subjectivity both as students and as different generational units. By creating new forms of protest and political activism, combining 'modernist' organised forms of political participation with movement-like forms of engagement, also mediated by social networks, and mobilising on multiple issues (immigrants' rights, feminism, anti-racism, environmentalism), they have been contesting the neoliberal capitalistic worldview, deemed a competitive, exclusionary if not violent power system, asserting the leading role of students in society. Continuing to mobilise over time, they embodied protest in the past at the onset of the neoliberalisation process of education in Italy, keeping mobilisation for students rights alive right up to the present, currently reframing their protest in the future perspective: the "future is unwritten', "education for future", "let's take our future back", they are claiming. Based on these considerations, a critical and historical analysis of this case-study on these student organisations (consisting of 70 interviews, direct observation, analysis of their documents) will be addressed, aimed at assessing both the potential and weakness of student activism in contemporary politics and society.

RC06-75.3

LOBAKA, TEBOGO* (Social Development, South Africa)

Paternal Involvement Beyond Residence:the Role of Non-Resident Fathers in Raising Their Children

Many studies, particularly in western countries, have made assumptions that fatherhood can only be exercised in the context of a nuclear family. However, in a South African context the understanding of a family from a homogeneous, dual-income and co-resident lens disregards the emergence and prominence of the so-called non-traditional families. Rather co-residence is not always plausible or realistic and as such it should not be presented as something to aspire for. This ignorance tend to present other family forms (extended, same-sex and single families) in a negative light. This article is a presents preliminary findings of ten in-depth interviews conducted with non-resident fathers in Pretoria. The preliminary results reveal that father define paternal involvement as "one's ability to provide financial for his children". Maternal gate-keeping has been he acclaimed as one of the biggest challenge to paternal involvement. Some participants have been denied access to their children out of spite, while others have been denied access because of their inability to pay maintenance. The preliminary results also shows that fathers are not aware of their paternal rights provided for by the Children's Act. Only 1 out of the 10 participants followed the court processes to gain access to his child. The results also reveal that father's who are still romantically involved with their partners stand a better chance of being allowed access when compared to their counterparts.

RC10-119.1

LOEZA REYES, LAURA* (UNAM, Mexico)
RICHARD, ANALIESE (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana Cuajimalpa, Mexico)

Las Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil y las Políticas de Identidad en Democracia. Un Análisis del Caso Mexicano

En la década de los años 90 del siglo pasado hubo una producción abundante de literatura sobre las políticas de identidad, que se explica por la erosión del proyecto nacional-popular. Esta se evidenció cuando múltiples sujetos en el bloque reclamaron sus propios derechos, historias e identidades y se hizo patente la crisis de los intelectuales como mediadores de tal visión (Hale, 1997: 573). Como resultado de estos procesos hubo un cambio en las formas de relación sociedad-Estado en las que la sociedad organizada comenzó a asumir la ciudadanía en términos de derechos. A partir de dichas transformaciones diferentes grupos de población se auto-reconocen como plurales, con una historicidad, necesidades y aspiraciones diversas. Sobre esta base construyen identidades, proyectos y reivindican reconocimiento e inclusión; buscan incidir en política públicas y en ocasiones en el diseño institucional para su implementación.

A través de las políticas de identidad, los grupos identitarios desafían directamente las categorías universales que tienden a subsumir, borrar o suprimir sus particularidades (Hale, 1997: 568). Así, reivindican el reconocimiento social e institucional de sus identidades y la redistribución más justa de los recursos. Históricamente, organizados en, o acompañados por ONGs (organizaciones de la sociedad civil) han logrado la ampliación de derechos a través del activismo en el ámbito doméstico y gradualmente lo fueron extendiendo al ámbito internacional. Actualmente muchos de estos derechos forman parte de los derechos humanos. Nuestra ponencia daría cuenta de cómo en México algunos de estos derechos están siendo violados por el gobierno federal con base en un discurso que remite al pasado modelo nacional-popular y a través de intervenciones dirigidas a diferentes grupos de población (algunos de ellos grupos identitarios). Con ellas está desmantelando instituciones y cancelando políticas públicas a través de las cuáles se atendía a dichos grupos, muchos de ellos vulnerables, vulnerándolos aún más.

RC54-662.1

LOGUNOVA, OLGA* (National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russia)
LEBEDEV, PAVEL (Superjob, Russia)

Bodypositive in Russian Social Media Discourse

As part of the rapidly developing interdisciplinary field of bodystudies, scholars have sought to critique stigmatizing representations of a human body such as fat-shaming and identify their negative effects for the ways in which people think about their bodies and identities. In fact, public health campaigns using weight stigmatisation in an attempt to 'motivate' individuals to adopt healthy practices alienate people of larger bodies from engaging in health behaviors and leads to further weight gain (Puhl and Suh, 2015; Puhl and Heuer, 2010).

Digital media have allowed people of all types of body sizes not only to consume media content, but to create, comment on, share, and curate it (Holland and Tiggemann, 2016). Photo-based platforms are particularly salient given their widespread use, the idealised nature of the images presented, such as thinspiration and fitspiration, and the infinite opportunities for appearance-comparisons they foster (Cohen et al., 2017; Fardouly and Vartanian, 2016). This content typically portrays thin and toned bodies in sexually objectifying poses with guilt-inducing messages about diet, weight, and exercise (Boepple and Thompson, 2016; Simpson and Mazzeo, 2017; Tiggemann and Zaccardo, 2018; Wick and Harriger, 2018).

Viewing body-positive imagery is associated with improved mood and positive body image, which runs counter to criticism that it makes women feel worse about themselves (Oltuski, 2017). On the other hand, it is still associated with a focus on appearance over other attributes (Webb et al.'s 2017).

The purpose of this report is to show the social media discussion about bodypositive in Russia. The sample of images for coding was collected from social networks during one year. The total number was 45.283 posts. The sites were searched for any image marked with the 'bodypositive' mentions. The results demonstrates the main themes, persons, dynamics of mentions and features of bodypositive content's representation.

RC22-255.2

LOMBAARD, CHRISTO* (University of South Africa, South Africa)

What's Wrong with "God"? Indications from the Intersection of Humanities and Theology

Across a spectrum of academic disciplines, the concept of *godhood* is being put to question. Somewhere between earlier attempts more firmly to define what a shared understanding of this concept would be and, more generally, a common implicit "feel" for the denotative and connotative dimensions of this concept, the sense has been developing that something is amiss. *Something is wrong with "god"*: the traditional understandings of this concept does not resonate well with current sensibilities and sensitivities. In this contribution, reasons for that sense of unease are proposed, including:
- the openness in the intellectual atmosphere in much of the Humanities enterprise internationally towards post-secularism;
- the concomitant rise to popular prominence of concepts such as spirituality, wellbeing, mindfulness, flourishing and other meaningfulness-seeking developments;
- the discussion around shades of realism – non-realism within Theology, drawing on i.a. Philosophy.

These different trends are not always conversant with one another, yet parallel each other in some respects, such as relating notions of god / God / the divine / the metaphysical / meaningfulness to living a "real" life (i.e. with integrity, in touch with something significant-yet-concrete). In this contribution, these matters are elaborated, and indications are given towards understanding godhood differently.

RC15-183.4

LOMBI, LINDA* (Catholic University of Sacred Heart, Italy)
TERRANEO, MARCO (Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca, Italy)
BRADBY, HANNAH (Uppsala University, Sweden)

An Exploratory Study of Demographic and Structural Determinants of Mental Health during the COVID-19 Pandemic.

The COVID-19 pandemic has become the most severe global health challenge of the new millennium. Studies of previous pandemics have mapped the substantial effects of infection, fear of infection and the measures designed to reduce the likelihood of infection on psychosocial health and wellbeing. Mental health depends on individual factors (such as age, gender, educational qualification, working conditions, family status), structural factors (including the measures taken in a specific country to cope with the pandemic) and a mixture of the two (for instance how one's employment is affected by public health measures).

This study attempted to assess the influence of individual and structural variables on the experience of anxiety and self-rated mental health of a sample of European citizens during the COVID-19 pandemic first wave. The aim is to identify which subgroups have been most vulnerable to poor mental health during the initial stages of the pandemic so as to inform specific interventions to reduce the psychological burden during any possible future lockdown.

An online survey was conducted using a non-probability snowball sampling technique. A total of 9,541respondents, living in six European countries took part in the study. Mental health impact was assessed by the 8-item version of PHQ-8 scale. We apply a fixed effects model and a set of individual control variables to obtain parameter estimates. To control for country-level heterogeneity, some macro-level variables are considered, including welfare regime, health care expenditure, acute care hospital bed ratio and physician density.

First results show that the higher the perception of risk, the greater the likelihood of depression, although the direction of this effect is unclear. This effect appears valid in all countries considered, although the effect intensity varies significantly. Moreover, the analysis shows that microlevel dimensions, i.e. individual characteristics, and macro level factors interact in shaping people's mental wellbeing.

RC25-304.3

LOMTADZE, TAMARI* (Akaki Tsereteli State University, Georgia)

Language and Migration: Georgian Communities and Language Outside of Georgia

Georgian language belongs to the family of Caucasian languages. It is a Kartvelian language spoken by about 5 million people, primarily in Georgia but also by indigenous communities in northern Turkey and Azerbaijan; it was also spoken by the diaspora, such as in North Caucasus and Iran; Today, in the age of globalization, when political-economic crisis and decline in living standards in Georgia led to the intensification of the migration from the country, the number of Georgian communities has increased drastically worldwide and Georgian is also spoken in Russia, Israel, Europe, and North America (primarily in the U.S.A) in varying linguistic and cultural environments without any legal status. The present contribution focuses on the speech of Georgian communities in European countries, U.S.A, Russia and Israel. Its aim is to draw attention to the linguistic situations within Georgian communities abroad. We will try to demonstrate the ways in which a peripheral community (peripheral because of its socio-economic and political subalternity), to a large extent defined by speaking a minority language, adapted itself dynamically to a metropolitan environment, maintaining – at least partially – traces of ethnic identity. On the other hand, emigration has had certain 'rebound effects' on the ethnolinguistic, cultural and glottopolitical dynamics of the Georgian communities abroad; to put it more precisely, we will try to outline the ways in which sociolinguistic, ethnocultural and glottopolitical dynamics of the migrant communities interacts with indigenous communities. The case of Georgian language seems to be particularly interesting in this regard, as we hope to show. In all cases mentioned above, except for Israel, Georgian is spoken by ethnic Georgians exclusively. As for Israel, Georgian, or to be more exact, a kind of Judeo-Georgian language is spoken by Georgian Jewry who had lived in Georgia for 26 centuries.

RC29-350.2

LONG, AMY* (University of Fort Hare, South Africa)

Police Criminality in Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality

Policing as a global concept, involves an exchange of trust between the public and a given police service. The underlying basis of this exchange is the premise that police services exist to protect citizens and their property, and to ensure that order is maintained in societies. The police services by virtue of the nature of their role in society can therefore be regarded as 'protectors'. Recently in South Africa, there has been an increase in reports accusing police officers of becoming involved in criminal activities themselves. With a focus on the Buffalo City Metropolitan Area of South Africa, this paper presents the incidences of undocumented police crimes as occurring in the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality policing district. Findings from this study reveal that police officers are involved in undocumented incidences of white collar, and violent crimes. Most white collar crimes include bribery and corruption; whilst most violent crimes include assault, assault GBH (Grievous Bodily Harm), torture and interrogation techniques with a violent element. This study found that through the enactment of these various forms of economic and violent crimes, the policing services mete out a form of vigilantism which is unique in the modus operandi, underlying rationalisations, and victimological profile of those against whom such acts are administered. Where police men and women have not committed such acts themselves, they were found to be secondary victims (as witnesses) to oftentimes brutal violence enacted by their colleagues. The result of incidences of violent and economic crimes, are reduced police legitimacy and efficacy in terms of the police's ability to deliver on its mandate to protect and serve.

RC47-588.1

LONGA, FRANCISCO* (CONICET / IDIHCS / UNLP, Argentina)

Making the Decisions. the Construction of the Decision-Making Process, in a Social Movement of Argentina.

In Latin America, the 1990s was marked as the moment in which a series of new social movements emerged, and differed from traditional forms of collective action, such as political parties or guerrillas. One of the main characteristics of these movements would be that, unlike the other formats, they presented more horizontal schemes in their decision-making processes (Zibechi, 2003; Sitrin, 2010).

In this paper I analyze the decision-making process in a social organization of Argentina, the Popular Front Darío Santillán, between 2004 and 2015. Based on in-depth interviews, field visits in their grassroots organizations and analysis of its official publications, I analyze the complex and different ways that the movement has to channel its decision-making process.

The main working hypothesis that guides my research indicates that the decision-making processes that occur within a social movement are so complex, that categorizing them from the 'horizontality-verticality' pair is insufficient. On the contrary, an analytical approach in a sociological perspective would show that the practice of making decisions in a social movements is varied, complex and diverse, articulating unevenly centralizing, consensual and democratic dynamics.

RC05-62.9

LOOCK, JOHANNA* (University of Leeds, United Kingdom)

(Re-)Construction of Identities and Subtle Nationalism in German Politics

In contemporary Germany – as in other European and US contexts – resurgent right-wing populist nationalisms and racist demands to confirm an exclusive national identity are to be observed. While such nationalisms are sometimes considered extremist exceptions, I show that they are underpinned by subtle forms of nationalism which can be detected in unexpected places of politics.

It is particularly unsettling how in a contemporary situation where Germany is recognized to be a 'country of immigration' the very politics explicitly opposing exclusionary and racist movements seems to be concerned to reconstruct the national identity, promoting ideas of 'Germanness' as white, liberal, Christian, and German speaking, instead of adjusting it to a post-Western reality. Nationalist reconstruction can be traced for instance in official campaigns advertising German identity and German integration politics promoted as a major tool for the inclusion of immigrants (primarily assumed to be Muslims). Especially integration politics allows to expose ways in which the figure of the Muslim is marked, shaped, and framed through processes of comprehensive racialization and how a national identity or 'Germanness' is reconstructed in distinction from 'Muslimness'.

If official politics allows to defend and transmit the concept of the nation and exclusionary ideas of 'Germanness', they are to be seen as propagating subtle and inconspicuous forms of nationalism. A remaining question concerns the relation between soft versions of nationalism and right-wing movements – are they in opposition, parallel, or complicity to one another?

RC11-140.3

LOPES, MIGUEL (UNIVERSIDADE DE LISBOA, Portugal)
GONCALVES, SONIA (UNIVERSIDADE DE LISBOA, Portugal)
OLIVEIRA, CARLA* (UNIVERSIDADE DE LISBOA, Portugal)
OLIVEIRA, LUCIA (UNIVERSIDADE, Brazil)

The Challenges of Retirement: A Case Study at Petrobras.

The increasing life expectancy in Brazil and consequently aging are calling attention to the subject of Retirement. The transition to this period of life can be a complex process embeded with doubts because the work is a relevant component in the individual identity that, besides represents a way to subsistence, organize the routine and promote interpersonal exchanges.

Many factors can influence the decision about retirement, such as personal, familiar and organizational issues. Identifying and understanding these reasons are important for individuals, but also to organizations and the whole society. This present research aimed to identify the factors that contributed to the decision of joining or not the Voluntary Dismissal Program (VDP) held by Petrobras in 2014.

The study follows a qualitative methodology based in sixteen individuals and presential interviews realized in May and June 2015. Using two structured roadmaps, eight former employees who joined the VDP and eight employees who have chosen to stay at the company were selected by convenience.

The results showed that the decision between remaining or leaving depends on several factors, including health, financial status, family aspects and the individual's relationship with the company and the job. The way of joining Petrobras, the expectation of holding a VDP, the freedom of time and the lack of career opportunities are some examples.

Based on the degree of difficulty in the decision-making process, the existence or not of a retirement plan and the experiences and feelings after decision, we identified seven different groups of respondents. Those decided to stay at the company were classified in "Attached", "Repentant" and "Indecisives". On the other hand, those decided to join the VDP were considered "Planned", "Disappointed", "Repentant" and "Forced".

RC37-JS-68.1

LOPES, PAUL* (Colgate University, USA)

The Intersection of Race, Gender and Class in the Heroic Age of American Art:

The Articulation of Hyper-Masculinity in the Iconic Art Rebels Miles Davis and Martin Scorsese

The last half of the twentieth century experienced what I call, borrowing from Pierre Bourdieu, the Heroic Age of American Art. This period witnessed a rebellion across the arts that refashioned the American art field, where "avant-garde" and "independent" art became permanent positions in this field. Two iconic rebels during this age were Miles Davis and Martin Scorsese. Davis as a race man provocateur stood as the ultimate innovator in the modern jazz rebellion, while Scorsese as an unmeltable Italian American became one of the most innovative filmmakers of the New Hollywood rebellion in film. Both artists in their pubic stories – the discourse about these artists and their art in the written word and recorded sound and image – inextricably linked their racial and ethnic identities as fundamental to their artistic rebellions. Such heroic stances against the racial and ethnic formations also engendered a problematic articulation of hyper-masculinity as either a symptom or reaction to their marginal positions in American society and culture. This paper looks at how these artists articulated a toxic hyper-masculinity in their art and public stories that was inseparably linked to their racial and ethnic rebellions. I also argue that we must look at Davis and Scorsese's public stories as the product of the collective cultural practices of artists, critics, journalists, producers, and audiences. This allows us to see how hegemonic masculinity as a *norm* in America led to such expressions of toxic masculinity remaining mostly unproblematic, especially within the male imaginations of those contributing in their own fashion to the public stories told about music and film during the Heroic Age of American Art.

RC22-254.2

LOPES JR, ORIVALDO* (UFRN, Brazil)

The Biopolitical Feature of the Anti-Prohibition Devices and the Church Role in the Drug "Recovery"

We defend in this paper that tactics of cursing and demeaning drug users is part of a bigger strategy of closing access of these persons to public order as citizens. This movement of exclusion matches to a correlate movement of inclusion of this people in the category of *Homini Saceri*, namely non-sacrificial being, subject of all sorts of justifiable extermination. At same time, a barrier to profanation works to establish to a public and juridical order that includes all human beings. The arguments of this article ground on Giorgio Agamben concepts, as *Homo Sacer* and *profanation*, and others like band and device. To these, we add the concept of secularization, trying to call the attention on the role of the religious agents in keeping or breaking those tactics of war, typical of Exception States. The intense programs of drug addiction recovery of evangelical churches in Latin America fulfill an unexpected role of sacralization and later profanation of Homini Saceri.

RC35-446.5

LOPEZ, DANIELA* (University of Buenos Aires, Argentina)

On Economic Relevances

Economic institutions have a major presence in our everyday life. However, as Alfred Schutz clearly saw long time ago, they have lost their reference to human generating activities, becoming somehow anonymous. The reference to the generating activities is what has been lost in our institutions and what has led to the disaffection of the citizens towards them. Schutz was aware of the development of this type of anonymity, together with the restriction of our autonomy to decide our own relevances. However, he was convinced it was essential to get to know and distinguish them from the imposed relevances. Motivated by understanding the process through which certain actors question their relative-natural concept of economic life and institute alternative economic relevances, our paper aims at exploring an empirical case study of social economy in the City of Buenos Aires. In order to approach the phenomenon we will enhanced the ideal type of the "well-informed citizen" by exploring economic concrete experiences, which will lead us to talk about an "economic citizen" ideal type. We will maintain that these well-informed economic citizens are able to choose the frame of reference by choosing

their own economic interests, they are capable of gather information about the origin of the imposed economic relevances, and to dig where the anonymous economic powers which may overtake them lies.

TG03-737.2

LÓPEZ, EMILIO DEL CARMEN* (FLACSO - México, Mexico)

Ayotzinapa Frente a La Construcción De Una Cultura Del Trauma Social.

La presente investigación propone un modelo teórico de alcance medio para realizar análisis empírico con el objetivo de comprender los factores por los que algunos crímenes de lesa humanidad se construyen como eventos traumáticos al afectar a diversas colectividades sobre su estabilidad futura, formas de vida y capacidades productoras de sentido.

Para ello, se presenta un estudio de caso concerniente a la desaparición forzada de 43 estudiantes normalistas de la Escuela Normal Rural "Raúl Isidro Burgos" de Ayotzinapa en el estado de Guerrero, México, los días 26 y 27 de septiembre de 2014. Dicho suceso, ha propiciado que diversos grupos sociales construyan una cultura del trauma entorno a estos hechos con la intención de sedimentarla en la memoria como un suceso que ha obligado a (re)configurar la identidad colectiva de los grupos afectados y, a su vez, de la sociedad nacional.

El modelo teórico presenta la asociación de una serie de factores inmersos en relaciones mediadas como la intervención de organizaciones de la sociedad civil y grupos afectados, los cuales interponen una serie de repertorios para visibilizar los actos padecidos mediante el desarrollo de una narrativa que enmarca los sucesos como actos de injustica. Con ello, se significa el dolor de las víctimas sobre dicha afrenta contra su dignidad y propia existencia. De esta manera, la intervención de organizaciones y grupos afectados, a través de un enmarque favorable a las víctimas y que cuente alta visibilidad, incide en edificar un sentimiento de solidaridad social para la construcción de una representación simbólica, la cual permita que los acontecimientos sean alojados en la memoria colectiva como un evento traumático.

WG05-700.2

LOPEZ, MAGDALENA (IIGG-UBA/CONICET, Argentina, Argentina)
LOZA, JORGELINA* (CONICET-UBA, Argentina)

Inserción Laboral, Legislación y Formas Organizativas De Las Mujeres Trabajadoras Del Hogar En Paraguay

Nos proponemos estudiar la situación laboral y las formas de organización de las trabajadoras domésticas en Paraguay para comprender la realidad de un margen importante de la población de mujeres que trabaja en este país, en una tarea históricamente invisibilizada. Un abordaje a contracorriente que ha sido contemplado mucho más por trabajos de investigación de diversas ONG's y organismos internacionales que por trabajos provenientes del ámbito académico. En el caso más preciso de las trabajadoras domésticas paraguayas, el mayor caudal de estudios estuvo dado en su inserción como trabajadoras migrantes en Argentina, superponiendo, al mismo tiempo, diferentes vulnerabilidades y construyendo subalternidades étnicas, económicas, laborales. Algo que tomó el nombre de "triple discriminación", "discriminación múltiple" o "triple victimización" por combinar la situación de desplazamiento del país de origen, la condición de mujer en un sistema de dominación patriarcal y la relación laboral con un oficio invisibilizado y subvalorado. Nos proponemos analizar la situación de las trabajadoras del hogar remuneradas de Paraguay y su contexto político. Para 2017, más del 17% de las mujeres ocupadas del país, realizaban sus tareas dentro de esta rama. Indagaremos en el marco legal en el que las mujeres trabajadoras y las trabajadoras domésticas encuadran su trabajo, desde la dictadura (1954-1989) hasta nuestros días, para poder comprender en qué consiste y cómo se articularon las demandas específicas que tuvieron en el inicio de la transición a la democracia hasta la actualidad. Las trabajadoras paraguayas se enfrentan a una legislación que restringe sus derechos laborales, desde una estructura organizativa que tiene décadas de trayectoria de lucha. Daremos especial atención a la construcción de organizaciones que agrupan sus reclamos y disputan significados en torno a esta actividad, y nos detendremos en la experiencia regional de consolidación de reclamos por mejoras en las condiciones de trabajo dentro del hogar.

RC48-JS-2.1

LOPEZ FLORES, PABEL* (CIDES-UMSA, Italy)

Repensando Los Movimientos Societales En Bolivia y América Del Sur: Continuidades, Rupturas y Desafíos De La Acción Colectiva y En La Relación/Tensión Con El Estado

Este siglo se abrió en América del Sur, particularmente en la región Andina-Amazónica, con una innegable reemergencia de movimientos sociales, principalmente de matriz comunitaria e indígena históricamente subalternizados pro-

venientes del 'subsuelo de la política', pero también desde sujetos sociales que desbordaron y/o resignificaron los marcos de los movimientos sociales clásicos y que al interpelar y contestar las lógicas y estructuras de colonialidad vigentes y supuestos del Estado-nación configuraron verdaderos 'movimientos societales' (Tapia, 2008). Esta impronta de nuevos repertorios de acción colectiva, revelaron un nuevo ciclo de 'sociedades en movimiento' y una época de disposición para articulación de horizonte potencialmente contra-hegemónico en la región, con procesos paradigmáticos como en Bolivia, que se expresó a partir de ciclos de movilización colectiva desde movimientos sociales principalmente de matriz comunitaria que también fue reconfigurando, en escalas distintas, las relaciones con el Estado y abriendo horizontes de transformación, descolonización y emancipación. Sin embargo, en la última década se asiste a un proceso complejo de retroceso democrático, de recomposición geopolítica y de confusión sociopolítica en la región marcado; por un lado, por el llamado "fin de ciclo progresista"; por otro lado, por el avance de gobiernos con narrativas y políticas neoconservadoras y neo-fascistas, pero también con la expansión o intensificación generalizada de modelos extractivistas y de despojos múltiples de la mano con procesos de represión y criminalización de la protesta social. Me propongo reflexionar, problematizar y discutir sobre los procesos de reorganización de la acción colectiva que darían cuenta de diversas continuidades, rupturas y cambios en los lenguajes políticos y en los repertorios de acción colectiva, así como de cambios en las relaciones entre el Estado y los movimientos sociales en América del Sur, a partir particularmente del contexto boliviano, dando cuenta, a su vez de los horizontes de posibilidad y potencialidad de alternativas societales.

RC04-52.3

LOPEZ-CALVA, JUAN* (Universidad Popular Autónoma del Estado de Puebla, Mexico)
MENDEZ, REBECA* (UPAEP, Mexico)

Enfoque De Capacidades y Ética Profesional En La Formación Universitaria Para La Democracia: El Caso De Las Carreras De Negocios y Humanidades De Una Universidad Privada En México.

Esta contribución se sustenta en el análisis de la aportación teórica del Enfoque de Capacidades de la filósofa estadounidense Martha Nussbaum para la definición de elementos éticos del quehacer docente en el nivel universitario que orienten la formación profesional hacia la construcción de sociedades auténticamente democráticas.

Se plantean en el marco teórico las definiciones del enfoque de capacidades concebido como una teoría de la justicia orientada hacia la construcción de libertad efectiva (Nussbaum,2012; Sen,1999; Lonergan,1988) de los individuos y las comunidades humanas partiendo de la visión de la dignidad humana y los rasgos que Nussbaum (2010) plantea en su libro Sin fines de lucro, para distinguir entre lo que llama Educación para la renta –una educación centrada en la visión de crecimiento económico- y la Educación para la democracia –una educación integral para la formación de ciudadanos que requiere toda sociedad democrática-.

A partir de estos rasgos se construyó una guía de entrevista que fue aplicada a una muestra de profesores universitarios de una institución privada, que tienen a su cargo la administración de programas de licenciatura en las áreas de Negocios y de Humanidades para conocer la manera en que conciben y están llevando a la práctica la formación de futuros profesionistas en la tensión entre educar para la renta o educar para la democracia.

Se encontraron algunas diferencias en la comparación entre ambas áreas pero los resultados muestran en general una orientación hacia la Educación para la democracia en las carreras de ambos campos disciplinares a partir de la comprensión y adhesión al ideario y la misión de la universidad en la que se realizó el estudio que define como meta la formación de líderes transformadores para el bien común de la sociedad, lo que supone una visión democrática en su orientación pedagógica institucional.

RC04-57.1

LOPO, TERESA* (CeiED - Interdisciplinary Research Centre for Education and Development, Portugal)
ROSA, VITOR (CeiED - Interdisciplinary Research Centre for Education and Development, Portugal)

PISA As Big Science

Big Science presupposes the mobilization of technology and significant financial and human resources - in a matrix of interdisciplinary work developed with large teams and eventually made up of geographically disseminated researchers. The Program for International Student Assessment (PISA), promoted by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), can be included in this descriptor for its specificities in terms of the volume of statistical data collected (Big Data), participating countries, and the number of public and private organizations involved in the production, exchange and consumption of educational services through transnational interactions.

PISA assesses the extent to which 15-year-old students, near the end of their compulsory education, have acquired key knowledge and skills that are essential

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

for full participation in modern societies. The triennial assessment focuses in the areas of reading, mathematical and scientific literacy. Policy makers around the world use PISA findings to gauge the knowledge and skills of students in their own country in comparison with those in other participating countries. In this sense, the activity of its promoter, the OECD, in its educational policy-making and knowledge mediator role has been linked to the exercise of a particular type of power, commonly referred to as soft power, or soft mode of regulation, that would have been leveraged precisely by the sophistication of its statistical work, in particular, since the creation in 1968 of the Centre for Educational Research and Innovation (CERI).

Within this framework, we propose to analyse in this paper, on the one hand, the organization, formalization and adoption of research and knowledge production practices within the Big Science paradigm and the use of Big Data, with relevance to the PISA Program and, on the other, to examine its impact on the conditions for carrying out scientific work on education in Portugal.

WG01-694.3

LORENZ, STEPHAN* (Friedrich Schiller University Jena, Germany)
MCINTYRE, ANGELA* (University of Pretoria, Canada)
OZUGURLU, METIN* (Ankara University, Canada)

The Transnational Spread and Local Reproduction of Charitable Inequality

Food banks collect excess food from manufacturers and retailers and distribute it to people in need, in an effort to address social security. Starting as a local initiative in the USA in the late 1960s, food banks have expanded to a global phenomenon. They are affiliated regionally, nationally and transnationally as three networks that include members in about 90 countries worldwide: the Global FoodBanking Network (GFN), the Food Banking Regional Network (FBRN or 'Arab Network') and the European Food Banks Federation (FEBA). This presentation introduces a new international collaboration investigating the dynamic development of these networks, and their national and regional adaptions and articulations with local social security institutions. The food bank approach originated in high-income welfare countries, where current international food bank case studies are mostly situated. This research includes the exploration of low and middle-income countries within each of the networks. It draws on qualitative social science methodology for exploring food banking in a wide variety of social, economic, cultural and religious contexts. Food banks operate on a social dividing line: affluence and excess food availability, in contrast to people on low incomes in need of social assistance. While food banks relieve immediate pressure by transferring the excess, they do not change entrenched social inequality. The claim of fighting food waste is also controversial from an inequality perspective. Poor people do not partake in the affluence of wealthier consumers, but are expected to be grateful for getting – and thus removing – the leftovers. In the context of an increasingly globally-articulated food system, the spread of food banks indicate the global establishment of charitable inequality relations as an element of an inequitable global food regime, rather than a socially transformative solution for poverty and exclusion.

RC18-224.3

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Fake News and Elections in Courts: A Sociological Study about Brazilian Superior Electoral Court' Decisions during the 2018 Presidential Election

This research presents a quantitative and qualitative study of the case law of the Brazilian Superior Electoral Court, during the 2018 presidential elections in Brazil, regarding the judicial discussion about fake news in electoral campaigns. The study contributes to the sociological literature on the judicialization of electoral processes, with an emphasis on the theoretical framework of systems theory. Electoral courts are increasingly engaged in the electoral process in Brazil, structuring it and operating as a vector of control and direct change in the electoral dispute. This role is not only perceived in the final result, but can also be seen when the Judiciary defines and interprets the rules of the dispute. In the 2018 presidential election in Brazil, the new digital electoral campaign manifested more intensely via social media and messaging apps, following patterns observed in the 2016 electoral processes in the USA, and also in European and other Latin America countries. The use of social media for political militancy lead to the destabilization of previously crystallized structures of the electoral system in Brazil, specifically regarding the electoral campaign, but also contributed for a new role of the judicialization of politics. The hypothesis developed in the research refers to the political openness that the topic of fake news echoes in courts, mainly as

an electoral strategy during the election dispute. Regarding the exam of the case law, the research identifies, codifies and interpret the legal arguments applied by the Justices. Moreover, the research explores the relevance that technology companies assume in the litigation nowadays. Finally, the study highlights the importance of understanding the new political environment in light of the complex articulation and repercussions among the Judiciary, political parties and digital platforms.

TG04-745.4

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Systemic Sociology of Electoral Fake News: The New Means of Disseminating Communication, Uncertainty and Its Repercussions on Politics and Law

How does the growing use of fake news in the electoral process, mainly via social media and messaging apps (with its repercussions on the privacy of personal data) have been addressed in the political, legal and media systems? This research exam this question, applying Niklas Luhmann's social systems theory and with the analysis of regulatory attempts implemented since the 2018 majority elections in Brazil. These initiatives cover both the Legislative (where they are seen in the context of earlier statutes on digital communication and data protection) and the Judiciary (especially the Superior Electoral Court) as well as experiences of self-regulation implemented by the digital networks and platforms themselves. Systemic sociology allows us to correlate the evolution of the means of disseminating communication (technologies) with the processing of communications by the various functional and organizational systems (politics and the State; law and courts; the media and the communication companies). Fake news performs a crucial role in the network information society. Through different subjects and repercussions, this news circulates quickly on a daily basis through social media and messaging apps, and this dissemination is potentiated by the decentralization and anonymity of digital networks. Anyone can be a protagonist and produce fake news through a few clicks on the networks. Underlying the issue of circulation, the interest regarding the operation of fake news reveals as a new structure to control the chances of success in impacting public decisions. For this study, even accepting the overcoming of the monopoly of true/falsehood criteria from the philosophy of knowledge – after all, those who operate with this kind of news are not in the scientific system –, there is an important trade-off between uncertainty of information and increase of certainty of the role of political and economic power in elections that is important to observe.

RC39-491.2

LOSEKANN, CRISTIANA* (UFES, Brazil)
DIAS, THAIS (Universidade Federal Fluminense, Brazil)
CAMARGO, ANA VALÉRIA (Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo, Brazil)

The Rio Doce Mining Disaster Framing in the Brazilian Justice System

The objective of this article is to analyze the repercussions in the Brazilian justice system of the mining disaster that devastated the Rio Doce Valley in Brazil. The disaster was caused by the rupture of the Fundão dam under the responsibility of Samarco Mineração SA and its controlling companies Vale SA and Anglo-Australian BHP Billiton Brasil LTDA in 2015. We seek to characterize the addressing of collective claims to the justice system by identifying which issues, claims and arguments are present in the actions. From the results, we observe that the environmental laws are mobilized to address a very wide range of effects of the disaster, as well as a re-discussion of the legal definition of damage as the reality imposes a definition not provided by law. Finally, the article presents important problems with the use of mediation and conciliation tools. This is evidenced by the fact that the lawsuits present several aspects that elaborated the effects of measures resulting from agreements that had as objective the repair and identification of damages. In this sense, the instruments fail because they do not present themselves as an effective way to replace litigation with a mediated resolution.

RC38-479.5

LOURUZ DE MELLO, NATHALIA* (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul,)

Biography and Educational Trajectory of a Young Angolan Woman in Brazil.

Considering the breadth of studies that relativize the figure of the typical migrant as a man who decides to leave his country for financial reasons, this article proposes to address the migration of women, as they are a fundamental part of migratory mobility. In this sense, the relationship between migration and women´s social mobility is a phenomenon that still needs to be observed more closely, in order to remove sociological research from processes of repetition of representations of socially legitimized discourses about immigrants. To this end, we analyze the educational trajectory of an Angolan woman who experienced a migration process to the southern region of Brazil, motivated by the need for educational qualification and the desire to improve socioeconomic conditions, as well as the projected return migration. From this case, it is questioned how families established in Angola rely on their educational background and the knowledge of the Portuguese language - a result of the colonial heritage - to maintain or access positions established in the country while migrating to Brazil and how this relates with the inequalities of power between the different groupings in Angola. Also, it is questioned how these women can be empowered through their educational trajectories to rise socially, both in Angola and Brazil and how this educational trajectories relate to gender-based power inequalities. The discussion presented is bases on the reconstruction of the biographical case of an Angolan immigrant, pointing to some preliminary results of my study on African women in Brazil and can be considered as a type of migratory mobility related to educational trajectory.

RC28-345.1

LÖWE, LAURA* (, Germany)

Occupational Positions and the Exclusiveness of Higher Education Degrees

The present contribution aims at examining how the occupational outcomes of German higher education graduates change with the expanding number of higher education degrees. The treatment of education as a positional good accounts for the declining exclusiveness of higher education degrees in the course of educational expansion.

According to the job competition model, individuals are ranked in a `labour queue´ based on their background characteristics such as educational degrees. Each occupation has its own labour queue which is shaped by the applicants' characteristics. This stresses the importance of individuals' relative positions. If degrees become less informative as a consequence of educational expansion, it is assumed that having some higher education degree is not sufficient to reach the highest labour market positions. Before higher education expansion, a smaller group of graduates was prepared for occupationally closed professions with typically high prestige. With the expanding number of higher education degrees, graduates potentially apply for a broader range of occupations where they compete with degree holders from other educational levels. Therefore, it is expected that the less exclusive higher education degrees, the lower the occupational prestige of higher education graduates. Moreover, it is assumed that higher education graduates' occupational prestige approaches to the occupational prestige of lower degree holders.

The empirical analysis is conducted with the data from the adult cohort of the National Educational Panel Study. On the basis of level-log regression models, the influence of the exclusiveness of higher education degrees on the occupational prestige as well as on the occupational status will be examined. The exclusiveness of higher education degrees is specified by the Positional Status Index and the Educational Competitive Advantage Score. Both measures show the individuals' relative position in the educational system at a specific point in time.

RC32-413.5

LOZA, JORGELINA* (CONICET-UBA, Argentina)

Géneros y Sexos En Las Naciones Latinoamericanas. Ciudadanía y Diversidad Desde Los Movimientos Sociales Latinoamericanos Contemporáneos

El desarrollo teórico en torno a la idea de nación atravesó discusiones sobre los fundamentos de la misma y sobre su ficcionalidad, para dar espacio luego a debates acerca de quiénes construyen a la nación y quiénes son considerados (y quiénes no) parte de ella. El debate clásico acerca del proceso de construcción de las comunidades nacionales fue enriquecido por la mirada poscolonial, con la pregunta acerca de las relaciones de poder vigentes en esa idea en constante disputa. Fueron los Estudios Subalternos lo que llamaron la atención sobre las voces invisibilizadas en los grandes relatos nacionales. Durante el siglo XX los Estados latinoamericanos implementaron programas políticos que evidenciaban distintas formas de concebir a la Nación y de afrontar la diversidad contenida en sus territorios. Estas propuestas han mostrado habilitar la discusión respecto de la heterogeneidad y han dado lugar a reclamos por la ciudadanía, pero no han logrado derribar paradigmas hegemónicos heteronormativos y patriarcales. Aun son escasos los aportes teóricos para pensar la multiplicidad de la nación en términos de identidades sexuales.

Entendiendo a los cuerpos como territorios de disputa donde se imprimen los sentidos de la pertenencia, este trabajo se propone reflexionar sobre las ideas hegemónicas respecto de géneros y sexualidades y su impacto en las ideas de nación. Revisaremos las formas de ciudadanía que las naciones contemporáneas habilitan a partir de esos marcos de sentido. Visitaremos en estas páginas las intersecciones entre raza y género, colonialidad y nación, a partir de un análisis empírico de experiencias de acción colectiva latinoamericanas. El análisis de experiencias de acción colectiva transnacional en torno a derechos de identidad sexual nos permitirá reflexionar sobre el lugar que ocupa la heterogeneidad en las naciones latinoamericanas y en las políticas de la multiculturalidad.

RC53-JS-43.5

LUCHT RODRIGUES, ANA JULIA* (Universidade Federal do Paraná, Brazil)
SCALABRIN COUTINHO, ANGELA (Universidade Federal do Paraná, Brazil)

Babies and Material Culture

This paper aims to discuss the material culture and its relations to childcare practices through a child-centered approach research. It sheds light on the social, educational and generational inequalities which are deeply intertwined at the practices experienced by babies and toddlers at a public nursery school located on the edge of the city of Curitiba, Brazil. This discussion emerged from a cross-disciplinary study based on ethnographic guidelines, sustained by participatory observation and visual methods, with a group of nineteen babies and toddlers. The research also relies on an inventory of toys and materials present at their classroom, which possibilities the study of their daily lives through the analysis of cultural artifacts. In Brazil, children from 0 to 18 years of age have the constitutional right to education; younger (0-5 years old) and older (6-18 years old) children are entitled to different federal educational politics that impact on the material culture to which they have access on their everyday lives. Throughout this research, it has been noticed that educational politics are embedded to generational ones, resulting on and deepening inequalities. Infant and toddlerhood experiences are constrained by the material culture to which they have access and are affected by the global culture of consumption. At the observed context, donated toys, like McDonald's promotional gifts and broken second-handed toys from Fisher-Price and similar ones, are offered to children on a daily basis. The research has opened up a discussion about the material organization of childcare centers considering the porous relations between global and local contexts. The social construction of nursery schools, which is historically related to social assistance, seems to imply on the acceptance of donations, and, from a broader view, to the adherence to normative standards related to childhood and, in this case, to babies and toddlers.

RC10-124.2

LUCKING, STEFAN* (Hans-Böckler-Stiftung, Germany)

Algorithmic Decision-Making and Workplace Democracy

The use of "artificial intelligence" in human resource management poses a particular challenge to workplace democracy because decisions are no longer taken by interest-driven human beings but by apparently rational "self-learning" algorithms unaffected by emotions or prejudices. Algorithmic decision-making is seen as a black-box, in particular since algorithms "learn" to perform their tasks on the basis of abstract statistical models instead of predefined instructions. How can labour unions and works councils challenge automatic decisions made by "self-learning" algorithms?

The paper will analyse the impact of algorithmic decision making with regard to two use cases: algorithmic management and "talent analytics".

Algorithmic or "app-based" management refers to the assignment of tasks by algorithms. The case of food delivery riders shows that algorithms are not used to calculate the most efficient distribution of tasks but rather to control work processes in a way that creates the illusion of autonomy by using gamification, nudging and information asymmetry.

Systems for "talent analytics" promise to improve human resource management decisions on the basis of "artificial intelligence". Using machine learning they analyse all available data in order to identify the best career path or the most efficient composition of teams. However, as they are "trained" on existing data they tend to reproduce the discriminations of the past.

On the basis of empirical evidence from several research projects funded by the Hans Böckler Foundation the paper will finally discuss ways to make algorithmic decision making susceptible to workplace democracy. Although the precise way machine learning algorithms perform their tasks is not even understood by their programmers, they are programmed for a certain objective and have to be

tested for "bugs". Practical examples show how labour unions and works councils can challenge the way algorithms work without a deeper knowledge of programming languages or statistical models.

RC10-126.1

LUCKING, STEFAN* (Hans-Böckler-Stiftung, Germany)

Impacts and Limits of the Platform Economy

The new forms of employment discussed under such terms as "crowd work", "click work", "gig economy", "platform work", or "sharing economy" are related to more global developments which are rather fostered by institutional changes than technological developments: new forms of "outsourcing" (e.g. contract work and temporary work), self-employment, zero-hour contracts, multiple employment as well as "marketisation" in the sense of indicator-driven competition.

What makes platform work in the "gig economy" different form these more general forms of precarious work? The paper identifies the impact of digital technologies in three particular aspects of platform work: Digital platforms reduce transaction costs via a drastic standardisation of tasks, processes and contracts. Their power is based on the accumulation of "big data" and their analysis by so called "artificial intelligence". They use algorithmic or "app-based" management as new means to control the labour process.

The paper will use three different empirical examples in order to discuss the impact and the limits of these aspects of platform work. The example of online platforms for live music shows the difficulties to reduce transaction costs in a sector where the necessary standardisation of processes and contracts is hard to achieve. Crowdsourced production of training data for self-driving cars is used as a model for the complex relation between human work and "artificial intelligence". Finally, the example of food delivery riders shows how "app-based" management based on gamification, nudging and information asymmetry undermines the potential of big data analysis and leads to similar contradictions as classical managerial control.

The empirical examples are used to analyse the internal contractions of platform work in order to identify opportunities for new forms of organizing and workplace democracy.

RC43-534.2

LUDERMIR BERNARDINO, RAQUEL* (Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil)

Housing Tenure Security and Domestic Violence Against Women in Recife, Brazil

The intersections of domestic violence against women and housing tenure insecurity are still under explored by research and policies. This qualitative study discusses how housing tenure security may interfere (positively or negatively) on the incidence of gender-based domestic violence and on women's critical path to escape and, on the other hand, how the incidence of domestic violence may interfere on their tenure security during and after an abusive relationship. Empirically based on the experiences of 56 black, low-income women living in consolidated informal settlements in Recife, Brazil (including 31 domestic violence survivors), supplemented by the perspectives of 25 experts from various sectors, the study illustrates how domestic violence and multidimensional gender asymmetries are shaping women's perceived and *"de facto"* housing tenure security, regardless of equal legal property rights, contributing to a gender gap in asset distribution. Women in the sample are facing disproportionate challenges to access housing resources and to hold on to property upon separation due to misconceptions around property rights or to avoid family conflicts. When women are aware and try to exercise their property rights, domestic violence is often a tool to ensure men's predominant relationship to property. When domestic violence is unrelated to property, women's perceived and actual tenure security may be constantly violated by the perpetrator, while many survivors continue in the relationship due to the lack of housing alternative or lack of means to exercise property rights. This dual crisis has serious implications to urban development. This study contributes to the debate on tenure security from a gender and intra-household perspective, and to the debate on domestic violence against women from a tenure security perspective. Ultimately, it seeks to shed light on how these intersections contribute to broader gender and housing inequalities in an urban context in the Global South.

RC52-JS-37.5

LUDVIGSEN, KARI* (Western Norway University of Applied Sciences, Norway)
HOMME, ANNE (University of Bergen, Norway)

Norwegian Kindergarten Teachers: Professionalism between Market and the Welfare State

This paper scrutinize the professional roles of Norwegian Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) teachers, in an organizational setting with high political

attention, and with ambitions related to the fulfilment of broad welfare state and educational goals. Since 2006, ECECs is an integrated part of the Norwegian educational system. Access to services is defined a right for all children, and marketization has been a tool for expanding the ECEC-system. Norwegian ECEC teachers have legal monopoly to leader positions in public and privately owned ECECs. Some studies has indicated a decline in ECEC teacher autonomy along with the political attention and increased funding and development of the services. The government aims at increasing the density of educated teachers with a bachelor degree, but still ECEC services depend on a large group of unskilled and vocationally trained workers. A national framework plan give large commercial owners as well as municipalities a crucial role in implementing qualitatively good services, based on a mix of principles from the Nordic ECEC model and ideas related to learning skills.

In this context, teacher professionalism is regarded an important tool, and policies aims at enhancing professionalism of teachers in both primary education and ECEC as an integrated part of securing educational quality. How do the ECEC teacher professional roles and relations develop under such conditions? Through an actor - based analytical framework we analyse the changing relations between different ECEC professional groups and other stakeholders like the clientele, higher educational institutions, and the public and private owners in diverse organizational contexts of public and private ownership and varying market situations. What kind of professionalism is developing though the changing relations in ECEC organization? The paper is based on interviews and written material gathered through several projects on leadership and organization in Norwegian kindergartens.

RC33-JS-26.5

LUDWIG, KAMILA* (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Mothers in Domestic Violence Context and Her Point of View about Children: Biographical Research of Battered Woman

This work is a result of my thesis. I propose a discussion about maternity and marital violence. To help us to understand this phenomenon and find the structures of action of women in front of their children who witness domestic violence, we resorted to Interpretive Social Research. Interested in the experience of subjects who suffer domestic violence and what interpretation mothers make of their children in these relationships, I resort to the approach of biographical research as one of the main tools for my results. We combine participant observation and open interview. With these instruments, after going through the steps of the analysis, it was possible to reach two distinct types of interpretation about the child in cases of domestic violence. The research universe have 24 mothers, of which 15 were submitted to open interviews in Brazil and five to the United Kingdom, in addition to the 4 narrative interviews conducted in Brazil. The first Type demonstrates that the mother blames the child for entering and staying in a violent relationship and acts to penalize him, and the second Type finds in the child salvation to break up with the cycle of violence.

RC20-245.1

LUDWIG, SUSANN* (University of Basel, Switzerland)

Nowhere Now Here: Comparing Multipurpose Sites in West Africa.

This paper is an attempt to productively compare two particular sites in West Africa. The first site is "Ficgayo", a space the size of two soccer fields located at the center of Yopougon, the most densely populated district of Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. Though the local government imagined this space to have the form and function of a town hall, Ficgayo has always been kept empty, but it is used by urbanites in meaningful ways. The second site is a former telecommunications antenna in Kuntunse, Ghana, which has now been transformed into a radio telescope designed to contribute to „the biggest science project in Africa". Both sites were constructed based on a past vision of multiple future purposes; they are made productive and maintained in the present as well as transformed for various kinds of new purposes.

Based on ethnographic data generated in Abidjan and Kuntunse, this paper explores concepts of space and place focusing on their common „matter of concern" (Stengers 2011), i.e. their multiple purposes. It examines the practices of space-making and place-making that allow for multipurpose sites to emerge. Multipurpose sites are spaces of becoming. Their primary purpose is „the multiple"; thus, they provide ground for possibilities to be realized.

RC28-348.4

LUDWIG ARAUJO, GLAUCO* (Universidade de Passo Fundo, Brazil)

Brazilian Top Executives: Identity and Class Action

In research on social stratification, sociology has been mainly concerned with studies on subordinate groups. The "bottom" segments in the social pyramid are

constantly scanned, while the same treatment is not given to the upper strata. The 1970s marked a period in which the rich stratum gained a greater focus, coming to be seen as having peculiar characteristics (MEDEIROS, 2003). Over the past two decades, Thomas Piketty's studies are expressive of what Andrew Leigh (2009) has termed "*new top incomes literature*." Within the sociology of professions, studies on high-status professional groups are increasingly prominent. However, there are a number of caveats that these segments are inscribed in a broader social class, composing common socioeconomic identity and collective performance. This research seeks to revisit the literature on top executives and their role in the current context of capitalism. At this stage of the investigation, prosopography serves as a method to construct the mapping of the universe that involves Brazilian top executives and their social profiles. It is based on experiences previously conducted for the study of economic elites in Germany, East Asia and Brasil itself. The use of standardized exploratory instruments allows the gathering and organization of a large amount of information about the chosen segment and, if applicable, the establishment of variables (POHLMANN & VALARINI, 2013, p. 41). For the analysis, the dialogue with the classical and contemporary sociological tradition about the concept of social class will serve as a reference, reflecting on the constituent elements of the so-called dominant classes and their relevance to analyze this professional segment. In particular, it is of interest to verify symbolic elements of distinction of the Brazilian top executives within the dominant classes and in their relationship with other classes.

RC28-330.2

LUEKEMANN, LAURA* (, Germany)
ABENDROTH, ANJA-KRISTIN (Bielefeld University, Germany)

Workplace Facilitators and Constraints to Men `s Working Time Reduction for Family Reasons

This study investigates how workplace- and occupation-specific working time norms and work-life support in the direct exchange relationship between workers and supervisors are relevant for men's possibilities in realizing a preferred reduction in their working hours due to family reasons. Relying on arguments from Amartya Sen's (1992; 1999) *capability approach* and the *relational inequality theory* (RIT; Tomaskovid-Devey & Avent-Holt, 2019), this paper argues that the existing norms of long working times in workplaces and occupations are cultural barriers to a preferred reduction in work times, whereas a work-life-supportive supervisor is a facilitator. Based on unique linked employer employee data (LEEP-B3), this paper shows that men are less likely than women to realize a preferred reduction in their working hours due to family reasons. Furthermore, strong pronounced long working time norms in the workplace rather than occupational working time norms hinder this reduction for men. At the interactional level between workers and supervisors, work-life-supportive supervisors are not facilitators of but barriers to the realization of the preferred reduction in working hours for family reasons.

RC46-568.3

LUIZ, CAROLINA* (UNICAMP, Brazil)
SILVA, ALICE (Unicamp, Brazil)
ONOCKO CAMPOS, ROSANA (UNICAMP, Brazil)
PELLATTI, GIOVANA (UNICAMP, Brazil)
CASTANHO, PABLO (USP, Brazil)
LEAL, EROTILDES (UNICAMP, Brazil)

Implementation of a Psychosocial Outpatient Clinic for People Exposed to Violence in a University Hospital.

The process of implementation of an outpatient clinic offering psychoanalytic group psychotherapy to children, adolescents and adults exposed to violence, assigned to the northern region of Campinas-SP, is discussed. The implementation takes place at the University Hospital - Unicamp, in partnership with the Laboratory of Collective Health and Mental Health - Interfaces, the Social and Health Care of the Campinas City Hall. The objective is to qualify the assistance and articulation of the public services network (Primary Health Care and Social Assistance), offering matrix support and joint follow-up of cases; and to build evidence on the effectiveness of group psychoanalysis in the therapy of disorders associated with exposure to violence. Using psychoanalysis is justified in the context of the approach and prevention of violence, enabling a place of elaboration of traumatic experience; otherwise there are risks of invalidating, denying, silencing and perpetuating violence. Psychoanalysis understands the individual and collective causes and consequences of violence, as well as provides resources to intervene and prevent transgenerational transmission through therapeutic devices that consider the collective, intersubjective and intrapsychic. Discuss the importance of the clinical practice of psychoanalytic groups and the potential for application in the context of public policies. Working with groups is a solution that extends its technical utility to serving many people and reducing waiting times in lines. Investing in a therapeutic setting from the groups has a clinical function: to reactivate subjective and symbolic ties in a territory marked by fragmentation of the senses

and denial of rights. What can a group? Able to restructure and strengthen family relationships and the bonds of users of public health, care and education services with the territory where they live, group therapy is an affirmative tool of the collective potential in the construction of meaning and elaboration of suffering.

RC06-74.2

LÜKEN-KLASSEN, DORIS* (State Institute for Family Research at the University of Bamberg (ifb), Germany)
NEUMANN, REGINA (State Institute for Family Research at the University of Bamberg (ifb), Germany)

Across Boundaries: Knowledge on Families Created By "World Cafés"

Living together as a family brings laughter and happiness – but also a variety of questions, anxieties and challenges. These are addressed by family support and parenting programmes: with counselling and information, classes and informal get-togethers, they aim at fostering familial resources and enhancing parenting competence. As such, these educational offers can facilitate family life and the challenge of "doing family" – and preventing problems before they become serious.

But what ideas of "good parenting" do family practitioners have in mind? How do they address the question of familial and cultural diversity? What do they themselves perceive as "good practice" and "professional"?

As family sociologists tasked with the scientific support of these programmes, we aim at connecting family research and practice, and encouraging the co-creation of knowledge, i.a. regarding the above-mentioned aspects.

Our current research question is: can we use the conference method "world café" in order to, first, stimulate the transfer of experience and development of new ideas among and with family practitioners, and, second, use it as a creative and innovative research method generating new knowledge on family work?

In 2018 and 2019 we conducted four "world cafés" on family matters; in total, 140 family workers participated in 100 discussion rounds.

In our presentation, we will (a) specify the conflicting requirements applied research is confronted with, (b) introduce the method "world café" and its potential for practitioners, (c) present our empirical basis including preliminary results, and (d) discuss its opportunities, challenges and limits as a research method within the field of family research.

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RC30-372.5

LUKOWSKI, FELIX* (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training, Germany)
BAUM, MYRIAM* (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training (BIBB), Germany)
FOURAGE, DIDIER (Research Centre for Education and the Labour Market (ROA), Netherlands)

Does the Digital Transformation of the Labor Market Foster Atypical Forms of Employment? Firm-Level Evidence from Germany

The digital transformation of the economy leads to fundamental changes in the dynamic and structures of the labor market. The skill-biased technological change approach and the polarization/upgrading thesis are subject to intense discussions (Arntz et al. 2016; Goos et al. 2009; Oesch/Rodriguez Menes 2011). Automation and artificial intelligence rapidly change the working Environment, affecting the task composition of workers and skill demands (Acemoglu/Restrepo 2018; Autor 2015; Autor et al. 2003). Moreover, modern communication and production technologies allow for more flexibility regarding time and place of work. In addition, forms of employment as well as the employer-employee relationship are subject to major changes. New models such as employee sharing and crowd working challenge traditional forms of employment (Degryse 2016) and – from a legal perspective – the question arises, at what point a firm should be considered as an employer with responsibilities and obligations towards employees (Prassl/Risak 2015). Also, the willingness to freelance largely depends on individual worker characteristics such as skill, tenure or family status (Bidwell/Briscoe 2009) suggesting a distinction between workers who self-select into flexible working contracts and workers who are induced to do so. This paper tries to shed light on the relationship between technological progress and atypical employment contracts. Technological advancement allows more flexible work arrangements. This leads to a decrease in standard employment contracts and less planning and financial security for employees. In addition, workers have less bargaining power in times of vanishing local boundaries of the workplace. Therefore, within the course of this study, the hypothesis is tested, whether the introduction of digital technolo-

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

gies fosters atypical forms of employment. For this purpose, this study examines firm-level data from Germany. The introduction of new technologies is expected to lead to an increase in atypical employment contracts.

TG03-736.2

LUMIER, JACOB J.* (OHCHR Civil Society Section, Brazil)

La Sociología Del Voto Obligatorio En La Democracia De Brasil.

El tema de la democracia electoral en Brasil plantea al sociólogo dedicado a enseñar sobre la relación entre los derechos humanos, la democracia y el Estado De Derecho, un hecho extravagante, a saber: la singular recurrencia del régimen obligatorio de votación "forzada", con severos castigos impuestos por la ley para punir los incumplidores.

De hecho, debido a la obediencia social como un valor normativo, el voto obligatorio "forzado" sería menos insólito cuando se adoptara en tiempo de regímenes monárquicos, en lugar de ser en un país con más de cien años de historia republicana, cuyas instituciones parlamentarias, más allá de eso, cuentan dos siglos de existencia, como es el caso de Brasil.

Estas situaciones inadecuadas en las instituciones democráticas, aunque no directamente en el nivel de corrupción, como factores endógenos de la creciente desconfianza en la autoridad del estado, deben superarse para evitar la angustia psicológica y la perturbación moral, y para promover la confianza, especialmente en las instituciones propiamente democráticas, como la votación en las elecciones. Sin mencionar que el voto obligatorio forzado segrega un daño institucional perjudicial que está arraigado estructuralmente.

En la presente exposición, relataré mis observaciones en dos argumentos. En primer lugar, destacaré el aspecto comparativo del modelo de votación, entre un régimen monárquico y otros regímenes republicanos ejemplares. En el argumento 02, enumeraré mis comentarios específicamente sociológicos, para resaltar en sus niveles diferenciales el embrollo institucional del voto obligatorio.

WG06-714.1

LUND, REBECCA* (University of Oslo, Norway)

The Social Organization of Feminists Talking about Each Other

How do academic feminists talk about the commitments of other feminists and how is this talk socially organized? What does the talk reveal about the relations of ruling organizing everyday life in academia? What are the political and social implications of this talk? These are some of the questions motivating the explorations in this paper. Drawing on the resources of Institutional Ethnography (Smith 2005), and engaging from the standpoint of feminist scholars in Finnish academia, I will explore the social organization of feminist academics' talk. More specifically I will focus on explicating what Clare Hemmings (2011) names the "political grammar" of the stories we tell, and its effects on the possibility of "affective solidarity" (Hemmings 2012) and ultimately, the consequences of this talk for feminist transformation. I draw on life story interviews carried out with feminist academics at different universities and departments across Finland.

RC24-289.1

LUNGNILA, RITA* (University of Hyderabad, India)
KODAMALA, RAJA MOHAN RAO* (University of Hyderabad, India)

Climate Change and Tribal Livelihood: A Study from the North-East India

In the present scenario, climate change is an ongoing issue across the world which is an alarming factor due to its massive impact on environmental sustainability and human welfare. India has the world's largest population of schedule tribes consisting about 8.6 percent of the total population; out of which 89.97 percent are living in rural areas and 10.03 percent in urban areas. North Eastern states of India, are home to tribal people who belong to different ethnic groups. Majority of the tribal people are dependent on forest and agriculture for their livelihood, and they rely highly on natural resources to meet their basic needs. However, with the impact of climate change, their dependency on nature put the tribal peoples' lives at stake and thus make them vulnerable.

The effects of climate change are irreversible which will take thousands of years and its impact is beyond retrieve. At present, the tribal peoples' main occupations are affected significantly due to climate change. This paper will be focusing in understanding the recent trends in climate change and its impact on tribal livelihood. The study relies on the available reliable data that emphasizes the impacts of climate change on tribal livelihood. The above-mentioned points indicate the topical issue of climate change and aims at creating awareness to lead a well-balanced and secured life with the available resources for better future.

RC48-594.3

LUSOLI, ALBERTO* (Simon Fraser University, Canada)
LESAGE, FREDERIK (Simon Fraser University, Canada)

Methodological Figurations: Why Media Multistability Matters in the Study of Digitally Mediated Social Movements

The growing ubiquity of ready-to-hand digital media platforms as means of social interaction raises some epistemological implications which scholars should consider when studying the relationship between digital media and social movements. In particular, the supposed deterritorialization of the field, and the increase in digitally mediated interactions, require us to rethink our research practices in face of the increasingly complex digital mediascape. Building on, and extending, the session's goal, i.e. "to revisit the contemporary relationship between digital media and social movements", in this paper we problematize the relationship that we, as researchers, establish with digital media technologies in the study of social movements. We advance the concept of methodological figurations to problematize how digital platforms open possibilities for different kind of interactions between researchers, digital media and research subjects. Countering the supposed transparency and neutrality of digital platforms, we propose to conceive digital media as multistable objects that are capable of redefining, in multiple ways, the relations between us, them and the research subjects, e.g. participants to social movements. We claim that digital media, as in a Gestalt shift, can be framed according to different methodological figurations that generate multiple conceptions of the same social phenomenon. Conceiving digital media as inherently multistable quasi-objects means becoming attuned to, aware of, and responsive to, the ways in which they colour the interrelationships between researcher, research subjects and the research field. On the contrary, ignoring digital media multistability might lead us to either overlook the substantive role they play as part of social movements or, far worse, extend and legitimize their datafication logic. To demonstrate how methodological figurations are well placed to account for digital media multistability, we examine a test case involving the event-planning platform Meetup as part of an ethnographic investigation into the organization of labour in the Vancouver creative industry.

RC47-580.3

LUSOLI, ALBERTO* (Simon Fraser University, Canada)

Occupational Communities and the Democratization of Startup Culture

This research investigates to which extent informal meetings of tech workers and creative practitioners can promote collective actions, lead to political mobilization and overcome the limits of flexible capitalism, such as lack of social security, individualization of risk and the normalization precarious forms of employment. We therefore study the potential of "occupational communities", i.e. grassroots organizations connecting workers with similar competences and professional interests, as sites of tactical resistance, in opposition to the strategic organization of labour informed by the 'Startup Culture', which constitutes the ontological and epistemological reality of many creative practitioners, hi-tech workers and startup employees. The research was conducted in on of the highest rated startup ecosystems/creative hubs in North America. For the exploration of the field we relied on "platform ethnography", a combination of online data analysis and classic ethnographic practices. Through the analysis of publicly available data about tech-related events, we identified and mapped formal and informal communities of tech-professionals operating in the city. The outcomes informed the subsequent ethnographic investigation of startup/tech workers' community. The results collected through interviews with software engineers, freelancers and creative practitioners emphasize the ambivalent nature of occupational communities. If on the one hand they counteract the losses that workers experienced in the passage from industrial to flexible capitalism, on the other hand they promote individualistic approaches to social problem thus reinforcing current hegemonic forms of managerial power and control.

RC30-375.3

LUTHRA, TANUJ* (Delhi School of Economics, India)
SREESAI, MOUNICA* (Delhi School of Economics, India)

The Road to Freedom: Worker Autonomy in the Platform Economy

Platforms are a source of livelihood for millions around the world and have dramatically restructured the world of work. By classifying workers as "independent contractors", "micro-entrepreneurs" or "partners", platforms evade contractual obligations to protect workers. With the onset of neoliberalism, ideas of freedom, autonomy and flexibility – key to the cultural appeal and business model of platforms – gained ideological force that has since increased in vigor. Platforms actively champion these ideas as desirable, liberating and emancipatory for workers. Examining ride-hailing platforms in India (a country with a massive informal economy and high joblessness), this paper problematizes the discourse of freedom, autonomy, entrepreneurship and partnership as constructed by platforms.

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

The analysis places three key actors viz. Companies, Customers and Drivers in a three-way reciprocal relationship. Drawing on insights gained from in-depth interviews with Uber and Ola drivers in Delhi-NCR, this paper seeks to answer the following questions: 1) Do the simultaneous, digitally-mediated interactions create or inhibit conditions for freedom/autonomy for drivers? 2) To what extent do these ideas/discourses affect and shape the perception of drivers towards their work? 3) Is freedom/autonomy an applicable framework through which to understand platform-work in India? While most scholarship approaches the subject of work in platforms from an objectivist viewpoint, this paper explores the narratives of work as articulated by drivers themselves, thus illuminating the subjectivities that get engendered as a result of changing work conditions. By analyzing data gathered through ethnographic fieldwork, this paper argues that freedom and autonomy are structurally and systematically denied to drivers, thereby producing a stark contrast between the drivers' own perception of these ideas and the ways in which they are strategically deployed by platforms. Some of the insights provided in this study have general applicability across a host of platforms that employ low-skilled service workers around the world.

RC16-197.1

LYCHKOVSKA-NEBOT, OKSANA* (Odessa I.I. Mechnikov National University, Ukraine)

Pratiques Sociales Contemporaines Et Objets Matériels : De La Domination Politique Envers Les Pouvoirs Techniques

Les NTIC changent les modes habituels du pouvoir et d'influence. D'où la nécessité d'explorer de nouvelles dimensions sociologiques pour appréhender l'environnement global de la technique et de la technologie accompagnant la vie personnelle dans la société postmoderne. Au début des années 2000 on glosait sur « les médias omniprésents », qui s'introduisaient dans notre vie en changeant les structures du pouvoir, mais aussi la configuration de la perception, les interactions avec des gens et des institutions (M.Featherstone), la réflexion scientifique s'est déplacée depuis pour envisager que le monde social et culturel des « intermédiaires », «des délégués et des chérubins» (B.Latour) est constitué par des outils non silencieux et obéissants. Il convient d'interagir avec eux, car cet environnement objectif est animé, il réagit et interagit avec nos mouvements hasardeux par les sons ou des éclats de lumière, il nous donne des signaux et nous observe, en sorte qu'il actualise un nouveau pouvoir technique et technologique qui se substitue partiellement à la domination politique. Deuxièmement, il s'agit de la mutation du pouvoir comme l'ensemble des dynamiques du quotidien de nos actes associés à nos pratiques de la langue, des corps, des objets, en ce qu'ils engendrent en permanence de nouveaux agencements de réseaux et non plus seulement en tant qu'ils répliquent des schèmes de domination symbolique. Ainsi, si l'on fait le bilan, on peut affirmer que l'apparition de l'intérêt scientifique pour la matérialité et la facticité de la réalité moderne permet non seulement de comprendre d'une nouvelle manière la polyrythmie des textes de la culture et la polyrythmie des régimes modernes du pouvoir et de la domination, mais qu'il ouvre également un nouvel objet pour des études anthropologiques et sociologiques sorties de l'anthropocentrisme et dirigées vers l'analyse du rapport ambigu du transcendant et de l'empirique, de l'humain et du non-humain.

RC14-169.4

LYCHKOVSKA-NEBOT, OKSANA* (Odessa I.I. Mechnikov National University, Ukraine)

"Short Communicative Acts" As a New Type of Participative Practices in Social Media: Social Functions and Dysfunctions (Ukrainian case)

The purpose of this study is examine the phenomenon of "short communicative acts" in social media as one of new participative practices emerged in 21st century. We define "short communicative acts": liking, sharing, and commenting as a participative practice of a little personal engagement and as a crucial element of weak social ties. It deals with background social practices, non-reflexive everyday routines of social media consumption & participation as well as with constructors of private identity and public manifestation. This also emphasizes the analysis of differences between participation and interaction, engagement, interpretation, production. Such conceptual framework enables to disclosure ambivalent communicative & social shifts in contemporary society.

The analysis of "short communicative acts" manifests the emergence of "fuzzy objects" which are defined as "your world": your thoughts, photos, videos, your events, when sharing doesn't mean transmission of any information, but only maintaining social contact or providing access to joining significant individuals and groups. Thus, we talk about a positive connotation of equality and selflessness which is associated with positive social relationships. At the same time we dwell on the mystification component of such "positive exchange". Critical analysis of social networks practices suggests, in particular, the use of free labor of people to carry out tasks for which the Internet platforms would have to pay the money.

In Ukrainian context new participative practices can be considered as creators of new communicative environment, new sociality that favoured to express one's

identity, to create community, to structure one's past and to present experiences. Meanwhile "short communicative acts", on the other hand, have been transformed into the social field of information wars, political conflicts and personal or social isolation. To reveal social functions and dysfunctions of new participative practices we have observed different information technologies used in Ukrainian internet platforms during 2014-2019.

RC15-190.4

LYDAHL, DORIS* (University of Gothenburg, Sweden)
HEDENUS, ANNA (University of Gothenburg, Sweden)

The Promises and Fears of Welfare Technologies in Elderly Care

This presentation focus on elderly care personnel in Sweden and the introduction of welfare technology at their workplaces. We will present some preliminary results from an ethnographic case study in which we study how personnel respond to, and interact with, welfare technology, and what values on welfare and care that guides these responses.

Welfare technologies are digital technologies aiming to contribute positively to the welfare of the population by increasing safety, activity, participation and independence for people who have, or risk developing, a disability. Door sensors, video-communication technologies and robot pets are examples of welfare technologies. Used in care and social sector they are - as indicated by the term - supposed to contribute positively to the welfare of the population.

While there are a lot of hopes projected on welfare technologies, including a promise of more efficient care and a more sustainable work life, some worry that these technologies will replace human contact, involve a surveilled work practice or that it will lead to job losses. Thus, there are a lot of conflicting values and expectations about welfare technologies.

Combining insights from science and technology studies (STS), and Boltanski and Thévenot's (2006) work on institutional values, we argue that technology and human practices are mutually produced in the user-technology interaction. This interaction is influenced by different values that are upheld and reproduced by representatives for the care organization, and which can also be traced to various societal discourses and conditions.

RC11-135.4

LYNCH, GLORIA A.* (Universidad Nacional de Luján/ Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Bienestar y Fragilidad En La Gran Vejez: Un Ejemplo De Ventajas y Desventajas Acumuladas En El Curso De La Vida

El objetivo de esta comunicación es relacionar la percepción del bienestar que poseen mujeres y varones que se encuentran transitando la gran vejez (80 años y más), etapa de la vida en la que se hace visible un proceso de fragilización, con las ventajas/ desventajas acumuladas a lo largo de la vida.

Nuestro trabajo encuentra sus fundamentos teóricos en el enfoque del curso de la vida, los estudios sobre la acumulación de ventajas y desventajas sociales y las teorías de la fragilidad y el bienestar.

Se trata de un estudio descriptivo y comparativo para el que utilizamos una estrategia de abordaje cualitativa.

La información se obtuvo mediante la realización de entrevistas semi-estructuradas a 20 individuos, distribuidos de manera equitativa según género, que contaban entre 80-84 años.

El análisis de los datos se realizó mediante la convergencia del análisis de contenido y el método comparativo constante.

De esa manera fue posible reconstruir diferentes trayectorias de vida teniendo en cuenta: el origen familiar (conjunto de ventajas y desventajas sociales heredadas), el itinerario biográfico y el contexto en el que esas trayectorias se desenvolvieron.

Sabemos que la fragilidad (que se caracteriza por el deterioro manifiesto de las capacidades físicas o cognitivas de las personas) posee un efecto potencialmente dañino en el bienestar, tanto sobre su dimensión cognitiva como emocional. En nuestra investigación encontramos que ambas dimensiones del bienestar, además, son sensibles tanto a las variaciones en las trayectorias de vida como al género. Estos resultados deberán ser profundizados en futuras indagaciones.

Entendemos que la posibilidad de establecer modelos analíticos al respecto redundaría en una mayor comprensión de las prácticas de autocuidado y cuidado familiar de los adultos mayores y, por supuesto, en el reconocimiento de la existencia de necesidades de apoyos institucionales diferenciados en la vejez frágil.

RC09-107.5

LYNCH, GLORIA A.* (Universidad Nacional de Luján/ Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Trayectorias Familiares Y Laborales EN EL Curso De La Vida: UN Estudio Comparativo De Mujeres Y Varones EN La Argentina Contemporánea

En esta comunicación expondremos resultados de una investigación más amplia referida a la construcción y transformación de los modelos de curso de la vida en la Argentina contemporánea.

Específicamente, nuestro objetivo será describir, con una perspectiva retrospectiva, los cambios en las trayectorias familiares y laborales de varones y mujeres de distintos grupos de edad.

La fundamentación teórica del estudio fue el enfoque del Curso de la Vida; perspectiva que permite articular conceptualmente las biografías individuales con los contextos sociohistóricos y culturales en los que se desenvuelven y los impactos de las mediaciones institucionales, sobre todo, familiares y laborales.

En consecuencia, y a los efectos de captar las múltiples dimensiones del objeto de estudio, recurrimos a un abordaje metodológico mixto, cuantitativo y cualitativo que, en el marco de los estudios biográficos, combinó múltiples técnicas de obtención de información y de análisis e interpretación de datos.

Los resultados indican que, hasta mediados del siglo XX, se institucionalizó un modelo se curso de la vida ternario -dividido en tres edades articuladas en función de la inserción en el mercado laboral: niñez/juventud (formación), adultez (actividad) y vejez (retiro)- fuertemente estandarizado según género (entre los varones, alrededor del mundo del trabajo; entre las mujeres, de la familia y el ámbito doméstico).

A partir de 1960 se produjo una flexibilización "de hecho" del modelo normativo a raíz de una desestandarización de las trayectorias generizada y según perfiles de inserción.

En los comienzos del siglo XXI, asistimos a un nuevo proceso de "institucionalización ampliada" de aquellas trayectorias desestandarizadas.

TG09-755.1

LYON, KATHERINE* (University of British Columbia, Canada)

Developing a COVID-19 Sociology Course: Structuring Student Learning about a Pandemic during a Pandemic

This presentation details the development of a new sociology course, *COVID-19 & Society*, delivered remotely in summer and fall 2020 at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, Canada. This course focused on the impacts of the pandemic in relation to social inequality, social interaction and social institutions. It attracted 350 undergraduate students from across Arts, Science, Applied Science and Business faculties. Course design considerations to be discussed include the strengths and challenges of teaching about an ongoing crisis, the facilitation of digital course learning communities, the rapid and collaborative development of thematic course content, and the utility of such a course for non-sociology students.

RC52-JS-28.5

LYSAK, ELENA* (School for Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences, France)

Gender Blindness or Gender Awareness: Two Strategies for Achieving Equality Facing the New Professionalism in Armed Forces

During the 20th century, women gained a lot of equality with men in various aspects of social life. However, women can't claim equal rights in all areas, without at the same time raising the question of their right to defend their country.

Our investigations, carried out between 2014 and 2019, show that the question of gender equality in the army depends not only on the decision of politicians, but also on the norms prevalent in the society. Moreover, women's gender construction in the Military could explain the transformation processes of this institution.

What is the most effective strategy of female opposition to the norms of the military organization? Is it believing in men's and women's similarities ("gender blindness") or relying in women's distinctive qualities ("gender awareness")?

The purpose of this paper is to question the socio-professional phenomenon of Women in the Military in order to understand to what extent they contribute to gender equality work in armed forces. It aims at understanding in what measure women can contribute to the feminization of the military profession in the contemporary army.

M

RC16-197.5

M, RASHMI* (Vellore Institute of Technology, India)
V NAIR, LEKSHMI (Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology,Trivandrum, Kerala, India)
PALACKAL, ANTONY (, India)

Instrumental Solidarity As a Strategy for Profit Accretion

Conflict produces group solidarity and facilitates collective action. We argue that it can be a manifestation of a collective need derived from a rational choice to attain capital. A study done on collectively oriented task groups consisting of women disclosed a behavior pattern of functional integration guided by reason and calculation to rationally arrive at a desired end which is profit accretion. Thus we propose to define this rationally motivated collective consciousness as instrumental solidarity. This analytical work was situated within the context of "micro-mobilization and participation" primarily focusing on the interrelation between collective identity, solidarity and commitment to make profit. The analysis is built upon a rigorous five year field trip to illustrate the construction of women enterprises in the context of Kerala, the southernmost state in India. The interpretive methods of inquiry aimed at constructing an understanding of the context. The findings of the study were corroborated using mixed method. Quantitative and qualitative data was gathered using 280interviews, 38 in-depth interviews and 16 focus group discussions of women beneficiaries. Through this work we are constructing and assessing the concept of instrumental solidarity in terms of two general questions: What role does solidarity and commitment has to determine the multifaceted nature of collective identity? How does the instrumentality of solidarity maintain the collective identity?

RC51-623.3

MAASS, ELISA MARGARITA* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

El Auto-Cuido, La Auto-Generación y La Auto-Organización Comunitaria, De Los Adultos Mayores: Un Desafío Del Siglo XXI Para Mejorar La Calidad De Vida

Las personas adultas mayores forman parte de una población con alto grado de vulnerabilidad. Cada vez son más urgentes y pertinentes los estudios interdisciplinarios relacionados con dicha población, no solamente para conocer ese nivel de vulnerabilidad, sino para comprender la complejidad de la problemática y proponer programas integrales de apoyo encaminados a prevenir situaciones difíciles y/o solucionar sus necesidades y problemas. Ciertamente, el proceso de envejecimiento y la etapa de la vejez son ahora una realidad preocupante, sobre todo cuando la calidad de vida se ve mermada por falta de cuidados. Este trabajo presenta una propuesta interdisciplinaria para resolver el auto-cuidado, la auto-generación y la auto-organización comunitaria para el mejoramiento de la calidad de vida de los adultos mayores, asunto que es un desafío del siglo XXI. El trabajo responde a las preguntas: ¿Cómo podemos vivir juntos en un planeta limitado? ¿Cómo resolver los problemas de espacio de vivienda, de recursos económicos, de salud integral y de suministro de alimentos? Todos éstos son asuntos urgentes de resolver en esta población adulta mayor. El auto-cuidado, la auto-organización y la auto-gestión, son parte de la clave para transitar por el proceso de envejecimiento y la etapa de la vejez con salud y calidad de vida. El trabajo está basado en los resultados de un proyecto de investigación realizado en una casa de Retiro en el que conviven personas adultas mayores y donde se han logrado grados de auto-organización.

RC11-144.1

MAASS, ELISA MARGARITA* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

Loneliness, Disease and Poverty? Care and Self-Care Methodology in Order to Improve the Quality of Life in Older Adults

Older adults are considered a vulnerable population group. Every day many of them are poorer, alone and sick. That is why we must rethink care and self-care as a strategy to promote their health. Likewise, interdisciplinary studies related to this population are increasingly urgent and relevant, not only to know that level of vulnerability, but also because we must understand the complexity of the problem and propose comprehensive support programs aimed at preventing difficult situations. and / or solve your needs and problems. Certainly, the aging process and the stage of old age are now a worrying reality, especially when lack of attention decreases the quality of life of older adults. This work presents some characteristics of health self-care practices in older adults and methodologies to solve the improvement of their quality of life and some techniques to reduce discomfort or pain, for example. The work answers the questions: What do we talk about when we talk about care and self-care? Who needs care? How much attention is needed? How much should we take care of ourselves? Where are the limits? Who cares about care and caregivers in the aging process? How do we want to live in old age? Who will take care of us? Who are the caregivers? Who will take care of those women who took care of their partners, their children, their parents? What economic, physical and social cost does attention imply? Is it a careful and / or work job? A reflection on socially constructed knowledge regarding each of these questions is presented. The work is based on the results of a research project carried out in a retirement home where older adults live together and where degrees of self-care and shared care have been achieved.

RC55-670.1

MAC-CLURE, OSCAR* (Universidad de Los Lagos, Chile)
BAROZET, EMMANUELLE (Universidad de Chile, Chile)
AYALA, CONSTANZA (Doctor(c) in Sociology UC Chile, Chile)

Encontrar La Posición De Uno Mismo En La Sociedad: Una Encuesta Basada En Viñetas

Los indicadores para medir clase social o estratificación según estatus pueden ser examinados cuantitativamente desde el punto de vista de la autoidentificación de las personas en el contexto de su propia realidad. Con este enfoque, a partir de una clasificación de las personas en la sociedad elaborada por los propios individuos, analizamos de qué modo ellos se identifican con una posición social. Nuestro análisis se basa en una encuesta en que se solicitó a los participantes realizar un juego de clasificación de viñetas representativas de personas en la sociedad chilena. La encuesta fue aplicada en Chile en el año 2016 a una muestra de 2.000 individuos estadísticamente representativos de la población. Los resultados muestran los criterios que predominan al clasificar a las personas en la sociedad y qué influye en la definición de su posición social por parte de los individuos, quienes se autoidentifican mayoritariamente con una categoría baja en la sociedad. Finalmente, los datos obtenidos nos permiten establecer si las clasificaciones subjetivas incluyen desigualdades de género o étnicas. Discutiremos este trabajo empírico desde la perspectiva de un diálogo con los principales indicadores de clase social –como EGP-, examinando en qué medida la ocupación u otros factores son significativos en el autoposicionamiento. Del mismo modo, debatiremos si existe una correspondencia con investigaciones basadas en escalas de estatus subjetivo, que tienden a mostrar el predominio de una identificación con una clase media. El proyecto de investigación contó con el apoyo de la agencia chilena de apoyo a la ciencia y tecnología (CONICYT Chile: proyectos Fondecyt 1150808 y 1190436).

RC05-65.2

MACALUSO, MARILENA* (Palermo University, Italy)
SIINO, MARIANNA (University of Palermo, Italy)

Narratives and Counter-Narratives about Radicalization: Experiences of Moderation of an Online Communication Campaign

This paper presents the results of a cyber-ethnographic study. The research analyzes the dynamics that make, calm and increase the radicalization narratives. This study is part of the Oltre project (ISF - DG Migration and Home Affairs, EU) which directly involved 42 Italian and second generation youths in the dissemination and moderation of an online communication campaign in order to prevent radicalized behaviors. This paper illustrates how the young "moderators" interacted each other, highlighting how counter-narratives can represent useful tools for deconstructing "complex" issues such as radicalization. Furthermore, the paper shows (using social network analysis) how on the social media the communicative dynamics are influenced by the characteristics of virtual networks that convey media messages. Finally, this study elucidates the content analysis results, in order to compare narratives and counter narratives, identifying different meanings, specific vocabularies and relevant thematic clusters.

RC48-596.2

MACALUSO, MARILENA* (Palermo University, Italy)
TUMMINELLI, SANTA GIUSEPPINA (University of Palermo, Italy)
SIINO, MARIANNA (University of Palermo, Italy)

The Co-Design of a Counter-Narrative Social Campaign: Second Generation Youths Against Radicalization

This paper deals with the OLTRE project (ISF - DG Migration and Home Affairs, EU) funded for preventing the radicalization of the second-generation of migrants in Italy. This essay aims to study the production of an online communication campaign co-designed by second-generation youths. The four Universities engaged in the project, in order to collect the issues for the campaign made an in-depth

sociological research and an interdisciplinary social network analysis. We will present the results of the non-standard field research. Starting from the different dimensions of the risk of radicalization proposed by the kaleidoscopic overview of risk factors (Sieckelinck and Gielen 2018: 5; Ranstorp 2016), we created a topic guide for the in-depth qualitative interviews, then we collected 42 interviews of second generation youths (18-30 years) in 7 Italian towns. Furthermore, we studied the theater performances taped during the laboratories made by second generation youths collecting narratives, representations, stories and emotions about their representation of the radicalization risk and protection factors. This corpus was used for the social communication campaign to prevent radicalization, engaging the research participants as key players, co-designing the counter-narrative contents (Institute for Strategic Dialogue, 2015). The paper study also the viral dissemination of the social communication campaign on the social network and the role of the moderators.

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RC45-558.3

MACANOVIC, ANA* (Utrecht University, Netherlands)

Positive Reputation Bias in Cryptomarkets. Validating Quantitative Ratings with Automatic Analyses of Feedback Texts.

Reputation systems establish trust in large anonymous online markets by allowing market participants to signal their qualities (e.g. trustworthiness, reliability). However, these systems face an important shortcoming – the overwhelming majority of the reviews that constitute market participants' reputations are positive (Hu et al., 2009). Furthermore, positive reputations seem to "inflate" more and more as the market grows. Previous research identifies concerns about damaging others' reputations and the fear of retaliation as likely drivers of increasing bias of market feedback. This suggests that peer-to-peer markets with more personal transactions and high potential of reputational damage are particularly susceptible to positive reputation inflation (Filippas et al, 2018).

We explore this possibility in cryptomarkets for illegal goods, where inflated seller reputations can present a threat to the health and safety of buyers. In the two markets we study, only buyers evaluate sellers – anonymously – minimizing the cost of negative evaluations stemming from retaliation. We perform analyses of digital trace data obtained from SilkRoad 1.0, an early market with a strong community spirit, and AlphaBay, a more mature professionalized market. We explore the development of the share of positive reviews over time, seeking differences in trends stemming from different market participant structures. We use automatic text analyses to evaluate trends in textual feedbacks compared to quantitative ratings. We ask whether buyers become increasingly biased towards leaving positive feedback or no feedback, rather than negative feedback, as markets mature. We explore possible causes of the bias by leveraging the information contained in textual ratings.

Filippas, A., Horton, J. J., & Golden, J. (2018). Reputation Inflation. *Proceedings of the 2018 ACM Conference on Economics and Computation*, 483–484. New York, NY, USA: ACM.

Hu, N., Zhang, J., & Pavlou, P. A. (2009). Overcoming the J-shaped distribution of product reviews. *Communications of the ACM, 52*(10), 144–147.

RC06-72.4

MACCHIONI, ELENA* (University of Bologna, Italy)

MAAM: Maternity as a Master. Corporate family responsibility and Innovative work-life balance measures

The aim of this paper is to analyse the social mechanisms trough which a digital platform, offered by companies to women employees, allow them to balance their roles between work context and family life. The study carried out with qualitative methodology, through a semi-structured interview and a software analysis. The research involved 30 Italian female working mothers who used the tool. MAAM is a digital tool based on the lifelong learning approach. This tool through self-training sessions wants to develop mother's meta-reflexivity.

This process empowers women to transfer soft-skills developed in their maternity experience into soft-skills useful for the workplace organizations. We use the work-to-family/family-to work interface approach to analyse the effects of the role accumulation and the soft skills process transposition to verify the efficacy of the tools as a real social innovation in the work-life balance field. We observed that this social innovation process it triggers in a global mutation of cultural codes that characterized the maternity experience in the modern societies. That demonstrates a new codification of female role and maternity experience in the workplace organization, but already present in the civil society.

Data reveal that mothers that used MAAM they've become aware of the positive spillover between care maternity experience and job commitments. The acquisition of this capability allows working mothers to codifying the conflicting semantic between maternity and job inside a discursive universe founded upon the fundamental human skill of taking care of others. We suggest that this (innovative) process could contain a new gender paradox: the risk is to use the semantic of taking care to stigmatize specific social actors (women; mothers; female) through the burden of care.

RC25-309.3

MACIEL KRÜGER, WILLIAN* (, Brazil)

ALBERTI, MARCELA (Federal University of Health Sciences of Porto Alegre, Brazil)

MARQUES STENZEL, LUCIA (Federal University of Health Sciences of Porto Alegre, Brazil)

DO NASCIMENTO ALMEIDA, ALEXANDRE (Federal University of Health Sciences of Porto Alegre, Brazil)

Debunking Discourses in Mental Health Services: Interactional Analysis of Psychotherapeutic Contexts

In spite of recent advances in academic research, there still are few studies that qualify psychotherapy in terms of its sociology. These studies develop scientific interventions that conceive the notion of 'language-in-use' and 'everyday discourses' to the construction and implementation of analytical categories useful to Mental Health clinic, specially those concerning social idiosyncrasies of vulnerable populations, such as LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans) people. Such discussion concerns both methodological and technical improvement of psychotherapy itself, and the qualification of 'psy' sciences (Psychiatry, Psychology and Psychoanalysis) as major areas for Mental Health care in public or private health services, as well as its interface with public policies and institutionalized clinical protocols (e.g., DSM V and ICD 11). We aim to describe and analyze interactional practices that emerge in the context of psychotherapeutic interactions in a private clinic specialized in mental health care directed to LGBT people in southern Brazil. We focus on (a) how the concepts of 'agenda setting' and 'epistemic domains' interfere with the supposed 'therapeutic course' of clinical interventions and (b) how the categorization process of the therapist's/clinician's self becomes a phenomenon relevant to the client's/patient's own self categorization. Due to its interpretative and microethnographic analytic procedures, we use Conversation Analysis (CA) as theoretical and methodological framework. The research corpus is composed of five hours of video-recorded interactions, which were transcribed and analyzed following CA principles. Results point to the frequent use of several linguistics/interactional practices to support social actions in the clinical setting. Linguistic and interactional analysis of participants' social roles, oriented by the categorization of their own self in clinical environments through talk-in-interaction, proved to be a potent theoretical-methodological approach to the qualification of Health Services in their multiple laminations (social, political, technological, and epistemological). Data are in Brazilian Portuguese.

RC51-623.2

MACIEL MORÁN, MINERVA* (Universidad de Colima, Mexico)

Comprensión Epistemológica Del Sistema Social De La Vejez En Tres Subsistemas Casa Del Adulto Mayor "La Armonía", Residencia "San Juan" En Colima y "Centro De Convivencia De La Tercera Edad Del DIF Estatal Colima".

Introducción: Explorar el sistema y subsistema complejo se parte como un "proceso y no como un "acto" de coordinación de resultados (García, Rolando, 2006, p. 99). Por lo que se presenta el trabajo exploratorio que se realizó dentro de tres subsistemas donde ofrecen atención para adultos mayores "Casa del Adulto Mayor La Armonía", "Residencia San Juan" y "Centro de Convivencia de la Tercera Edad del DIF Estatal Colima". **Objetivo:** Explorar el sistema social complejo vejez y envejecimiento para la comprensión del objeto de estudio a través de la autopercepción, percepción y representación social del adulto mayor y su contexto en diversos escenarios socioculturales, nivel educativo y socioeconómico. **Método:** Se empleó la observación participante, donde se usó la estrategia del juego, la conversación, el involucramiento en sus actividades con el fin de conocer y tener acercamiento al sistema social complejo vejez y envejecimiento. Asimismo se aplicó una entrevista no estructurada y una encuesta con el propósito de saber sobre la situación de los subsistemas, cómo obtener datos que enriquezcan la investigación. **Resultados:** La distinción entre los residentes de las casas hogar para adultos mayores y los que asisten al centro de convivencia, los segundos lleven una vida plena y la condición económica, familiar, etc. no ha sido obstáculo para sentirse con bienestar. En cambio en la casa hogar "la armonía" y Residencia "San Juan" tengas una posición solvente, precaria, familia o no familia solo esperan la muerte.

RC10-121.1

MACZKA, KRZYSZTOF* (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland)

Public Participation in the Eyes of Local Elites – a Comparative Case Study of 12 Municipalities in Poland.

Introduction

The main aim of this paper is to answer the question: What is the participants – local elites' reception of participation, taking into account: 1) quality of decision making, 2) level of trust to the local government, 3) sense of agency?

The existing analyses of public participation focus on the reception of participation (public consultations) from the initiators' perspective (local authorities). An only a limited body of knowledge exists concerning the reception of participation from the citizens' perspective. Moreover, a relatively small percentage of the general population participates (or is interested in participation) in public consultations and this group might be treated as local elites (Edling et al. 2014).

Methods

The qualitative, comparative, multiple-case study approach is applied in the research. The purposeful case study area selection is based on a typology of historical regions of Poland and the administrative division of municipalities in Poland. The analysis is based mostly on individual in-depth interviews in 12 municipalities with representatives of local elites (councillors, village heads, ngo, local media, etc.) - approx. 6-10 interviews per municipality. The pilot study in one municipality was conducted in May 2018.

Results and conclusion

The preliminary results have shown that the relationship between public participation and trust, quality of decision making or sense of agency is much more complicated than it is described in recent research where participation is treated like a dogma or a panacea. Moreover, public participation might be counterproductive even if they are well planned and there are good intentions behind the process because of 1) responsibility shift (authorities do not want to decide), 2) negative attitudes towards participation among citizens and 3) lack of participatory processes promotion by authorities.

RC24-282.5

MACZKA, KRZYSZTOF* (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland)
IWINSKA, KATARZYNA (Collegium Civitas, Poland)
LIS, ALEKSANDRA (, Poland)

„Energy Justice"- a Boundary Object or a New Fixation? – Critical Systematic Literature Review

The main aim of this paper is to answer the question: What is the significance and role of energy justice (EJ) for research and management of energy issues, e.g. related to extraction of raw materials, technology development and stakeholder involvement in decision-making processes?

EJ is one of the main normative approaches shaping the energy discourse and is increasingly being used in analyses of resource extraction and infrastructure projects. It is a concept that refers to the idea of environmental justice, but also introduces other dimensions specific to the energy sector, such as the distribution of costs and profits of the investment itself to various social groups.

EJ has so far been described in scientific literature in at least four different contexts: 1) as a practical tool; 2) as a conceptual framework for interdisciplinary research of energy production and consumption; 3) as research programme in the field of social sciences, which aims to apply the principles of justice in e.g. energy policy; 4) as a normative effect of this policy.

Basing on systematic literature review of 159 publications in Scopus we show the complexity, multifunctionality and interdisciplinarity, which may lead to misunderstandings and untapped potential in the work of interdisciplinary teams of geologists, energy specialists, social scientists, public authorities and business. It can also have some positive outcomes. We present energy justice as a so-called boundary object, i.e. a mechanism allowing for the integration of knowledge from different social and professional environments, which provides a common language for introducing theory into practical actions. Similar attempts have been made so far with some success in the context of other scientific concepts such as ecosystem services or resilience, but not in the context of energy justice.

RC08-98.4

MADEIRA, RAFAEL* (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)
CODATO, ADRIANO (Universidade Federal do Paraná, Brazil)
BITTENCOURT, MAIANE (Universidade Federal do Paraná, Brazil)

Discipline and Indiscipline of Latin American Political Science: A Bibliometric Analysis

In this research, we distinguish and compare two Political Sciences (PS): the PS native of Latin America (from Latin America), published in journals from five countries in the region (Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela), and the foreign PS (about Latin America), published in journals of five countries from outside the region (United States, United Kingdom, Germany, Canada and Spain). Our goal is to answer two questions: 1) what is the thematic and methodological structure of Latin American Political Science? and 2) who are the leading authors of the discipline? To answer these questions, we mobilized three types of bibliometric analyzes: 1) analysis of the reciprocal citation network among the 23 selected journals indexed in the Scopus database; 2) co-occurrence of terms in titles and abstracts of 5,880 articles published between 2006 and 2018; and 3) co-authoring authors in bibliographic references. The data grouping method was clustering and the data visualization method, networks. The study points out that both Political Sciences are structured internally and are divided around two main axes: Political Science and Political Sociology. Themes, authors and methods are significantly different. The main feature of this disciplinary field is certain indiscipline.

RC07-86.4

MADENIAN, HELENE* (, Canada)

Urban Climate Imaginaries and Policy Narratives

My thesis project aims to shed new light on urban climate governance by documenting how actors imagine the process of transformation between the present and the desired future of a carbon neutral city adapted to climate change. My Phd aims at identifying: 1) the different imaginaries that exist in Montreal, Canada, and 2) the imaginaries that are privileged in the planning and implementation of urban climate policies. In this session, I will present a theoretical framework enabling to understand these phenomenons as well as my first findings of the Montreal case. The session would offer me an opportunity to nourish my project with inputs from other participants.

As "super wicked problems" (Levin et al. 2012), climate change cannot be treated with traditional analytical techniques, however actions must be taken quickly to avoid catastrophic consequences for the future. In such situations of uncertainty, policy narratives can provide a relevant theoretical framework (Rhodes 2018). They enable to stabilize hypotheses necessary for decision-making (Roe 1994) and "thus make social problems comprehensible and accessible to human action. Typically, they suggest a series of actions over others, linking the present and the future" (Radaelli 2010) through a "storytelling" reflecting the dominant values and belief system (Beck 2017). Public policy narratives "certify" and "stabilize" the assumptions needed to make decisions about what is uncertain and complex (Roe 1994). They are expected to facilitate and bring together actors around an interpretation of reality and thus bridge the gap between present and future (de Maillard and Kübler 2015, 175).

The study of public policy narratives put into perspective with the four "climate imaginaries" identified by Levy and Spicer (Levy et Spicer 2013) - "fossil fuels forever", "climate apocalypse", "technomarket", "sustainable lifestyles" - could help understanding this visualization of the link between present and future in urban climate decisions.

RC11-141.3

MADERO-CABIB, IGNACIO* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)
BIEHL, ANDRÉS (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)
CABELLO-HUTT, TANIA (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, USA)

How Lifelong Employment and Residential Trajectories Affect the Extension of Working Lives Among Men and Women?

While life-course studies have emphasized that social status expressed in old age stem from longer generative processes reflecting the accumulation of individual exposure to advantages/disadvantages across different life stages and multiple domains, little research has specifically examined the life-course determinants of remaining active in the labor force during later life. Based on the cumulative advantages/disadvantages approach and employing longitudinal quantitative tools (multichannel sequence and regression analyses) this study examines particularly how the simultaneous exposure to different employment and

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

residential trajectories across individuals' life courses lead to confront, or not to confront, the extension of working life beyond the statutory retirement age. The study also analyzes whether gender plays any moderating effect in this association. The research is focused in Chile, a Latin-American country that pioneered private-oriented pension reforms worldwide in the 1980s, that has experienced an unprecedented demographic transition due to increased life expectancy and decreased childbirth, and that has a strong male-breadwinner culture. To perform this study, we used data from the survey '*Life course and vulnerability among older people in Santiago, Chile*', which provides both current and retrospective information of the life course of 802 individuals aged 65 to 75 years old. Preliminary results indicate that individuals more likely to extend their working lives in old age are, first, women who during long periods of adulthood resided with children, parents, and other relatives, and who simultaneously experienced a weak labor market attachment (i.e. career interruptions, informal and part-time jobs); and second, men with a similar residential trajectory but who after obtaining a professional degree work most of their lives in full-time jobs with open-ended contracts. The results of this study will have policy salience not only for Chile, but also for numerous countries debating responses to population aging through varying welfare state orientations.

RC41-522.2

MADERO-CABIB, IGNACIO* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)
ARAOS, CONSUELO (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

Tri-Generational Residential Trajectories across Time and Their Early Life Determinants

In national contexts of meagre welfare benefits, extended-family residential arrangements, notably tri-generational ones, has been largely seen as a strategy of poor individuals to deal with situations of vulnerability and economic scarcity. This assumption, nevertheless, is mostly supported by research based on cross-sectional data, which only allows to analyze both residential arrangements and socioeconomic conditions in one point of adulthood, thus neglecting possible modifications across time in residential configurations as well as the influence of early life conditions on these configurations. Based on a life-course perspective and employing longitudinal statistical tools (sequence analysis) this study challenges previous research and examine types of lifelong residential trajectories and their association with life conditions during childhood and youth. The research is focused in Chile, an unequal Latin-American country (Gini coefficient=0.55) with a strong familial regime. We used data from the survey '*Life course and vulnerability among older people in Santiago, Chile*', which provides retrospective information on different life-course dimensions of 802 people aged from 65 to 75. Results show the existence of seven representative types of lifelong residential trajectories, which have different frequency, duration, and occurrence timing of tri-generational arrangements across different stages of the life course. Regarding the influence of early life conditions, we observe that women growing up with lower-educated fathers employed in manual positions, but also women with healthier parents, are more associated with residential trajectories indicating high frequency, long duration, and early start (and late end) of tri-generational arrangements. Findings support the relevance of analyzing residential configuration as a longitudinal and dynamic process rather than a cross-sectional event, and of understanding how early life experiences moderate the residential trajectory each individual follow. This study will have policy salience not only for Chile but also for multiple countries debating responses to residential issues.

RC11-143.1

MADHAVAN SARASAMMA, JAYAKUMAR* (University of Kerala, India)

Ageing, Return and Adaptation:

The Situation of Return Emigrants in Kerala, India

The state of Kerala is well known for international migration, especially labour migration to the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries in the Persian Gulf, started in the early 1970s with oil boom. The majority of these 2.4 million expatriate workers are lesser educated and involved in construction and other manual jobs at the destinations. Return of these emigrants started in the 1980s and still continues. Their number was 1.25 million in 2014 against 1.15 million in 2011. The present study, based on empirical data, looks into the situation of the aged return emigrants who are mostly males, and their adaptation in the state. As most of their earnings is spent on building house, educating children, marrying off girl children, meeting everyday needs etc., they could not save much for their elderly life. Investment of their earnings and savings for purposes other than sustainable income generation caused loss of income. They also could not utilise the skill and expertise they gained abroad back at home after return as they are aged and unhealthy. The social security system in the destination does not cover their life

after return. Thou there are welfare schemes in place, they do not substantially benefit from them. The loss of income has brought about undesirable outcomes in their familial and social relations.

RC32-408.2

MADHAVAN SARASAMMA, JAYAKUMAR* (University of Kerala, India)

Technology and Transnational Ties: Experience of Left behind Wives in Kerala, India

The state of Kerala, India, is known for migration, especially male migration to the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries in the Persian Gulf, which started in the early 1970s with the oil boom. In migrant dense areas, 60-90 percent of households have participated in emigration. Since most of their spouses are prevented, through income and visa restrictions, from joining the emigrants, the couples rejoin only once a year or even in lesser frequency. The emergence of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is a boon enabling them to have virtual social relations with their families left behind. The present study, using both quantitative and qualitative data, captures the instrumentality of ICT in maintaining transnational relations between the wives left behind and their emigrant husbands in the state. Mobile phone and internet based communications substantially increased the frequency of communication between the transnational couples. While the aged women did experience an acute deficit of communication before the ICT era, the millennials never faced such a situation. The innovative communication media created a virtual world in which they interact freely and in privacy, thereby maintain family bonds intact between long distances, across borders. Communication technologies facilitate the couples to have real time interactions especially through instant messaging even about daily routines like cooking, recipe etc. They also help the long distance couples overcome geographical separation and compensate their physical distance. The couples could extend emotional support to each other through the ICT enabled communication. Thus, ICTs play a key role for preserving the bonds and ensuring the well being of transnational coupes.

RC04-JS-25.4

MADURO SILVA, DENISE* (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil)
GUERRA SILVA, CARLOS EDUARDO (RIMEPES, Brazil)

Qualitative analysis of interviews in comparative studies using f4analyse software

This article explores the methods involved in the use of f4analyse software in a comparative study of the strategies for reducing school dropout within the context of vocational education in Brazil and Argentina. The study, developed between 2014 and 2018, performed a total of 36 semi-structured interviews with professors and school managers as well as specialists in education. The researcher was assisted in the classification and systematic analysis of qualitative data by f4analyse through selection, coding, commenting, and retrieval of the most relevant content of the interviews. The software keeps the transcribed text synchronized with the interview audio, so that at any time it is possible to reproduce the audio which corresponds to a selection of the text. For writing the research results, f4analyse makes it possible to export the performed analyses directly into the text processor. These features and their methods of execution were explored regarding the specific context of the research, as well as within the general discussion on the use of computing software for supporting qualitative investigations in the field of education and social sciences.

RC52-637.2

MAESTRIPIERI, LARA* (DASTU/Politecnico di Milano, Italy)
BELLINI, ANDREA (University of Florence, Italy)
PARDING, KAROLINA (Lulea University of Technology, Sweden)

Profession within, between and Beyond. an Analytical Frame for Studying Contemporary Professionalism

Professional work in relation to the concept of professionalism is facing new challenges. The post-industrial transformation has given new centrality to the expert labor, while changing profoundly the composition of the labor force and the content of work. Societal changes, impacting on, and impacted by the labor market itself, can be described as in a change; precarization, polarization and digitalization are describing these processes that are changing our notion of professionalism. These processes of change, both driven by and impacting on the labor market, calls for a deeper understanding of the professions, as they are situated in new circumstances. The outcome of the trends described above is the increasing differentiation and heterogeneity within and between the professional groups.

We propose a novel analytical frame able to innovate the debate, and to give new and powerful tools to understand the social change occurring in professionalism. The first dimension we take in account is the "within" dimension. "Within" helps us in reading the increasing heterogeneity and differentiation occurring inside each professional group. The second dimension is the "between" dimension. "Between" help us reading the multiple geographies of professional groups, with a specific focus on the institutional factors that affects professions and professionals. The third dimension is the "beyond" dimension . "Beyond" helps identifying the way professional groups are governing the current societal change, contributing to the establishment of the above-mentioned trends: globalization, precarisation, digitalization, marketisation, etc.

The separation under the three dimension is an analytical strategy to make order in the complexity of the transformation that occurred in labor in the last decades. They have to be considered irreducible, meaning that the separation between the three is an analytical strategy to make sense of the trends involved, but each trend is interrelated and has consequences on the other dimensions.

RC08-99.4

MAGOQWANA, BABALWA* (Nelson Mandela University, South Africa)

Making Connections and Disconnections for African Sociology: Building a Woman-Centered Vernacular Sociology, South Africa

This paper seeks to discuss the call by Manuel Castells (2002) for a much needed and practical form of Sociology of the 21st century; a Sociology, which is aware of the society it exists in, and the context within which it is created. Focusing on the challenges facing African Sociology in the 21st Century, I build on Jimi Adesina's (2006) argument on sociological 'epistemic interventions' by concentrating on indigenous (African) languages and knowledge institutions. I make use of one of the most enduring African knowledge institutions – *UMakhulu* (the elder mother), to argue for the potential reconnections and disconnections of the African Sociology to its society and the context this institution is embedded in. In centering the elder mother in African Sociology, we then introduce a 'matrifocal framework' sociological understanding of the discipline, which moves away from the 'Fathers of the discipline'. In decentering the hegemonic body of the discipline (the father), we then destabilize the bio-logic of the sociological discipline in Africa and thus start building a sociological language that can move beyond the binaries and integrate language and values carried by our grandmothers in dealing with socio-political and economic challenges of our societies.

RC07-83.3

MAHADEO, RAHSAAN* (Georgetown University, USA)

Prescience within Present-Orientations: De-Arresting Youth from the "Ethnographic Present."

Within urban sociology, the unpredictability of poor, urbanized space explains why racialized youth are "present oriented" and why they treat orientations to the future as futile. But where urban sociology suspends racialized persons in time and space, this research aims to de-arrest them from the "ethnographic present." Drawing on data from in-depth interviews with thirty youth, I make the case that within "present orientations" there is prescience. This paper is based on over one year of fieldwork at Run-a-Way – a multi-service center for youth in the Twin Cities. With limited life chances and limited chances at life, youth at Run-a-Way saw the future as fugitive. Having cogitated so deeply over their futures, many racialized youth reject that which is constantly on the run - "equal opportunity" within a highly unequal world. Instead of being a paralyzing force keeping youth suspended in time, present orientations were marked by the production of nowness, in light of a prescient vision of what is to come. Because poor and racialized youth choose not to entertain liberal futurities directed towards "freedoms" associated with a "post-racial era" did not make them present oriented. It made them prepared.

RC34-426.3

MAHALI, ALUDE* (Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa)

The Glass/Grass Ceiling: Young Women Graduates, Leadership and the Covid Crisis

This paper reports on a recently initiated longitudinal cohort study that focuses on a scholarship programme for young Africans, describing the theoretical and analytical frameworks of the research, as well as aspects of the methodology and inviting comments on our approach. The scholarship programme has a special focus on girls and young women, a recognition that empowering women makes developmental, political and economic sense given their central role (and simultaneous vulnerability) in Africa's rural and urban economies, as well as in human development. Addressing the barriers graduates face, especially in the context of the global Covid pandemic, requires sensitivity to the extent to which social identi-ties, such as gender, can be an individual, structural, and place-based barrier. The study will focus on six countries (Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda, South Africa, Uganda), exploring the roles of gender and poverty on young people's ability to leave an imprint on their worlds. A core component is therefore the ways in which participation and gender intersect through educational opportunities and the role of these in young people realising their aspirations. Applying an intersectional framing around scholar outcomes (education, skills, career, leadership, economic and social mobility, geographic mobility) inspires critical research questions that have place based implications. For example "what factors, such as family expectations and social norms, influence female scholars' decision-making around exercising leadership?" "In what ways does gender intersect with place and other identities to influence the ways in which people experience and resist unequal power relations in their communities?" These kinds of questions, underpinned by intersectional theory, will help us understand how young women craft identities as transformative leaders and experience both privilege and discrimination at the intersections of race, gender, age, ethnicity, class and now - pandemic.

RC41-524.4

MAHMOUDIAN, HOSSEIN* (University of Tehran, Iran)

Internal Migration in Iran: Status, Determinants and Consequences

With fertility and mortality slowing down in most countries including Iran, migration has been getting an important role in population changes. During 1976-2016, on average about one million people have migrated annually within the country. With an upward and downward trend, the size of internal migration has decreased, but the share of long distance and urban-urban migration has been rising. By contrast, rural-urban migration has declined. The migration is dominated by young male migrants. However, the percentage of female migrants aged 20-29 in 2016 was more than that for males. Females had a bigger share in urban-urban, rural-rural and intra-province migrations. In contrast, males were significantly more in rural-urban and inter-province migrations.

Early rural-urban migration (during 1960s) was mainly due to rural push factors. Later, with the decline in population growth and the general increase in rural education, urban pull factors played a bigger role in the continuation of this migration. In addition, environmental degradation has also led to discharge of rural areas. There has also been a direct correlation between the number of migrants and the country's economic growth rate. In consecutive decades, regional inequalities have been the main stimuli for internal movements.

Migration from less-developed into more developed areas have increased the concentration of population in the central and northern regions of the country. The relatively large rural-urban migration has increased inequality between rural and urban areas. Many rural areas are subject to destruction. Rural population has become aged due to young people migration. The remaining population, mostly elderly and women, do not possess sufficient welfare facilities. Also, as a result of the migration of rural men, the rural women are facing marriage squeeze. High urbanization growth rate, increasing the number of people living in urban fringe areas, and environmental pollution are other consequences of internal migration.

WG08-719.1

MAHMUD, BASEM* (University of Granada, Germany)

Forced Migrants' Hope, Gratitude, and Reciprocity

The main objective of this contribution is to study the role that hope, gratitude, and reciprocity plays in the lives of forced migrants. This is based on qualitative research, using semi-structured in-depth interviews (approximately two hours each, conducted between 2015-201) with 33 Syrian refugees and asylum seekers in Berlin. The findings show that the "hope of starting a new life in a place" is the central category for understanding not only what happened after departure, but also why people decided to remain and face the tyranny and why many of them "decided" later to migrate to Europe. This hope cannot stand unless its four elements are fulfilled: material satisfaction, legal status, empathic emotions, and dignity-recognition. The forced migrant's sense of place – i.e. the kind of relationship developed with it (temporal, rational-conditional, run away, and potential belonging) – is informed by these elements. Gratitude and reciprocity are connected, and both are influential for *constructing home practices* and the perception of discrimination. I distinguish, however, between gratitude toward individuals and gratitude toward collectivities; the latter may become a kind of blindfold which keeps the forced migrants from seeing – or at least reduces their sensitivity to – situations of racism or discrimination.

TG04-749.2

MAHMUD, BASEM* (University of Granada, Germany)

Refugee Workers: Living Conditions and Expectations

Global displacement exceeds, according to UN figures, 70 million people. The ONU and UCLG also warn of the situations of helplessness of this displaced popu-

lation and warns of the need for solidarity. About 60% of the refugees in the world live in urban areas, and among those internally displaced, the number reaches 80% (UNHCR, 2015). Refugees are usually studied as a subcategory of migrants, which does not allow the researcher to see their specific situation. When there is a differentiation between refugees and economic migrants, the first is approached as traumatized people and therefore as people in need of help. This approach enhances the negative perception of them, which sees them as exploiting the social security system and negatively affecting the economy of the host country. Many studies have tried to show another side; that refugee impact in the economy is very limited or even positive. To do this, they show how the formal economy is not affected or sometimes positively affected. Another route is to analyze the contribution of refugee entrepreneurs or those who have high skills or are educated. The result is that the situation of the refugee-worker in the global economy remains neglected. This contribution aims to shed light, understand, and promote the debate on the actual situation of refugees who work in the global textile industry based on a case study; Istanbul. How does the situation of refugee-workers in the global economy influence their everyday lives, expectations and plans? Understanding these issues will help local and regional leaders, councilors, local governments to make more effective plans to "create spaces where everyone can live in safety, become self-reliant, and contribute to and participate in their local community" (Cities are standing #WithRefugees).

WG08-728.1

MAHROUSE, GADA* (Concordia University, Canada)

Effective Affect for Asylum Seekers: A Case Study of the Emotional Social Media Narrative of Hassan Al Kontar

This paper contributes to critical humanitarian scholarship on affective regimes of communication (Chouliaraki, 2013) by examining how certain emotional appeals and depictions produce the conditions for compassion in Western societies. Specifically, it zooms in on the case of Syrian refugee Hassan Al Kontar. In 2018, Al Kontar made global news headlines when he was stranded at Kuala Lumpur International Airport for more than seven months. Using social media, he described the banality and powerlessness of living in an airport terminal. His posts garnered a lot of attention and sympathy and eventually led to him being granted asylum in Canada. Al Kontar's case raises many compelling questions about emotions vis-à-vis the politicization of humanizing narratives and their impact on public responses. Through an analysis of the emotional content of his narrative (Kleres, 2010), and drawing from an interdisciplinary analytic that brings together the fields of critical refugee studies, mobility justice studies, and critical race theories, this paper shows how he became an emblematic subject of western compassion. Moreover, using the concept of "migrant citizenships" (Nyers 2015), which emphasizes performative forms of citizenship the paper asks: (1) what types of emotion did he mobilize; (2) how did emotions impact how he was treated; (3) how did his public display of emotions help him to exercise his agency; and (4) what can be learned from the particular emotive ways that his story was circulated?

RC05-68.2

MAHROUSE, GADA* (Concordia University, Canada)

Influential and Inspiring Black, Indigenous and Women of Colour in Canada

For decades, critical race scholarship has documented the exclusionary effects of hegemonic patriarchal whiteness and described its inequitable and unjust effects. A large proportion of these studies have focused on institutional barriers that exclude or discount the contributions of people of colour, especially women. Indeed, in the Canadian context, although Black, Indigenous and other Women of Colour (BIWOC) have been at the forefront of promoting justice and equity, their contributions have been largely under recognized and overlooked. While some publications have sought to highlight women's contributions, they tend to focus on women in the past or are entrenched in neo-liberal feminism insofar as they mainly celebrate women who have overcome gender discrimination in job markets to attain positions in the professions, government, and cultural institutions normally held by men. No research in Canada to date has focussed exclusively on the contributions of BIWOC.

This paper describes a two-year community-engaged research project that combines narrative research, oral history, and portraiture methods to recognize a "critical mass" of influential and inspiring BIWOC for the production of a digital collection. Its primary objective is to intervene in public memory and to "repair the historical record" (Reinharz, 1992). It will be presented in three parts. First, it will offer an overview of the anti-racist feminist, intersectional, and anti-colonial theoretical framework to representation and recognition that it uses. Second, it will hone in the challenges of doing community-engaged research (for example, setting up an advisory committee to do community consultations). Third, the paper will discuss the significance and implications of the research, showing how in acknowledging their resilience, knowledge and contributions, the project takes up the call to recognize BIWOC in ways that can be meaningful and disruptive by focussing on their "historical strength as agents of change in their own world" (Carty, 1991, 17).

RC16-201.2

MAIA, FELIPE* (UFJF - Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora, Brazil)

Crisis, Reflexivity and Agency: Conceptual Challenges to Understand the Present

There is a diffuse sensation of crisis in contemporary societies, and a huge number of books published about crises. Nonetheless, the concept is far from stabilised in social theory what may be an obstacle to an adequate understanding of social processess conceived as crisis.

Part of the problem is that many of central problems in social theory are directly related to definitions of crisis, involving questions of structure and agency, micro or macro analysis, realism and constructivism, culture and reflexivity or social dinamics versus stabilisation. In fact, crises should be a priviledged laboratory to social theory.

Some would argue it is imposible to stabilise the concept, since it is intrinsically linked to the subjective perspective of critics, to a negative self description of society or becomes just a weapon in political conflict. On the other hand, there are significant efforts to make the concept at least more understandable.

I want to argue that crisis should be better conceptualised in conexion to a more broad conception of reflexivity and agency, in that critics is a possibility, but not the only one.

Crisis does not necessary entails critics or vice versa. It is possible that other modes of reflexivity and agency are related to crisis in different contexts or situations, like self interested strategies, collective learning, and the critical (and relevant) social criticism and protests. We can find in a selected bibliography (specially Habermas, Koselleck, Dobry, Luhmann, Dewey, Honneth and E. P. Thompson), empirical and theoretical studies of crisis with different descriptions and analysis of these modes of reflexivity and agency, leading us to different models of crisis – reflexivity relations. In the paper I will work upon these models, trying to show how a more compreensive understanding of crisis could help us to deal with the crises of the present.

RC35-447.1

MAIA, FELIPE* (UFJF - Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora, Brazil)

Sociology of Crisis and the Crisis of Sociology

How the study of crises could help us to understand the propalled crisis of sociology? Sociology has not been indifferent to the many crisis in the world. In fact, crisis of democracy, capitalism and the Anthropocene are main topics on recent debates in the field. We could even feel a new mood in sociology concerning the production of big narratives, diagnosis of times or ontologies of the present.

But we probably cannot acknowledge yet how the present crises are reshapping sociological knowledge and intellectual activities, or even if it is effectively happening. In this paper I will draw on recent studies of crises to offer some insights into these questions and to evaluate the possibilities of new diagnosis of times. I want to explore theoretical, conceptual and methodological challenges present in this kind of sociological work, i.e.: How are these works related to more classical diagnosis of crisis? How far have we gone in a more stabilised concept of crisis? How do descriptive and normative questions are adressed? Is it possible to offer a more totalising view of the crisis?

In this effort I want also to argue that the study of crises can be a good way to renew the relevance of the discipline both inside the sciences and the public sphere.

RC12-153.3

MAIA GOLDANI, JULIA* (, Brazil)
KONZEN, LUCAS* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), Brazil)

Founded Suspicion for Investigatory Stops and Drug Trafficking: A Legal Geography of Police Practices in the City of Porto Alegre

This sociolegal study aims at investigating the existence of a geographical component in determining "founded suspicion" for investigatory stops related to drug trafficking in the city of Porto Alegre, Brazil. Investigatory stop is a procedure that consists of police officers stopping, questioning, and even searching a person who is suspected of carrying illegal objects such as weapons and drugs. Scholars have long been discussing disparities in terms of policing strategies and highlight that behavioral, organizational and contextual factors may explain these variations and lead to more frequent violence against certain social groups. In the context of Latin America, the literature suggests that criminalization of individuals with certain characteristics may be reinforced by the criminalization of territorially-based communities. For instance, it is claimed that individuals who encounter the police in informal urban settlement are more likely to be suspected of crimes such as drug trafficking compared to similarly behaving individuals who interact with police forces in affluent neighborhoods. By means of theoretical categories

developed in the field of legal geography, this paper seeks to understand whether the spatial dimension is a factor that influences police practices in urban settings. Empirical evidence is provided to test this hypothesis, by means of a quantitative analysis of a dataset on investigatory stops related to judicial decisions in drug trafficking cases. Information for the State of Rio Grande do Sul Court of Appeal cases during the period 2015-2017, referring to the city of Porto Alegre, was compiled in a single georeferenced database. The data analysis shows that representations of space in the police narratives influence the construction of police suspicion.

RC25-304.1

MAIDO, MARJORIE* (Iloilo Science And Technology University, Philippines)

Gossip As a Language of Bonds and Chains in Global Seafaring

Gossip as Language of Bonds and Chains in Global Seafaring Practice
Gossip is a sociological phenomenon and functions as a mechanism of social control where it contributes to the social integration of the group to which it belongs. In global seafaring career, social cohesion is vital to maintaining a safe working environment, and avoiding maritime accidents. Building on Elias' and Scotson's theory on established-outsider relations which is a thesis on power, status relations, and emotional tensions, this paper examines the role of gossip in explaining the differences in power and rank between global seafarers, and how certain groups tend to dominate and monopolize sources of power and use these advantages in excluding and stigmatizing other members of the same profession. Drawing upon the rich experience of global Filipino seafarers who have been working for more than fifteen years onboard international vessels, this study further analyzes the key themes of gossip onboard international ships, inclusive of the contexts where it is used, the various outcomes (positive and negative), as well as the controversies and challenges faced by the social actors, and its polarizing effect on social integration of Filipino seafarers in a multi-ethnic environment. This paper also scrutinizes the history of the Filipino people's seafaring culture vis-à-vis their global positions in the global maritime career. As the global maritime field is substantially male-dominated, this paper also elucidates on the role of masculinity and ethnicity in the process of idealization and denigration enclosed in gossip.

WG05-704.4

MAITI, ARUNDHATI* (SCHOOL OF PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE, India)

Policy and Planning Instruments Available to Address the Challenges of Urban Poverty in India in the Context of Rapid Urbanization

Urban poverty resulted from unprecedented urbanisation is a multidimensional phenomena. Various aspects of urban poverty such as residential, occupational, social vulnerabilities etc. need to be addressed simultaneously in a comprehensive and integrated manner.

Urban poverty has been included under the purview of Sustainable Development Goal 11 which seeks to promote inclusive and sustainable urbanisation by providing access to safe and affordable housing, public transport, basic services and green public spaces through improved urban planning and management. Government of India, since the launch of its first five year plan has adopted many pro-poor schemes in general for the Country at large, but the impetus on urban poverty was given in the form of inclusive planning and sustainable growth from the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) onwards. A separate Ministry was formed in 2004 to implement policies and programmes to tackle the challenges of urban poverty in India. Currently a number of Central Government schemes have been rolled out to address the urban poverty and related aspects in a holistic manner. Effective implementation of these schemes can have sustainable impacts in the lives of the urban poor.

In this context, the proposed paper will analyse the potential of the current policies and ongoing urban poverty alleviation programmes in addressing the challenges emerging from urban poverty. The first part of the paper will briefly discuss the different dimensions of urban poverty in the context of rapid urbanisation in India. In the second part, an overview of the policies, programmes and planning instruments available (national and international) to address the challenges faced by the urban poor in India will be discussed in details. In the third part the implementation gaps and deadlocks between the options available and the interventions taken at different levels will be identified with example of a few case studies.

RC04-59.2

MAJCHRZAK, IRMINA* (Pablo de Olavide University,)

El Pensamiento Crítico, Creativo y Cuidadoso en Educación: Filosofía para Niños y Teatro del Oprimido.

El objetivo de esta comunicación es comparar dos prácticas socioeducativas: Filosofía para Niños (FpN) y Teatro del Oprimido (TO) respecto a sus propios objetivos y metodología en el ámbito educativo. Filosofía para Niños y Teatro del Oprimido desarrolladas en el aula surgen como una propuesta para enfrentarse al problema en la educación que han percibido tanto Freire, Lipman, como y profesionales dedicados al teatro: principalmente la falta de potenciar el pensamiento crítico en la escuela, conocimiento fragmentario no enraizado en el contexto, método repetitivo de aprendizaje. El programa de Lipman (Filosofía para Niños) desarrolla el pensamiento complejo que consiste en potenciar el pensamiento crítico, creativo y cuidadoso, en las "comunidades de indagación", en las que los/as niños/as y jóvenes se consideran agentes activos de su propio aprendizaje: se dialoga sobre la problemática de interés para el alumnado y es un proceso horizontal, una práctica de la libertad. Teatro del Oprimido pretende problematizar, concienciar, transformar a nivel individual y social, a través del teatro, a través del ensayo, preparando a los/as espectactores/as para una revolución. Los dos enfoques responden a la misma carencia del sistema educativo, y aunque su metodología es diferente, comparten algunos objetivos y fines relacionados con el pensamiento crítico, creativo y cuidadoso en Educación.

RC29-352.3

MAJUMDER, DEBLINA* (Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, India)

Physical Ecology and Policing: An Impact Assessment of Police Commissionerate of Two Cities of Eastern India

Policing is the way in which the police maintains formal social control. Police in India is under the State List (Entry No. 2) of the Constitution of India hence the State Governments have entire control over police and policing. India sprawls across a diverse topography, culture, social dimensions and political ideology. This paper is an attempt to reconnoitre the variance in the relationship midst physical ecology and policing in the police commissionerates of two cities of eastern India. These two cities are the economic, educational and cultural hub of their respective states. Topographically speaking, the two states are antagonistic in nature. One is in the hills and the other is located in the plains. The objective of the study is to explore the impact of the physical ecology on policing. Physical ecological factors refer to the climatic conditions and the topography of the two cities. This is an exploratory study on police personnel under the Police Commissionerate of Bhubaneswar and Guwahati. The sample consists of fifty police personnel in charge of police stations of the two cities. To undertake the said empirical research non-probability sampling technique has been employed. The privileges and challenges faced by the police personnel of the two cities are unique in their own way. Performing patrolling in hilly areas which are frequently inundated due to torrential rain is a challenge for the police in Guwahati. Whereas scotching heat resists effective policing for the police personnel of Bhubaneswar. There is a disparity in the rate of crime in the Bhubaneswar and Guwahati also. Thus it signifies that physical ecology has an influence in the maintenance of law and order, and prevention and detection of crime.

RC32-398.2

MAKHAFOLA, KGALADI* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

Hidden Narratives of Sexual Harassment in South Africa's Academy: Exploring Students' Experiences at the University of Johannesburg

Sexual harassment and assault have recently become issues of concern due to prevalence and have been a topic of interest in university spaces across South Africa. Activists who advocate against sexual harassment, assault and gender based violence across the country and particularly on university campuses state that there has been little institutional reform in helping to address these issues. In addition, institutional and policy interventions put forward are argued to be have "very narrow definitions of rape and sexual harassment and marginalise survivors whilst creating a safe haven for perpetrators", and not putting emphasis and priority towards helping victims of sexual harassment, assault and gender-based violence. Since 2013-2019 complaints against male university staff have been put forward by female students and have made headlines as part of putting sexual harassment and assault in the spotlight, however there are many cases in these universities that remain unreported by female students. This promotes a culture of silence around sexual harassment and reinforces power dynamics that exist in patrichal societies such as South Africa, which then justify violence against young women in universities by their male lecturers. Thus, there has to be a deeper analysis of what perpetuates the culture of violence in universities, and what power

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

dynamics exist and also what places women students in compromising situations to be targets of sexual harassment. As such, this study focuses on the unheard views and voices of students on the issue of sexual harassment, what their experiences of a partriachally constructed university space are and also their views on what perpetuates the culture of silence and hidden nature surrounding sexual harassment, gender inequalities, and gender-based violence in universities.

RC14-169.1

MAKHLOUFI, ABDELOUAHAB* (health and safety institute-Batna2 University -Algeria, Algeria)

CHAFIAA, KHODJA (Faculté des sciences humaines et sociales - Université A-Mira - Béjaia Algérie, Algeria)

L'Education Relative à l'Environnement Dans Le Milieu Scolaire Algérien à l'Ère Des Tic: Analyse Sociologique

Sur la scène internationale, depuis les années 70, l'éducation relative à l'environnement est considérée comme un moyen crucial afin d'aboutir au DD. Suivant les préconisations internationales, de nombreux pays ont mis en place des politiques nationales en termes d'éducation au développement durable (EDD). Ainsi, cette éducation a été progressivement intégrée dans les systèmes scolaires dans de nombreux pays du monde[1].

L'Algérie à l'instar des autre pays, s'est inscrit dans cette dynamique, qui vise l'intégration de l'éducation relative à l'environnement au développement durable dans le système scolaire algérien et ce suite à la création du Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire et de l'Environnement en collaboration avec le Ministère de l'Education Nationale qu'un protocole d'accord a été signé en avril 2002[2].

Nous souhaitons à travers cette modeste recherche apporter un éclairage sur la question de l'éducation relative à l'environnement dans le milieu scolaire algérien à l'ère des TIC autrement dit, quelles seraient l'apport des TIC dans la question de l'éducation relative à l'environnement dans le milieu scolaire algérien et quelle est la place de la sociologie en tant que discipline dans cette dernière ?

[1]Agnieszka Jeziorski, « *Étude des représentations sociales du développement durable dans une perspective didactique : une contribution à la formation des enseignants à l'éducation au développement durable, le cas des futurs enseignants québécois et français de sciences de la nature et de sciences humaines et sociales* », Thèse en cotutelle Doctorat en Didactique, Université Laval Québec, Canada, Aix-Marseille Université Marseille, France, 2014, p. 14.

[2] Ministère de l'Education Nationale, Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire et de l'Environnement, *Introduction de l'éducation environnementale dans le milieu scolaire algérien*, p. 01.

RC04-54.7

MALDONADO-MARISCAL, KARINA* (TU Dortmund, Germany)

Social Innovation in Vocational Education and Training

Institutional change in education is crucial for a systemic change. Institutions represent the result of an innovation process in education. This work provides a theoretical framework of institutional change in education by analyzing to what extend innovation in vocational education leads to an institutionalization process. We observed the institutionalization processes and innovation in two countries. One, a country with long experience with vocational education and training such as Switzerland. Two, a country with less experience but with a recent implementation model of vocational education and training such as Serbia.

We argue that innovation is the result of a need for change in an educational system, whereas innovation in vocational education can take form in institutions, methods and models. Institutionalization process in vocational education in Switzerland is analyzed in a framework of cycles of change. We focus on institutional theory and social innovation theory to study the social innovation, especially after educational reforms take place. This work contributes to the literature on social innovation and institutional change, especially in vocational education and training. Additionally, we provide preliminary results of innovation and change in vocational education in Serbia during the implementation of the new Dual Education Law of Serbia in 2019.

RC23-277.1

MALDONADO-MARISCAL, KARINA* (TU Dortmund, Germany)
ALIJEW, IWAN (University of Zurich, Switzerland)

Understanding Innovation Differently: A Literature Review on Innovation, Social Innovation and Innovation in Education

The innovation paradigm in the last eighty years shows that innovation is mainly understand as technological transformations. This understanding of innovation has slowly evolved, but the permanence of this understanding as a technological transformation is still present in most of the current scientific and political dis-

courses. This research is an historical analysis and literature review of the innovation paradigm including the concepts of innovation, social innovation, and innovation in education by drawing in the most relevant literature during the period 1939-2019. These work present different perspectives of innovation over time, in order to recognize the evolution of this concept and to identify the relevance of innovation in the field of education.

RC44-546.3

MALDOVAN BONELLI, JOHANNA* (Centro de Innovación de los Trabajadores (CITRA-CONICET/UMET), Argentina)

The Unionization of the "Popular Economy" Workers: Reflections and Challenges from the Argentinean Case

Non-salaried workers in Argentina - as in other countries of the region - have traditionally been conceived as "poor", "informal", "unemployable", "marginal" or "excluded". In recent years, various social and trade union organizations have sought to resignify these senses by orienting their demands towards the recognition of the status of workers of those who belong to the "popular economy" as well as the union status of their representative organizations. Their main horizons of struggle are guided towards access to rights and protections for these workers (seeking to equal those perceived by formal salaried workers) as well as the implementation of specific policies in order to improve their working and living conditions. In the last decade, through social mobilization and diverse forms of collective actions, these organizations managed to gain visibility, be included in the public agenda, begin a process of institutionalization of their demands and get access to a set of resources that allowed strengthening their organizational processes.

Some of the main questions that arise from this experience are: what characteristics does the union representation acquire in the popular economy? Which are their main representation strategies? What differentiates these organizations from traditional unions? What intersection points can be built between them? What lessons does Argentina's experience leave us to build possible action frameworks in the organization of non-salaried workers?

This paper aims to bring answers to these questions from the analysis of two emblematic cases: the Confederation of Workers of the Popular Economy (CTEP) -emerged in 2011 from the confluence of different popular and social movements - and the Brick Workers Union of the Argentine Republic (UOLRA) -union confederated in the CGT that since 2013 has incorporated the popular economy into its representation strategies-.

RC36-462.3

MALEY, TERRY* (York University, Canada)

Alienation, Authoritarianism and the Political Economy of Affect in the Work of Marcuse and Democratic Theory Today

This paper engages Herbert Marcuse's *Counterrevolution and Revolt* and the 'Historical Fate of Bourgeois Democracy' (both 1972), putting them into dialogue with current critical democratic political theorists who have reflected on how systemic forms of alienation under neoliberalism have enabled the rise of populist authoritarianism within existing liberal-democracies. Specifically, I want to look at how what I call the *political-economy of affect* in Marcuse's work, or his mapping of forms of alienation (both from above and below), can shed light on the 'proto-fascist syndrome' Marcuse saw as a potentiality within western liberal-democracies. Revisiting how Marcuse saw the relationship between forms of alienation, authoritarianism and democracy can illuminate recent discussions, by political theorists Sheldon Wolin, Wendy Brown and John Keane, of how liberal-democracies have become more openly authoritarian under neoliberalism. These theorists have implicitly or explicitly taken up, in a kind of debate with Marcuse's 'ghost', aspects of Marcuse's analysis in their own critiques of neoliberalism today.

RC24-292.1

MAMBIRAVANA, TAFADZWA* (Department of Sociology, University of Fort Hare, East London Campus, South Africa, South Africa)
UMEJESI, IKECHUKWU* (UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE, EAST LONDON CAMPUS, SOUTH AFRICA, South Africa)

Infrastructural Development and Environmental Risk Perceptions: Understanding the Conflict in Major Road Development Project in the Wild Coast Region of South Africa

The Wild Coast of South Africa is arguably the least developed region of the country – owing mainly to its historical marginalisation by the Apartheid era government. With infrastructural provisioning on top of its sustainable development agenda, the post-Apartheid government of South Africa plans to construct the N2 coastal toll road linking East London in Eastern Cape Province with Durban in KwaZulu-Natal Province. This 550 km road project, the government envisages,

will provide access to the Wild Coast, open the region to economic development through tourism, and other economic activities that are expected to benefit local people and the nation in general. While this plan has been lauded for its 'developmental agenda', it has equally been criticised by several local communities and environmental advocacy groups who fear that beneath the 'developmental agenda' of the state lay the plan to mine the titanium-rich sand dunes of the Wild Coast. Such project, many suspect, will permanently damage the pristine Wild Coast region, described as a biodiversity haven because of its plant endemism, and also home to several indigenous Pondo communities with rich cultural landmarks. This study seeks to: a. understand the risk perceptions of the various stakeholders in the Wild Coast road development project, and how their views intersect; b. explore the tensions between different stakeholders with varying notions of development in the Wild Coast road project, and c. analyse the consequences of their policy positions on the environment and infrastructural development in the Wild Coast.

RC32-JS-10.3

MAN, GUIDA* (York University, Canada)

Transnational Migration, Gender, and Care Work: Examining the Work of Social Reproduction within Chinese Immigrant Families

This paper is based on an empirical research study which explores the experiences of recent Chinese immigrant women from mainland China to Canada. In particular, it investigates how the social reproductive work of women exacerbates inequalities experienced by a particular group of minoritized women in the context of globalization and neoliberal restructuring. Many of these women were skilled workers or professionals in their home country. However, as a result of migration, they were deskilled or de-professionalized due to discriminatory employment practices, transforming their everyday lives. Using a feminist perspective and an intersectional analysis, the paper examines how these Chinese immigrant women manage their productive and reproductive work locally and transnationally - in the caring of children and adult members of the family, as well as the caring of aging parents and in-laws who reside either in Canada or transnationally in China. The myriad strategies recent Chinese immigrant women employed to simultaneously provide care work for members of their family, as well as juggling their paid work will be examined. As well, the various kinds of reciprocating care work elderly parents offer to their adult children's families will also be investigated.

TG04-747.4

MANCA, TERRA* (Dalhousie University, Canada)

Pregnancy, Patriarchy, and the Prioritisation of Risks during the COVID-19 Global Pandemic

During pregnancy, many women receive (and provide) care through expanded care networks. The COVID-19 global pandemic followed four decades of neoliberal hollowing of these collective care networks and social assistance programs. Although outcomes for most pregnant women with COVID-19 initially appeared optimistic, they faced uncertainties from various pandemic response measures that restricted their access to all forms care. Some countries restricted transportation and hospital closures limited access to obstetrical care. In some regions (e.g., China and parts of the United States), healthcare providers recommended against women with COVID-19 holding their newborns. Moreover, public health recommendations to socially distance disregarded pregnant women's access to financial resources and their various roles as essential workers, parents, and caretakers. For instance, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom recommended pregnant women socially isolate for 12 weeks during pregnancy, ignoring women's social commitments, general wellbeing, and intersecting factors that may limit their ability to follow public health advice about COVID-19.

In this talk, I explore how risk discourses from COVID-19 affect pregnant women's wellbeing. My approach combines intersectional feminist, cultural, and governmentality approaches to risk. I focus on three overlapping themes from the literature that appeared in early news articles, clinical practice guidelines, and public health recommendations about COVID-19. These themes include the deprioritisation of pregnant women's health, the prioritisation of risks to the foetal body over the maternal body, and the responsibilisation of women to minimise health risks for foetal development. I argue that responses to COVID-19 through governance directed at institutions, professions, and individual actions prioritize universal interventions that organize responses around the needs of men. That is, many responses to the COVID-19 pandemic reinforce patriarchal power relations that disadvantage pregnant women and families.

TG04-740.5

MANCA, TERRA* (Dalhousie University, Canada)

"Protect Your Baby:" Narratives of Risk and Maternal Responsibility in Information about Vaccination in Pregnancy

Pregnant women in the media often appear to be in a state of domestic bliss, with thin limbs, perfect hair, stylish clothing, and prominent baby bumps. In contrast, ultrasound images depict a fetus floating as if it exists independent of the surrounding space that is a woman's body. Both types of images conceal the risk work that women and other pregnant persons undertake. One aspect of their work involves following public health recommendations about how to best protect the health of the fetal body. In many high-income countries, public health agencies recommend the inactivated-influenza and tetanus-diphtheria-acellular-pertussis vaccines during every pregnancy.

In this paper, I discuss findings from a content analysis of over 300 texts that describe vaccine use during pregnancy in Canada (e.g., webpages, printouts, posters, videos). Texts included in this study were developed by institutions that provide information about vaccination in pregnancy (e.g., public health services, professional organizations, vaccine manufacturers). Feminist literature informs my analysis of how information about vaccination in pregnancy incorporates content about family, gender, and fetal bodies. I argue that texts about vaccination in pregnancy are organized around narratives of vaccine success and motherhood in ways that recreate women's responsibility to protect their fetuses. That is, the narratives in texts present the disease as a threat to a healthy infant/pregnancy, vaccines as a means to protect that pregnancy, and pregnant women as responsible to accept that protection. Thereby, I argue that texts about vaccination incorporate culturally dominant narratives about domestic bliss and intensive mothering that exert moral pressure on eligible pregnant women to receive each recommended vaccine during pregnancy.

RC51-633.3

MANCILLA, ROBERTO* (, USA)

Sociocybernetics and Political Theory in a Complex World: Recasting Constitutionalism

In *Beyond Camelot*, Edward Rubin argues that many of the basic concepts of political science and Law were conceived during the Middle Ages and states that they do not adapt to the current times and with the reality that surrounds the administrative state. I wish to expand on this point to state that not only the institutions that we use but the way in which social organization is thought of is outdated.

Currently, we are faced with a reality that goes beyond the State: a globalized world, in the midst of a climate crisis and with a rapid technological development that is not always followed by efforts to regulate or is done so in an inconsistent manner across different countries. What all these phenomena have in common is that they are complex.

Rubin attempts to make his reconstruction by means of the usage of engineering terms and ideas and I think that he falls short in this effort because of this, as he is not using the right tool for the job. Sociocybernetics can be useful for the reconstruction of concepts of social organization in the context of phenomenon that are complex in nature and taking into account the biological aspects of sociability.

I will first try to address the issue of the inadequacy of the current framework of constitutional theory and then I will outline the ways in which constitutional theory can be remade, For this to work, I will state an example: the inadequacy of the public/private distinction and then I will offer an alternative idea, based on the mobility of social systems.

RC28-334.3

MANCINI, FIORELLA* (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico)

Movilidad Social Intrageneracional y Desigualdades De Género En México.

Investigaciones sobre el constreñimiento que ejerce el mercado laboral sobre el curso de vida de trabajadores han mostrado que las condiciones de entrada a una determinada clase social tienen efectos de largo plazo en la carrera ocupacional de los individuos, donde la movilidad a una clase diferente a la de entrada no necesariamente sucede.

Bajo estas premisas, el objetivo del estudio es analizar la movilidad social intrageneracional en México, a partir del análisis de las probabilidades de movilidad que tienen las y los trabajadores entre su primer empleo y el actual, a partir del esquema clásico de clases sociales (EGP), adaptado para América Latina.

La principal hipótesis es que el primer empleo actúa como una especie de herencia social de las personas que condiciona y cristaliza tanto posibilidades futuras de trabajo como oportunidades de bienestar social y acumulación de (des)ventajas sociales a lo largo del curso de vida.

Para someter a prueba esta hipótesis, las principales preguntas de investigación son: 1. ¿Qué posibilidades tienen los individuos de mejorar sus posiciones sociales a lo largo de su trayectoria laboral?; 2. ¿Hasta qué punto se observa un patrón de movilidad "clásico" en términos del peso del primer empleo para actuar como un factor social de herencia o, en cambio, asistimos a la emergencia de un nuevo patrón asociado con procesos de individualización y pluralización de las trayectorias laborales? y; 3) ¿Qué características adquieren estos patrones desde una perspectiva de género?

Para el estudio se utilizarán datos provenientes de la Encuesta ESRU de Movilidad Social en México en 2017 (ESRU-EMOVI 2017), a partir del análisis de tablas de movilidad, medidas resumen de la movilidad absoluta y modelos estadísticos para el estudio, por separado, de varones y mujeres que participan en el mercado de trabajo mexicano.

TG04-745.1

MANCINI, FIORELLA* (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico)

Perceptions of Uncertainty and Social Inequality in Mexico: Empirical Responses to the Sociology of Risk from Latin America.

Recent debates around social change indicate that, at present, a strong sense of uncertainty covers contemporary societies. A kind of cloud of doubts, fears and risks would fall - indiscriminately - on the individuals who, daily and with little efficiency, must deal with the vicissitudes of their existence. All this would have resulted in changes in lifestyles, family relationships, labor markets and, in general, an opening of possibilities and enabling options for a more critical, reflective and self-responsible agency.

These arguments about social change also suggest that risk perceptions are generalized, that they would not be linked to concrete contingencies, but rather to a kind of globalized transformation of social life, beyond institutional or cultural differences.

While the discussion about social changes and risk is prominent in recent sociology, certain observable concatenations have been suspended. This paper aims to contribute to this sociological debate, submitting to the empirical evidence hypotheses that are scarcely "corroborated" by the sociological theorists of risk.

The objective of the study is to analyze, through a quantitative analysis, the link between social risks, reflexivity and social inequality, in order to answer these three nodal questions of contemporary sociology of risk: 1. To what extent does this widespread perception of uncertainty exist? 2. How far the perceptions of social risks are related to certain degrees of reflexivity? 3. How the perception of these risks is linked to classical or traditional social inequalities.

The main hypothesis to consider indicates that neither social change nor globalization have a homogeneous effect on risk perceptions. Not only is risk perception permeated by the characteristics of social contexts, but its intensity is modulated, at least, by three structural axes of social inequality: the one that prints gender, the stage of life course, and the social origin of individuals.

RC16-201.1

MANDARA, LUCA* (University of Naples "Federico II", Italy)

Reason and Sensibility in the Time of Labour and Environmental Crisis

The intention of this paper is to revaluate Herbert Marcuse's Critical Theory in the light of two of the main contradictions of our time: work vs. capitalism and environment vs. capitalism.

I would begin retracing some features of the development of the productive forces in our society and how they are affecting capitalism. Using some insight of the Marxian theory, I would indicate that, within the limits of capitalism, the main consequence of the so-called "second age of machines" can be nothing but the destruction of the living productive forces: humans and nature.

In this light, I would recall how this analysis meets with the complete Herbert Marcuse's Critical Theory, reading, for some aspects, *Eros and civilization, One dimensional Men, Counter-revolution and revolt* among the others. In brief, Marcuse thought that the main challenge for a Critical Theory to the height of advanced capitalism, was to rethink the traditional goals and forms of socialism. Marcuse's Critical theory itself, indeed, found its definite ground in the development of the productive forces which dialectically make possible, according to the author, to enhance life toward Eros, the subjective power for a Great Refusal of the obscene destruction of man and nature made by capitalism. The negative *reason*, that is the understanding of the objective contradiction of capitalism, is to complete with a negative and positive *sensibility*, that is Eros, the maturation of a new Subject for revolution.

Finally, I would connect this view with the environmental, gender, racial movements whose ground seems to be what Marcuse called a new sensibility, the deep need of a new way of experiencing life and freedom. In the end, I would question whether work can still play a fundamental role for their emancipation as the current dramatic labour condition.

RC52-JS-28.4

MANHÃES, ALEXANDRE* (Brazilian Air Force, Brazil)
LOURENÇÃO, HUMBERTO (Air Force Academy (AFA) and Air Force University (UNIFA), Brazil)

Brazilian Military Professionalization Process and Higher Education Levels: Universidade Da Força Aérea (Air Force University) Case

The release of the Strategic Project Air Force 100 triggered structural and processual modernization in Brazilian Air Force. Among all involved areas, great focus has been given to human resources, considered critical to achieve the Air Force's vision of future and sustain its capabilities to face new tasks and challenges. Additionally, it is said that military professionals with greater educational levels will access greater opportunities. That said, this paper explores how the military professionalism has developed in the last five years, since 2015, when several actions already have been taken to achieve a professionalization process that supports a higher credential of university education. The study will focus on the measures taken within Universidade da Força Aérea (UNIFA, Air Force University) because of its relevance in postgraduate studies of Air Force Officers. This research will be a combined exploratory and descriptive study of documents issued by Brazilian Air Force about higher education, seeking to demonstrate its importance for the development of military professionalism. It will be theoretically based on Huntington (2016) and Janowitz (1971) from the military sociology, Freidson (1996) and his thesis about professionalization, Castro (2004; 2016) and his studies within the brazilian military society and Barbosa (2012), in the sociology of professionalism in Brazil. Finally, this study aims ultimately to contribute to the development of the military sociology theories that consider the brazilian society and reality.

RC52-JS-54.2

MANIGLIO, FRANCESCO* (UTM ECUADOR, Ecuador)

Cognitive Dependence. Knowledge-Based Economy and Inequalities in Latin America

Comparative studies based on research and development (R&D) expenditure, patenting rates, and international higher education systems state that the current international division of knowledge stresses the forms of dependence that arise from the international traditional division of labor.The world wealth distribution thus becomes all the more visible because it now includes the movement of human capital and an increasing differentiation of human activities. When considering human capital as a variable in the international division of wealth, the reproduction of knowledge elites becomes a key factor in the political governance of cognitive capitalism. Rethinking the dependence approachin the context of knowledge-based economies, I posit that the reproduction processes of knowledge elites would account for the consolidation of a specific core-periphery geography, as a form of political and economic dominance. The hypothesis stating that the reproductionof knowledge elites and qualified workers generates new forms of dependence emphasizes the political contradiction between dependence and development, particularly in the case of Latin America.Therefore, this article analyzes the differentiation of qualified workers and the reproduction of knowledge elites in relation to the global development of knowledge-based economies. For this purpose, I consider (1) the San Matthew hypothesis and the reproduction of core-periphery knowledge divisions (2) the dominion of knowledge elites on political and social mobility (3) the differentiation of human capital by class, gender, and race divisions that reinforcethe production of political-economic dominance and reproduction of social inequalities.

RC40-507.2

MANKA, SHEILA* (North-West University, South Africa)

Indigenous Food As a Means of Communication: The Case of Mankon, Cameroon

Food is an indispensable item for all human beings, being used as a means of survival. But it is also more than this: food is also indispensable as a cultural fact. People create various identities through food, and are able to qualify how they view themselves *vis à vis* other people. In most African societies, food functions go beyond its consumptive use. Food has many other meanings attached to it, depending on the occasion. Food is also a tool to foster communication among people, as it provides access to coded messages and forms of interaction that are not obvious to the external observer. However there is a paucity of studies on the matter, and thus the rationale of this research is to show that the symbolic and communicative use of food is critical to understanding African cultures.The aim of this paper is to examine the coded messages embedded in certain foods in relation to specific social or cultural events. A qualitative research approach is adopted, with the use of in-depth interviews that was used to collect data from 30 participants from the Mankon ethnic group in Cameroon. The findings reveal that the consumption of food is attached to particular cultural meanings and is

symbolic to different cultural and social events. Particular food choices are symbolic, being represented at different social or cultural events such as weddings, funerals, naming ceremonies and other such social rituals.

Keywords: Indigenous food, African rituals, ceremonies, communication, consumption.

RC40-508.2

MANN, ALANA* (Sydney Environment Institute, University of Sydney, Australia)

Utopian Thought and Action for Inclusive Foodscapes in Sydney

Utopian visions motivate us to challenge the status quo and can create the political will for radical, structural change that reduces oppression. *Real* utopias are based on ideals of the "potentials of humanity" and, as such, provide "pragmatically accessible waystations...that can inform our practical tasks of muddling through in a world of imperfect conditions for social change." (Fung and Wright, 2003, vii). Food utopias are necessarily "hope-filled" (Stock et al, 2015, p.3) as they offer a better way of living. More than just a mix of alternative food initiatives on a local level that offer innovative while limited strategies for change, they can *re-politicise* our thinking about how food systems are created. Rather than representing "a better world like it is a given, unchanging location" any food utopia becomes "the necessary act of imagining a better world, which involves processes for learning, adapting, and changing in response to growing knowledge and shifting circumstances" (Chappell, p.26). It calls for "visionary organising", a time of convergence together "as inventors and discoverers committed to creating ideas and practice, vision and projects to help heal civilisation" (Boggs, 2012, p. xxiii).

This paper presents three small-scale models of participatory social enterprise that draw on energy, influence, and knowledge of citizens to co-create vibrant and inclusive foodscapes in the city of Sydney, Australia. These examples reflect a "politics of the possible" (Swyngedouw & Kaika, 2003 cited in Williams, 2017, p.2219) that sits alongside utopian thinking as a way to contend with potentially totalising discourses such as neoliberalism. They unite diverse cultures and communities concerned about the deeper aspects of justice in the city, including social exclusion, food insecurity, and violence against women.

RC42-JS-59.1

MANSINGH, ARADHANA* (UKZN, South Africa)

What Makes South African Higher Education Different?

a Review of the Changes in Higher Education and the Impact on Gender

The South African story of higher education is unique. Transformations in higher education in 2004, aligned with the country's national imperatives of gender empowerment advancement were prodigious. Female academics historically exposed to various professional and personal challenges whose career outcomes were equivalent to those of their male counterparts. Historically female academics experienced division as part of the '*old boys network*' alongside a racial divide (bush colleges). Have women progressed from the *"historic"* days of the '*old boys network*' and '*bush colleges*' and if so what are the success indicators. The implications of a new institutional culture is examined.

RC24-292.4

MANSKI, BEN* (University of California Santa Barbara, USA)

Climate Democracy Against Climate Leviathan

The Earth is in peril today. The climate has been destabilized. The global order seems fragile. Authoritarian and democratic movements are in struggle everywhere. This paper compares the implications of climate democracy and climate leviathan, two opposing visions for the constitution of global governance, in defining personhood, property, citizenship, sovereignty, and nature. Since 2013, climate democracy has begun to emerge as a "master" or intersectional frame aligning the global climate justice movement and various democracy movements in pursuing a common set of policy initiatives as well as a program for global constitutionalism. The Green New Deal and the Global Climate Strikes are two examples of movement projects instigated by the author and other green activists operating explicitly within a climate democracy framework. In contrast, climate leviathan, as conceptualized in the influential book of the same title by Geoff Mann and Joel Wainwright (2018), refers to the prediction that, if unchecked, an authoritarian "capitalist planetary sovereignty" will emerge to manage the climate crisis. This paper considers the prospects for climate democracy and climate leviathan in light of historical constitutionalist projects from below (particularly labor internationalism, global cooperativism, world federalism, and nuclear disarmament), versus constitutionalist projects from above (in particular the Bretton Woods process), as well as intermediate projects such as the United Nations. I make theoretical comparisons between the conditions that animated and shaped those

historical projects and the conditions emerging out of the climate crisis today and identify implications for the future mobility, management, and bordering of people, nature, and capital.

RC07-JS-66.4

MANSKI, BEN* (University of California Santa Barbara, USA)

Constituting Democracy, Democratizing Constitutions: Lessons from a Global Comparative Analysis of Democracy Movements, Social Movement Strategy, Constitutional Change, and Democratization (1974-2001)

In times such as these that try the souls of democrats, is it more dangerous to pursue constitutional change, or is there a greater danger in avoiding it? Toward the end of the 20th century, many countries entered formal constitution-making processes. This wave of constitutionalization came about as part of a tumultuous reordering of the world system. Popular movements for democratization vied with authoritarian countermovements over the formation of new national, regional, and global institutions. Much of today's world is similarly defined by constitutional crises and demands for structural reform. There is great uncertainty and worry in this new period, and many are searching for new forms of order. What can we learn from the last period that might prove useful today? In facing the major constitutional crises of our day, what can and should democrats do? This study relies on a comparative analysis of the 11 major countries that engaged in formal constitutionalization between 1974 and 2001. These include Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Iran, Poland, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, and Turkey, each at the time a top-30 GDP country of population greater than 15 million. The main finding of this study is that agenda-setting matters: Democracy movements that prioritized demands for constitutional change came away with much more democratic outcomes than movements that were less prepared for constitutional tumult. Taking lessons from both social movement studies and constitutional studies, I argue that when a democracy movement involves large numbers of people in the construction and articulation of a clear constitutional agenda, it deploys a constitutional master frame that redefines the political situation, the constitutional process, and the society's historical trajectory, as well as the movement's own collective identity.

RC23-274.5

MANUSHI, KU* (Indian Institute of Mass Communication, India)
DILARE, PRAKASH (Gautam Buddha University, India)

Equality in Information Age: A Study of Indian Digital Landscape

A technology driven digital age in its own way manifests a new type of inequality which has both economic and social ramifications. This inequality is clearly visible among those who have access to information through ICTs and those who don't. The growth of developmental process requires that this digital divide be minimal. Access to Information through digital platforms will play a more critical role in coming years. Information and Communication Technologies offers huge potential to growing societies.

ICTs initiated the concept of a global village and technological innovations triggered the birth of information society. Information is the peg around which the ICTs revolve and developmental progress is closely linked to emerging communication technologies. Faster dissemination of information through ICTs has created a web wherein connectivity is the key element.

High rural tele-density over the years has given a boost to the digital penetration in India and the Government's focus is now squarely on rural broadband. Technology has become more affordable and internet access increasingly ubiquitous but the digital divide between urban and rural India still continues. Illiteracy, incapability to access technology, non-availability of content in local language, lop sided infrastructure further widen this divide.

The paper unveils the technological transformation underway in the emerging Indian digital landscape by looking at ICT user patterns both in terms of usage and information flow especially in the rural areas of the country. Keeping in view the vastness of its landscape, inherent cultural social diversity and disparities which makes the functionality of ICTs challenging. On the one hand ICTs are involved in bringing the world closer through technology but on the other hand technological transformation is creating a digital divide in the urban – rural landscape of this vast country.

RC57-JS-69.2

MANZANO, MARTÍ* (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona,)

Fotografiando Presentes y Futuros: Fortalezas y Límites De Metodologías Visuales En El Estudio De Las Transiciones Educativas Postobligatorias

La incorporación de los métodos visuales en los diseños de investigación basados en entrevistas se plantea como una herramienta capaz de ofrecer una mayor

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

emergencia de factores no contemplados en el diseño, acceso a aspectos de la realidad social de los entrevistados que de otro modo quedarían ocultos y un potencial de empoderamiento en el acto mismo de generación de datos.

Partiendo de estas consideraciones, la comunicación pretende presentar una evaluación de las fortalezas y los límites del *photovoice* y la entrevista fotoestimulada como herramientas de generación de datos mediante la reflexión sobre una experiencia de investigación. El análisis se genera a partir de la incorporación de la entrevista fotoestimulada en una investigación sobre las transiciones educativas hacia la educación postobligatoria por parte de descendientes de migrantes pakistanís y marroquís en la ciudad de Barcelona. En una de las tres rondas de encuentros se les pidió a los jóvenes que realizasen una serie de fotografías con su teléfono móvil sobre temas propuestos por el investigador para estimular una entrevista cualitativa sobre su realidad cuotidiana (¿quién soy?) y sus horizontes de futuro (¿quién quiero ser?).

Los resultados apuntan algunas consideraciones metodológicas como los factores que explican el éxito o el fracaso de las entrevistas fotoestimuladas tanto en su objetivo de generación de datos como en el de provocar autoconocimiento y empoderamiento. Se plantea también un debate sobre los límites de lo fotografiable en investigaciones que incorporan lo visual en los imaginarios de futuro ante las dificultades que han tenido los jóvenes para fotografiar aspiraciones ajenas a sus realidades sociales actuales y las estrategias que han seguido para superarlas. Finalmente, se cuestiona el lugar común de la supuesta familiaridad de los jóvenes con el lenguaje visual y se ofrecen herramientas para identificar distintas relaciones de los jóvenes con este lenguaje.

RC49-611.1

MAO, XUPENG* (East China University of Science and Technology, China)
ZHANG, LIWEI (Rutgers University, USA)

Stressors and Subjective Well-Being Among Chinese Older Adults: Uncovering the Buffering Role of Social Support Patterns

Using data from two waves of the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (N ≈ 5,500), this study used latent class analysis to identify social support patterns among Chinese older adults based on the types and sources of social support, and multivariate regression to examine the buffering roles of social support patterns in the relationships between stressors (i.e., poor health and functional dependence) and older adults' subjective well-being (i.e., depressive symptoms and life satisfaction). We found five distinct social support patterns (i.e., financially independent/family-focused, financially independent/spouse-focused, financially dependent/spouse-focused, Chinese traditional support pattern, financial dependent/diverse) among Chinese older adults. Poor health and functional dependence were significantly associated with lower subjective well-being. The buffering role played by social support differed significantly by its patterns. Chinese traditional social support pattern and financial dependent/diverse pattern mitigated the negative relationship between two stressors and older adults' subjective well-being. In addition, financially independent/family-focused and financially independent/spouse-focused somewhat buffered the relationship between functional dependence and low subjective well-being. Implications for the well-being of the Chinese elderly population are discussed.

RC54-660.1

MAO, XUPENG* (East China University of Science and Technology, China)
CHEN, LIN (Fudan University, China)

"to Go or Not to Go, It Is a Question": Perceived Accessibility Among Disabled Individuals in Shanghai

The purpose of this study is to explore how individuals with disabilities perceive their environment accessibility during the process of accessing public space. Community-dwelling disabled individuals participated in semi-structured, in-depth interviews in Shanghai (*N*= 16). The findings suggest that despite some improvement, participants encountered physical and social barriers during the process of accessing public space. These barriers posed tremendous challenges for participants to access routine destinations, such as workplaces. As a result, most participants voluntarily chose to confine their living spaces to avoid prejudice or burdening family caregivers. The combined implications of physical and social barriers en route exacerbates participants' limited environmental accessibility. This study sheds light in policy and practice to understand social inclusion from perspectives of the disabled.

TG03-738.2

MARA, LIVIU-CATALIN* (University of Extremadura, Spain)

Researchers and the Universal Human Right to Enjoy the Benefits of Science

Access to scientific knowledge and to its benefits is a human right, as stated by Article 27 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and by Article 15(1)(b) of the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights. The right to knowledge must ensure that everyone in the world can access the best scientific contributions that are being made internationally. This, on the one hand, ensures the fulfillment of human rights while contributing to the democratization and openness of science, following the premises that founders of the Sociology of Science, as Merton, had already theorized. In this context, IMPACT-EV project funded under the 7th Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development of the European Union delivered the first social impact of research repository, namely the Social Impact Open Repository (SIOR). The purpose of this communication is to present this repository, which is a new tool and a great opportunity for researchers to promote the social impact of their research but also for the users, who will have free access to high-quality scientific evidence to improve their lives in aspects that are important for everyone. IMPACT-EV developed a system to monitor social impact of research that will be used by the European Commission to evaluate all research projects in the next framework programme for research, entitled HORIZON EUROPE. Social impact of research understood as social improvements achieved after implementing the results of a particular research project or study. The social impact must be supported by social challenges or goals, such as the EU 2020 targets or the 2030 Sustainable Development Goal Agenda. In this way, research from all scientific disciplines can be displayed and shared through SIOR and advance in this way to guaranteeing the universal human right to enjoy the benefits of science.

RC10-125.3

MARA, LIVIU-CATALIN* (University of Extremadura, Spain)
BRUNET ICART, IGNASI (Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Spain)
GINIEIS, MATÍAS (University Rovira and Virgili, Spain)

Worplace Discrimination Against LGBT People

Although globalization has brought many advances in gender equality in terms of employment in several countries, this has not been the case of the LGBTI people. In places like US, private companies have taken the lead in this matter because at the federal there is not a political will to offer employment protection against dicrimination based on gender identity or expression as well as sexual orientation. In Europe, the situation is not any better. And this situation accounts for most of the Western countries, where states do not offer protection against employment discrimination to LGBT people, albeit they have championed other issues such as same-sex marriage. According to the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association discrimination against LGBT people may take several forms: during recruitment procedures, promotions, harassment in the form of 'jokes' or LGBTI-phobic comments or threats to 'out' them, or denial of benefits. The purpose of this communication is to make visible this discrimination against the LGBT people and analyse elements that we found in the scientific literature that can transform workplaces in more inclusive, non-discriminating and violence free places for LGBT people.

RC08-99.5

MARCELINO, GIOVANNA* (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

Heleieth Saffioti: Sociology, Marxism and Feminism in the Peripheral Context

The 1960s marked a period of renewal of sociology in Brazil, something embodied in the effort to elaborate new theses dedicated to the interpretation of Brazilian society, many of them fed and based on a "new reading" of Marx, such as that undertaken by the initiative developed in São Paulo which became known as "*The Capital* Seminar". Under the same social and political atmosphere, feminist thought and practice entered a "new wave" in which gender discussions were complexified with the categories of race, class, sexuality and nationality, and in which the protagonism and voice of black, lesbian and "third world" women gained a greater centrality, in contrast to the hegemony of a "universal and western" feminism.

At this time, sociology, Marxism, and feminism, therefore, were converging on a mutual and concomitant effort: the challenge of deepening and consolidating themselves as national traditions, linked to culture and the contradictions of a country of dependent capitalism, having seen the necessity to readjust general perspectives that were originally formulated in the European context to the particular and concrete Brazilian reality. Heleieth Saffioti's *The Woman in Class Society* (1976) is undoubtedly a good example of this synthesis and process of incorporation and readjustment of classical references from the center to the Brazilian context (in particular, the canonical work of Marx and socialist feminism), which

produced unique contributions to the analysis of the feminine condition from the point of view of the reality of peripheral capitalism, as well as to the understanding of the sociohistorical formation of the capitalist system, in particular its structural relationship with patriarchy. This work aims to perform an analysis of Saffioti's work as part of the intellectual constellation of that time that inaugurated a new line of research in the social sciences in Brazil, bringing together sociology, Marxism and feminism.

RC34-445.1

MARCON, FRANK NILTON* (Universidade Federal de Sergipe, Brazil)

Youth, Precarities, Mobility, Work and Lifestyles

Based on research that I have been conducting in recent years, involving youths, creativity and aestheticization, I present some reflections on the relationship between the contemporary experiences lived by young people with work. More specifically, I am interested in the meaning of their agencies through music, dance, graffiti and street art in general, usually in hostile contexts and conditions of social vulnerability and informality. What hostilities do they face in such situations? What is the social profile of these young people? What features do they use? How do they express themselves, resist and compete for spaces of social interaction and political participation, work and leisure? What do they say about the transition to adulthood and work as a possibility of autonomy? What do they have to say about their lifestyles, especially regarding the use of time, space, technology, aesthetic resources and what they do for a living? I try to answer these questions by analyzing the main and different contradictions between the aesthetic experiences of youths and the relationship of their agencies with the precarious conditions and social moratorium imposed in contemporary times, in particular, medium and large cities in Europe (Lisbon and Barcelona) and Brazil (Aracaju and Salvador).

RC51-626.3

MARCUELLO SERVOS, CHAIME* (Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain)

Beyond the Algorithms: From Netnographic DATA Collection to DATA Hermeneutics

When Kozinets (1998) disseminated the term netnography, skillfully combining two words ethnography and Internet, we were far from imagining the current developments. That initial commitment to transfer the know-how of ethnography to the world of the Internet opened up a universe of possibilities that have now multiplied.

This article proposes a theoretical framework to discuss the role played by the use of algorithms and the work with specific software from the Sociocybernetics perspective. That is, it is proposed to go beyond the automation and processing of data from a second order observation process. For this reason, it begins by discussing data collection procedures in different digital social spaces. In addition to social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instragram, Tinder...), there are different places of digitalized interaction that require specific approaches. In any case, once the data has been accumulated, in different formats and quantities, the most complicated step is interpretation. The hermeneutics of data has here is posed from the Sociocybernetic perspective as a paradigm that defines a space for observation and analysis.

The article is divided into five sections, including the introduction and conclusions. The first dicusses the construction of observables in digital contexts mediated by software and hardware. The second raises the issues of boundaries in data collection in digital and social media contexts. The third proposes a Sociocybernetic analysis strategy that allows going beyond algorithms to formulate dense explanations of observables and understand their effects in off-line contexts.

RC44-542.2

MARIA CONCETTA, AMBRA* (University of Rome Sapienza, Italy)

D'ONOFRIO, MARTA (University of Rome Sapienza, Italy)

RESTANEO, CAMILLA (University of Rome Sapienza, Italy)

Rediscovering Human-Machine Interaction. the Effects of the Introduction of Robotics in Amazon Plants in Italy.

This paper compares Amazon Castel San Giovanni with Amazon Passo Corese, the plant where for the first time in Italy, inbound and outbound work processes were partly transformed by the introduction of robots, affecting two central aspects in the logistics sector, such as the high turnover and the management of peaks production.

The comparative analysis aims at examining the effects of the introduction of these robots on organizational and production processes, and to understand main changes of activities carried out by workers and the impacts of automation on the amount of manpower employed, on the different skills required and on the quality and pace of work performed.

The analysis is based on non-participating observation experiences during guided tours organized by Amazon, supplemented with interviews to the main trade unions at national and local level and to Italian employee, but not to Managers (being expressly forbidden by the company).

The theoretical approach focuses on human-machine interaction. The analysis is not limited to observe how technologies change the organization of work (Butera, 2009), affecting human work (Friedmann 1971), but it highlights how workers had been able to use technological tools available at their own discretion. Results are more complex and articulated. Robots influence both the number of employee, thus reducing workers -especially temporary one employed during peak production- and also the quality of work and working conditions, by reducing workload and physical fatigue, but not the performing of a task, which continue to be routinal and repetitive. More controversial is the impact on pace and time of work, strongly conditioned by machines- which raise workers' stress- and by the objectives set (and controlled) by the team-leaders. However workers had been able to adapt technologies available to their own needs and rhythms, by adopting some "tricks" in order to reduce the pace work.

RC19-229.8

MARINS, MANI* (Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Social, Political and Moral Effects on Poor Women

The relationship between state and society has been mediated by public policies that sometimes produce more opportunities (and equality) and sometimes create problems in the area of   local implementation (as well as corruption, paternalism, access barriers, discrimination, stigma and moral judgments about the beneficiary population). Often such consequences have perverse effects on democracy and citizenship. In this paper, from an empirical study on the Bolsa Família Program, we intend to: 1) systematize the rhetorical and practical mechanisms of implementation and 2) analyze the political, social, moral and gender consequences from the interaction between public agents and beneficiaries. To this end, we used as a methodological tool interviews with different actors: beneficiaries, non-beneficiaries (families who had a similar socioeconomic status as beneficiaries) and institutional actors (social workers, Bolsa Familia registrants, health agents, traders and coordinator of Bolsa Família). In total, 70 interviews were conducted in an urban periphery of Rio de Janeiro. From the empirical material, we show the existence of a broad system of political, social, gender and moral vigilance over beneficiaries (Marins, 2017; 2018). First, surveillance is political, because there is specific oversight and sanctions related to conditionalities. Secondly, the surveillance system is also social because it is based on behavioral controls of these poor (often black women). Surveillance is also based on gender norms, through demands in relation to the traditional role of mothering. And, lastly, the surveillance system is moral in that others use moral judgment as a means of classifying over beneficiaries in relation to their daily practices.

WG05-706.4

MARINS, MANI* (Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

The Ambiguity between Public Policies and Inequalities

Public policies have been implemented as the central motto of democratic societies in order to combat multiple inequalities: economic, social, cultural, racial and gender. Such inequalities may occur between families and between distinct units of the territory. Part of the literature in sociology points out that the relationship between public policy and forms of inequality is ambiguous and conflicting (Lipsky, 1980; Dubois, 2010; Duvoux, 2009; Maynard-Moody, & Musheno, 2003; Porras, 2012; Marins (2018 & 2019).

Such works show - in the local scope of the implementation of social policies and, in particular, those of fighting poverty - the existence of inattention, exclusion and discrimination in the treatment of socially vulnerable segments of the population. Thus, beyond a matter of relative insufficiency, we see that policies formally designed to reduce inequalities can contribute to their reproduction. The advancement of debates on the multidimensionality of poverty has drawn attention to the fact that better equity conditions are unlikely to be attained only by improving income distribution. Multiple inequalities impose barriers that hinder social advancement and the improvement of the quality of life of socially vulnerable segments. It is a complex intertwining of the axis of economic inequality with the axes of gender, ethnic-racial, territorial and age-based inequalities as structuring a process of (re) producing unequal social relations.

To what extent would the daily operation of public agents contribute to an unequal distribution of opportunities and to the continuity of existing forms of exclusion? The idea here is to discuss, from the theoretical framework of sociology, the unintended effects (stigma, high discretion, patronage, moral judgments and discrimination) of income transfer policies in Latin America.

RC37-470.4

MARONTATE, JAN* (Simon Fraser University, Canada)

Preserving Memories of Art and Artists: Multiple Meanings, Competing Values

Values associated with artists and artworks (often related to variations in socio-economic class, gender, race, and age) have been important for artistic recognition processes. This paper examines strategies for considering diverse (and sometimes competing) values for arts professionals developing contemporary strategies for preserving memories of recent art. *How* do the multiple meanings of artistic practice enter into decisions about what memories of art to conserve?

Decisions about the 'meaning' of art works are central when planning conservation interventions, particularly for recent work in impermanent or time-based media (such as electronic technologies or performances). Records of the creator's intent, interviews with artists and other art world authorities, analysis of the historical contexts of the work and of subsequent transformations provide insights about ways to preserve the integrity of art work that respect its symbolic and cultural significance. Tensions may arise too in disagreements among caretakers of art (curators, conservators, technicians and directors) who hold different levels of authority in professional, institutional and national contexts.

The paper presents findings from studies of three art international conservation projects (including fieldwork at their meetings and documentary research). If the meanings for creators, collectors and publics differ, whose opinion prevails in decisions about what to preserve? If creators or experts change their views over time which viewpoint is considered legitimate? What happens when curators, hands-on conservators, conservation scientists and other categories of experts fail to reach consensus? *What logics inform decisions about the fundamental 'meaning(s)' of artistic works to preserve? What criteria are used in the assessment of successful or unsuccessful preservation initiatives for establishing continuing records about meaningful art?*

The paper considers strategies used in conservation for confronting multiple meanings and in multi-disciplinary, international projects with participants who subscribe to different (and sometimes incommensurable) value systems.

RC48-599.3

MAROTIAS, ANA* (UBA-UNRAF-UNPAZ, Argentina)
RUSSO, MARIO (UNRAF, Argentina)
BELTRAMO, SOFÍA (UNRAF, Argentina)
TALLANO, MARIANELA (UNRAF, Argentina)
LÓPEZ, ERICA (UNRAF, Argentina)
EZQUERRO, CANDELA (UNRAF, Argentina)

El Rol De Las Tecnologías Digitales En La Acción Colectiva De Las Organizaciones Sociales De La Ciudad De Rafaela - Argentina

La ponencia analiza las prácticas y estrategias comunicacionales, basadas en el uso de las tecnologías digitales e Internet, en dos tipos de organizaciones sociales de la ciudad de Rafaela: las tradicionales y las nuevas, surgidas en los últimos quince años y cuyas temáticas están relacionadas con lo que se ha denominado nuevos movimientos sociales.

Se hace foco en la manera en que estas organizaciones combinan las prácticas cara a cara y las mediadas por las tecnologías digitales, analizando a partir de allí la construcción de las subjetividades e identidades colectivas y su inserción en la cultura digital.

Se realiza una comparación entre ambos tipos de organizaciones tomando como indicadores los modos de utilización de estas tecnologías y el rol que cumplen para alcanzar los objetivos de cada organización. Se estudian las producciones intelectuales -materiales escritos, programas de radio, imágenes, audiovisuales- de estas organizaciones sociales, centradas en la acción colectiva, tanto en espacios de encuentro en línea como presenciales.

Se usa una metodología cualitativa de diseño transversal, la delimitación temporal comprende los últimos 15 años (2004-2019), el recorte geográfico refiere a diez organizaciones sociales que intervienen políticamente en la ciudad de Rafaela, incluyendo tanto las tradicionales como las denominadas nuevas, no sólo por ser de reciente creación, sino por las temáticas de las que se ocupan. Se relevaron los sitios web y las redes sociales de estas organizaciones, analizando la utilización de estas tecnologías tanto para la comunicación interna como externa. También se realizaron entrevistas semiestrucutradas, grabadas en audio y video.

El análisis tiene como marco la transformación de las sociedades industriales tradicionales en postindustriales y el surgimiento de una cultura digital atravesada por prácticas comunicacionales con base en las tecnologías digitales e Internet que, además, permiten la realización de producciones intelectuales muchas veces relacionadas con la libre distribución del conocimiento.

RC23-277.6

MAROTIAS, ANA* (UBA-UNRAF-UNPAZ, Argentina)
AYALA, SOLEDAD* (UNRAF, Argentina)
RODRÍGUEZ, GUILLERMO* (UNR_UNRAF, Argentina)

Modificaciones en las prácticas de enseñanza y aprendizaje a partir de la Educación a Distancia Digital en el nivel universitario

El objetivo de esta ponencia es analizar de qué manera los docentes universitarios se valen de las tecnologías digitales y, específicamente, de un Entorno Virtual de Enseñanza y Aprendizaje (EVEA), para desplegar estrategias didácticas que acompañen el recorrido de los estudiantes universitarios de primera generación, en una universidad nacional de reciente creación (2015), en una ciudad mediana del interior de la Argentina.

Se toman como objeto de estudio las prácticas de enseñanza y aprendizaje de docentes y estudiantes de la Licenciatura en Medios Audiovisuales y Digitales de la Universidad Nacional de Rafaela (UNRaf), especialmente aquellas referidas a la combinación de textos académicos y materiales educativos multimediales. Se centra en las materias que se dictan presencialmente pero que cuentan con un aula virtual de apoyo. En este contexto se observa y analiza cómo los docentes readecúan sus prácticas de enseñanza en función de los rasgos coyunturales de las prácticas de estudio, teniendo en cuenta el rol que cumple el EVEA en este proceso.

En las prácticas de estudio se identifica la dificultad para comprender ideas abstractas, para expresarse por medio de la escritura académica, para verificar la validez de las fuentes utilizadas cuando se recurre a información disponible en Internet. Estas dificultades están relacionadas con la lecto-comprensión, entendida como práctica cognitiva y social. Así, las estrategias didácticas de los docentes deben readecuarse a las necesidades de los estudiantes para desempeñarse en el ámbito universitario, contribuyendo, de esa manera, a la inclusión social y educativa.

Se utiliza una metodología cualitativa que incluye la observación no participante de las aulas virtuales, entrevistas con el director de la carrera, con los docentes y con los estudiantes y participación en las reuniones del equipo docente de la Licenciatura.

RC26-JS-9.10

MAROULI, CHRISTINA* (DEREE - The American College og Greece,)

Critical Pedagogy for Environmental and Social Change: How? What Helps? What Obstructs? Learning from Experience

Environmental Education (EE) was conceived as an important method for raising awareness and bringing about the needed changes in social practices that can lead to environmental protection, and more recently sustainable development (transforming EE to Education for Sustainability (EfS)). Thus, EE/EfS – especially when aiming to change behaviors – has been akin to critical pedagogy which aims to prepare independent and critical thinkers and empowered citizens that can effectively address social problems.

Despite the 50-year long life of EE/EfS, environmental problems persist and some have become accentuated although learners' environmental knowledge base has increased.

What pedagogical approaches and educational methods are more effective in bringing about attitudinal and behavioral change? What is the key(s) in instructional design and practice that facilitate(s) this transformation? What are the challenges? These are questions that trouble educators working in EE / EfS and transformative learning. This chapter aims to contribute to the ongoing discussions around these issues, with theoretical reflections and insights from the author's more than 30-years teaching experience in higher education and other settings in Greece. After a discussion of the author's key pedagogical influences (e.g. Paolo Freire, EE/EfS), the evolution of her (my) instructional practices (primarily in Greece) will be presented, with the aim to identify classroom practices that have a transformative potential, within the context of challenges and facilitating parameters that have been experienced. The instructor's (my) self-reflections and students' qualitative comments are used in a variety of research methods: a self-study research approach drawing on the author's self-reflections as instructor; an analysis of students' qualitative comments on the course, as well as reflections on a recent pre- and post-instruction survey applied to an introductory Environmental Studies course with the aim to evaluate the transformative potential of different teaching methods.

RC01-21.2

MARQUES, ADRIANA* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

La Conexión Puerto Príncipe-Brasília: Participación En Misiones De Mantenimiento De La Paz y Sus Reflejos Para La Política Nacional

El debate sobre las consecuencias imprevistas de la participación de las Fuerzas Armadas de Brasil en la Misión de Estabilización de las Naciones Unidas en Haití (MINUSTAH) ha crecido en los últimos años. La "reimportación" de la experiencia de los militares en Haití, especialmente con respecto al uso cada vez más frecuente del ejército de las operaciones de carácter policial, es la consecuencia imprevista más visible de la participación del país en las misiones de mantenimiento de la paz y también lo mas discutido por la literatura internacional y nacional. Sin embargo, después de las elecciones presidenciales de 2018, otro aspecto ha llamado la atención de la academia: la gran participación de generales brasileños que regresaron de las misiones de paz bajo el mandato de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas en el gobierno de Jair Bolsonaro. En esta ponencia presentaré una discusión preliminar sobre este tema enmarcando al grupo de generales que la prensa brasileña llama "ala militar" del gobierno en la tipología creada por Charles Moskos para calificar el tipo de profesional militar que surgió en el post Guerra Fría debido a la participación, cada vez más frecuente en misiones de pacificación/estabilización bajo el mandato de organizaciones internacionales. El autor describe a este nuevo profesional como un *soldado estadista* que se relaciona bien con la prensa y conoce el intrincado juego de la diplomacia internacional. Además de la bien estudiada conexión Puerto Príncipe, discutiré aquí la conexión Puerto Príncipe-Brasília basada en la tipología de Moskos. La fuente principal de la ponencia son las entrevistas dadas por los generales brasileños que estaban a cargo de las Fuerzas de Paz de las Naciones Unidas en Haití al Centro de Pesquisa e Documentação de História Contemporânea do Brasil en el año 2018.

RC44-548.3

MARQUES, JOANA* (A3S, Portugal)
VELOSO, LUISA (University Institute of Lisbon (ISCTE-IUL), Portugal)

Precarious Organizing and Beyond: The Case of Arts and Construction Industry

Ongoing reconfigurations of work under contemporary global capitalism increasingly defy the centrality of the workplace for workers' organizing. Some sectors, though, have always been challenged by the lack of a stable workplace and by the temporary nature of work relations. That is the case of the arts and construction industry which provide longstanding examples of precarious and mobile work and have been related to precarious organizing. Despite representing two distinct sectors of the workforce, they present a set of similarities that challenge the possibilities of workers' organisation and mobilisation: the temporary, project-based nature of work; the precarious employment arrangements, often informal; the mobile nature of work activities, not linked to a fixed workplace. Based on the Portuguese context, this paper provides a comparative analysis of both sectors, arguing on their analytical significance to explore new forms of workers' solidarity and broader terrains of struggle.

RC28-325.2

MARQUES-PERALES, ILDEFONSO* (Universidad de Sevilla, Spain)
FACHELLI, SANDRA (Pablo de Olavide University / Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain)
LÓPEZ-ROLDÁN, PEDRO (Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain)

Margins Reload. the Mutual Information Index As a New Approach to Educational Regularities.

In a complete bibliographic review carried out by Mellizo-Soto in Spain in 2014 on the inequality of educational opportunities, that is, the inequality of reaching a specific educational level according to social origin (IOE, hereinafter), indicates the lack of agreement between researchers who are dedicated to this type of studies. Then, we do not have strong conclusions that indicate the direction and intensity that these inequalities have taken. When the published works are inspected, it is verified that the improvements in the reduction of educational inequalities are few and of little intensity. In a paper for the American Journal of Sociology, Breen et al. (2009) refuted the conclusions of Shavit and Blossfeld (1994). Unlike the latter, who only found an improvement in inequality in Sweden and the Netherlands (from thirteen countries), Breen and his colleagues found a decrease in educational inequalities. The mechanisms hypothetically consist of a decrease in both primary and secondary effects. The primary ones consisted of the improvements of nutrition and health experienced due to the economic improvements after the Second World War, the increasing involvement of the parents and the greater protection of the state. The secondary effects consisted in a reduction in opportunity costs. A recent work in Spain (Bernardi, Gil and Luijkx, 2019) emphasizes that has been an increase in social fluidity, but this has been due more to the compositional effect via educational expansion. In this communication we propose to look for the reasons that explain the changes in the IOE and we propose a different analysis that accounts for the changes in the IOE composition. To date, most of the measures employed have been invariant to marginal distribution. Finally, we will give an interpretation that explains what are the social mechanisms that have hypothetically contributed to shaping the changes that have occurred.

RC34-441.4

MARQUEZ, FULVIA* (Universidad de Antioquia, Colombia)

Bandas, Pandillas Galladas: Grupos Juveniles De Calle EN Medellín, ENTRE La Delincuencia Y La Convivencia.

Un recorrido en perspectiva histórica sobre condiciones sociales, políticas, económicas que originan bandas juveniles, pandillas, grupos juveniles de calle, y para el caso de Medellín al reclutamiento forzado o voluntario de jóvenes a Grupos Ilegales Armados (GAI), identificar esas miradas y definiciones diversas desde donde se caracterizan, se construyen experiencia, procesos de intervención - mediación por parte de académicos, promotores sociales y desde las Políticas públicas; partir de la literatura sobre el tema, se van reconstruyendo narrativas que hablan del contexto, momentos de su historia, de hechos que dan origen a las violencias, conflictos y grupos ilegales que ha estremecido la vida de la ciudad e involucrado varias generaciones de jóvenes de barrios populares. A partir del contexto actual del país y de ciudad luego de las negociaciones y firma del acuerdo de la Habana, llega el postconflicto, y con él la presencia fuerte de carteles de la droga nacionales e internacionales, el recrudecimiento de las violencias y muerte a Líderes Sociales por parte de grupos paramilitares. Es este un ejercicio de contraste con esa historia cercana (años 80 y 90s) mirar diferencias, continuidades, aprendizajes a partir del estudio actual sobre características y dinámicas de grupos juveniles de calle, sus identidades, expectativas, demandas, razones y factores que los pone en riesgo y vulnerabilidad de ser cooptados por los GIA, al borde de la delincuencia y la criminalidad. Reconocer experiencias de mediación que se adelantan desde la institucionalidad pública, privada y los propios jóvenes que generan oportunidades y se han convertido en políticas sociales con propósitos de prevención y protección de niñas, niños, adolescentes y jóvenes de los escenarios de violencia y la vinculación a grupos ilegales que ejercen la violencia y la criminalidad en la ciudad.

RC48-606.3

MÁRQUEZ MURRIETA, ALICIA* (Instituto de Investigaciones Dr. José María Luis Mora, Mexico)

Entre Femmes Et Savoir Médical : La Pratique De La Césarienne Au Mexique

Depuis un certain temps au Mexique la pratique de césariennes a augmenté enormement. Selon l'Organisation Mondiale de la Santé entre le 10% et le 15% de césariennes serait le pourcentage « normal » ; Au Mexique, les pourcentages atteignent le 45% et depuis un certain temps ceci est débattu publiquement, se posant la question sur le caractère non nécessaire de beaucoup de ces intérventions médicales. Le questionnement public émerge à l'intérieur d'un plus ample débat : celui de la violence obstétricale, une forme spéciale d'autoritarisme et de « gouvernementalité". Dans la communication que je propose je prendrais cette problématique publique comme enjeu central pour analyser la manière dont les choix des femmes face à une césarienne sont débattus publiquement. Notamment, j'essaierai de voir le poids qui ont ces choix vis-à-vis du point de vue biomédical dans le débat public. Le matériel que j'utilise sont la presse, les journaux médicaux spécialisés et sites sur internet où la thématique est discutée entre femmes.

RC39-494.2

MARRERO, LAURA* (FLACSO, Uruguay)
DÍAZ FERNÁNDEZ, MONTSERRAT (Universidad de Oviedo, Spain)
LLORENTE MARRÓN, MAR (Universidad de Oviedo, Spain)
MÉNDEZ RODRÍGUEZ, PAZ (Universidad de Oviedo, Spain)

Avances y Desafíos En La Integración De Género En Las Políticas De Respuesta Al Cambio Climático

El Panel Intergubernamental de Cambio Climático reconoció que la vulnerabilidad social al cambio climático es de carácter multidimensional y producto de factores no climáticos. Significa que hay poblaciones más vulnerables, con riesgos

diferenciados creados por la intersección de desigualdades económicas, sociales, culturales, étnicas, transversalizadas por desigualdades de género que afectan fundamentalmente a las mujeres. (IPCC, 2014).

Las mujeres se encuentran en situación de mayor vulnerabilidad social, con menos capacidades para la adaptación y mayor riesgo a sufrir impactos negativos por menor autonomía económica, acceso y control de los recursos naturales como la propiedad de la tierra, menos información y capacitación técnica. Asimismo, se observan desigualdades en los ámbitos de participación y gobernanza, debido, entre otros factores, a que ellas aún asumen la mayor parte del trabajo doméstico y de cuidados y cuentan con menor tiempo para actividades vinculadas al desarrollo.

En relación a la respuesta al cambio climático es preciso atender que mujeres y hombres cuentan con habilidades, capacidades y conocimientos diferentes que deben integrarse en las estrategias de adaptación y mitigación. La Convención Marco de Naciones Unidas ha adoptado un Plan de Acción en Género (PAG 2017-2019) para reforzar la respuesta de la política climática a las cuestiones de género en todas las actividades de los países miembros relativas a la adaptación, la mitigación y los medios de aplicación conexos (la financiación, el desarrollo y la transferencia de tecnología y el fomento de la capacidad). (Decisión 21/CP.22, CMNUCC)

En esta comunicación se sistematizan experiencias de integración de la perspectiva de género en las políticas climáticas de la región latinoamericana y del mundo que permiten determinar la viabilidad de este enfoque, y comprender los desafíos para lograr políticas climáticas que sean efectivamente género responsivas.

RC04-44.5

MARROCCOLI, GIULIA* (University of Turin, University Lumière Lyon 2,)

Cultural Mobility Among Immigrants' Descendants: Comparing and Contrasting Italy and France

Cultural reproduction and cultural capital accumulation are particularly relevant in shaping the trajectories of immigrants' descendants. Since cultural mobility is closely intertwined with social mobility, achieving a high level of cultural capital appears to be one of the best ways in which second generations migrants can experience social mobility. Investigating the strategies that migrant families carry out to improve their children's cultural capital can offer a fruitful point of view. If we think of groups that have in general less capitals, frequently lost or lowered in the migration process, we understand why their reproduction strategies are of particular relevance for the general analysis. The case of migrant families can clearly show the bare impact of parental educational action, as well as the social positioning effect, but it can also highlight the agency shown by the children themselves, and the school system influence in conditioning the educational paths.

This contribution aims to present the result of two empirical studies, carried out employing a qualitative methodology with around 50 in-depth interviews conducted to both immigrants' descendants and key informants. These investigations compare Italy (Turin) and France (Lyon), and focus on the factors that influence school choices when it comes to higher education and attending (or not) university. How parents' cultural capital affects the school paths of their children? What are the effects of parental advice on children's choices? And which are the bases upon this advice rest? How children build their own aspirations? The comparison between two countries with different migration histories, albeit in both immigrant groups play a relevant role in shaping society and political intervention, allows to broaden the results extent, especially in a perspective of policy learning and policy transferability. Lastly, our contribution aims to connect these empirical results to the wider literature on cultural mobility and cultural reproduction.

RC06-71.5

MARTIN, CLAUDE* (CNRS, France)
DITER, KEVIN* (EHESP, France)
BUZAUD, JULIA (EHESP, France)

Parental Investment in Schooling and Child's Well Being

What is the relation between investment of the parents and well-being in school? Do parent/child discussions about school enhance a better well-being of their child? Is there a difference if the mother, the father or both parents invest in talking with their child about school? Are there differences of practices between socio-economic categories? To answer these questions we analyse two surveys: "The Childhood of Leisure" and PISA France. The first one is a national representative survey undertaken in 2008 by the French Ministry of Culture with a representative sample of 15 years-old students (N=9600) drawn from a representative sample of schools (N=1570) stratified by size and sorted according to region and to 'urban unit' of different sizes. The second survey is the French part of the international survey PISA, carried out in 2015 among 15 years-old students (N=6108), selected randomly from a representative sample of schools. We argue that the more the children talk about school with their parents, the more they declare a feeling of well-being at school and in general. More precisely, boys and girls are more likely to feel good (at school) when they can talk (about school) with their mother and their father. Second, we emphasize that discussing (school) with the children varies according to the parents' and children's gender. Finally, we show that the role of parent-child discussions on the well-being of children evolve according to the social background of children. This communication will present the association between the investment of the two parents and the child's academic well-being. Policies should encourage the involvement of both parents in their child's school issues and focus on fathers who are less invested than mothers in discussions with their children.

RC11-136.5

MARTIN, WENDY* (Brunel University London, United Kingdom)

Ageing, Materiality and Everyday Life

Studies of ageing, as part of the wider cultural turn, have increasingly engaged with questions of materiality. Through the exploration of the role of stuff, things, dress, possessions, senses, technologies, spaces, design and environments in the experience and perception of ageing, materiality offers new perspectives through which to explore the embodied lives of older people, highlighting the interconnections between the corporeality of ageing bodies and the socio-cultural context in the everyday lives of people as they grow older. The aim of this paper is to highlight and explore how a focus on materiality in ageing studies has opened up new theoretical and methodological possibilities that elicit rich and illuminating accounts of people in mid to later life. This will include how a materialist perspective provides novel perspectives on a range of topics in ageing studies as well as the ways materialist approaches can be used to research ageing. Through an exploration of a range of research projects and data this paper will conclude by showing the significance of the development and enhancement of creative and material methods as a means to elicit data on the sensate, atmospheres, material aspects of ageing and everyday life.

RC28-332.3

MARTIN ARTILES, ANTONIO* (Universidad Autonoma Barcelona, Spain)
FORTUNATO, VINCENZO (Università della Calabria, Italy)
CHAVEZ MOLINA, EDUARDO (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Comparación SOBRE La Inclusión Social Activa ENTRE Modelos Sociales: España E Italia Versus Argentina Y Chile.

Estudios nacionales e internacionales muestran que los trabajadores con larga tradición en el sector formal -beneficiarios de los seguros de desempleo- afrontan una dificultosa trasición de búsqueda e inserción laboral. Este estudio anaiuza dos países europeos, España e Italia, con sistemas de protección por desempleo formalizado y coordinado desde el ámbito de la Unión europea y, por otro lado, dos paises de América Latina, Chile y Argentina, con un alto volumen de empleo informal y economías poco reguladas. El Estudio comparado de los sistemas de protección por desempleo y el uso de las políticas activas de empleo constituyen hoy un aspecto central de las reformas de losd Estados del Bienestar

WG08-721.4

MARTIN PALOMO, MARIA* (Almeria University, Spain)
ZAMBRANO ALVAREZ, INMACULADA (Profesora Contratada Doctor, Spain)
ARTIAGA LEIRAS, ALBA (Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, Spain)
MUNOZ TERRON, JOSE MARIA (University of Almeria, Spain)

Understanding Critically Women's Care-Work : Vulnerabilities, Supports and Interdependencies

This paper presents some results of the Research-Project "New forms of social and existential vulnerability, support and care in Spain", funded by the Spanish R&D&I National Plan CSO2016-76179-R of the Ministry of Science and Innovation. The project is based on the qualitative investigation conducted in Spain by means of three discussion groups composed of particularly vulnerable social groups: family caregivers, young individuals in a situation of precariousness and long-term unemployed individuals over 45 years. This paper focuses on the analysis of discourse of female family caregivers and it delves into the relationship existing between the experience of care and those of vulnerability and interdependency. In a broad sense, care, as defined by Joan Tronto and Berenice Fisher (1990:40), allows explaining the complexity of the discourses regarding the experiences of care, as well as enabling a better understanding of the different dimensions which shape care: emotional, moral and physical (corporal, material and temporal) (Martín Palomo, 2008; Martín Palomo and Krabel, 2016). The processes of interaction between those who give support and those who receive it are pierced by affection, bodies, suffering, satisfaction, physical effort and, ultimately, a di-

verse range of dispositions, many times in conflict with each other –especially concerning the tension between self-care and the care of others. This work intends to analyse how the body and emotions operate in the processes of interaction between caregivers and care-receivers in order to elaborate further on the subjective and material dimensions which promote vulnerability within care and on the impact these processes have on caregivers.

RC28-342.2

MARTIN-CAUGHEY, ANANDA* (New York University, USA)
HOUT, MIKE (New York University, USA)

Investigating within-Education Inequality Using Job and Task Descriptions, U.S. 1972-2018

In addition to rising inequality between educational attainment categories, inequality within educational groups has also increased over the past five decades. Skill-biased technological change and the erosion of labor market institutions, principally labor unions, both contributed, but their relative contributions are uncertain. We examine how changes in the occupational structure and the task content of jobs has contributed to the rise in within-group inequality in the United States between 1972 and 2018, with data collected as part of the General Social Survey (GSS), but not previously released for analysis. We use respondents' verbatim replies to open-ended questions about current occupation and job tasks to examine within-education variation in socioeconomic status by gender and decade. Verbatims are linked to the full set of variables in the GSS, including union membership, size of firm, and a detailed industry classification. In combination, these data allow for a more in-depth analysis of jobs and tasks than is typically possible with traditional survey data. Specifically, we group respondents by education, gender, and decade and measure the variation in socio-economic status in each group. We then use computational text analysis to calculate the dissimilarity of job and task descriptions and to identify the key words and phrases that differentiate workers in the lowest and highest quartiles of each education-gender-decade bin. Skill-biased technical change will reveal itself in the appearance of new terms over the decades; deinstitutionalization will reveal itself in the disappearance of other terms.

RC25-JS-21.1

MARTIN-O'BRIEN, JOSIANE* (ESCP Europe, France)

On Acquisition of the International Management Language for Identity Construction and Professional Performance of Indian Industrial Engineers

We examine the consequences of acquisition of specialized International Management Language (IML), as assimilated and inculcated via an MBA-like training program, for Indian managers from the large industrial sector. Focus is on modifications in professional identity construction and alterations in managerial practice; established by study of a panel of 50 engineer-managers, back on the job after a year-long advanced management training, delivered in English by highly reputed Indian School.

With no material product, exercise of the managerial role is entirely dependent on the tactical use of language. As conceived here, the IML is a professional argot constituted by a frame of linguistic codes developed principally by USA B-School professors. It is intended to provide in a standardized fashion, a set of notions for information sharing, reporting and other managerial responsibilities. The principal linguistic vector for this training is a limited matrix of American-English intended to assure that the role-conduct of trainees fits rather seamless into the field of world-wide business activity.

While reasonably skilled in use of work-place English before their MBA-like training, the participants in this study were embedded in a decidedly Indian, national and industrial culture. Given that the IML-formatting deploys a foreign Western perspective, we focused on its performative dimension. We attempted to establish how—if at all, this MBA-like training affected their professional identity construction and social- relational dimensions of managerial practices, as Indian Managers in a Globalized economy.

Guided by a grounded-theory perspective, the research in India involving five cycles of iterative fieldwork, capped by a set of Delphi validation meetings with small groups of respondents. Using an institutional-conceptual frame drawn in part from Bourdieu, we establish the potency of IML training for increasing the symbolic-power of former trainees, as they selectively use the IML-argot in the dynamic relations with colleagues, superiors and external consultants.

WG08-725.3

MARTÍNEZ, ALEXANDRA* (Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Colombia)

El Cuerpo Resignificado: Miradas a Través Del Tiempo

La ponencia es el resultado de un proyecto de investigación en el que, a través de una metodología de museología social, se realizó un trabajo de memoria y resignificación de imágenes fotográficas en el año 2018 con comunidades indígenas del Putumayo (Colombia). Las fotografías fueron tomadas por los misioneros capuchinos a las comunidades indígenas Inga y Kamëntsá del Valle del Sibundoy (Putumayo), durante su misión evangelizadora a comienzos del siglo XX. Las fotografías se obtuvieron principalmente del archivo de la diócesis Mocoa-Sibundoy en el marco de un proyecto más amplio sobre imágenes e impresos de distinta índole que se desarrolló en 9 ciudades del país. Buena parte del trabajo fotográfico de los misioneros era mostrar el éxito de la misión y, en consecuencia, estas fueron incluidas en los informes e impresas como postales que enviaban a las prefecturas y luego circulaban ampliamente. Metodológicamente se parte del análisis iconológico e iconográfico para identificar los aspectos semióticos de la imagen y, de la muldimensionalidad experiencial, que vincula la imagen con sus observadores y la resignifica. Desde esta doble perspectiva metodológica se presentan dos reflexiones a la luz la perspectiva de la sociología del cuerpo y las emociones: una sobre el papel de las misiones capuchinas en el disciplinamiento de los cuerpos y la transformación de las emociones a través del ritual religioso, la escuela, la casa y los oficios manuales a comienzos del siglo XX y, otra, sobre la mirada que actualmente tienen los grupos étnicos fotografiados, de dichas imágenes en un ejercicio de memoria y resignificación de las mismas, haciendo un especial énfasis en la lectura crítica de la modernidad y un énfasis en lo cotidiano, como lo explica Dube, en tanto constituye un escenario significativo diferente.

RC04-53.3

MARTINEZ BARRIOS, PATRICIA* (Universidad Simon Bolivar, Colombia)
ALLEN, WALTER (UCLA, USA)
LAGO DE VERGARA, DIANA (Universidad de Cartagena, Colombia)

Lessons to Improve Governance and Quality to Reduce Social Inequality in Colombian Public Universities

The public universities of the Colombian Caribbean are paralyzed by the internal and external strife of conflicting stakeholder demands within the post-conflict era. Institutions face the challenge of navigating and defining future demands, expectations, and directions to achieve excellence, in alignment with the concept of the "high quality university" within the Colombian Institutional Accreditation model set forth by the Colombian Ministry of Education. These mounting tensions create a perceived showing of "weakness" and "lack of competence" to mobilize different partners and enact a shared vision of public higher education – a focus in global media at the conclusion of the 60-year civil. As a result, public Colombian universities seem to be unable to fully exercise their institutional autonomy and effectively contribute to this mission of high-quality academic opportunities leading to social mobility and economic independence for their local communities. These poor results can be observed in terms of weaker academic quality, restricted access for low-income populations, and low effectiveness and efficiency on persistence and graduation rates. Considering Burton Clark's (2000) concept of the steering core and its necessary influence on the institutional governance, a comparative case study of four public Colombian Caribbean universities (*Universidad de Cartagena, Universidad de Córdoba, Universidad de La Guajira* and *Universidad del Atlántico)* was led during the years 2015 to 2017 in order to identify how their governance, motivations and beliefs influence the institutional outcomes. This paper presents the initial results of this comparative case studies of the four universities as they strive to achieve a culture of "high quality" and fulfill their mission. Yin's (2003) socio-critical qualitative research method was used for the purpose stated, using data from semi-structured in-depth interviews with 40 participants members of Governing Boards, participant observations, document analysis including media records, institutional documents, and institutional statistics .

RC31-377.1

MARTINEZ SERRANO PUCCI, FABIO* (Federal University of Sao Carlos, Brazil)

Syrian Newcomers in Brazil: The Challenges for Finding a Job and Setting up a Business

In 2013, Brazil was one of the few countries that accepted the legal entry of Syrian newcomers. Until 2017, around 2,900 Syrians came to Brazil with a humanitarian visa. Once they claimed refugee status in Brazil, they received a work permit and were able to open a bank account and access the education and healthcare system. However, the government did not provide them with language classes or technical/training courses. Consequently, these services were provided by NGOs and faith-based organizations. This paper addresses the centrality of work for Syrian newcomers in Brazil. Thus, I analyze the challenges they face to find a job or set up a business. Qualitative methods are adopted, consisting of interviews with Syrian newcomers, resettlement professionals and the Syrian-Lebanese community members. The analysis is based on an extensive literature review: the history of the Syrian-Lebanese community in Brazil, "transnationalism", "resettlement", and "ethnic entrepreneurship". The results show that learning Portuguese, recog-

nizing their diplomas, finding a job and setting up a business are the biggest challenges they face. Few Syrians are working in jobs related to their former jobs in Syria. Moreover, the majority of them are self-employed, which frequently equals precarious work. On the one hand, the results show that Syrians are willing to work hard in order to make their living, because they do not like to live on charity. On the other hand, few Syrians are thriving in the job market. As a result, most of our interviewees are uncertain about their future in Brazil. In summary, I suggest that finding a job is very important for their dignity and to make future plans in Brazil.

RC22-258.5

MARTÍNEZ-ARIÑO, JULIA* (University of Groningen, Netherlands)

"No One Asked Me If I Wanted to be Baptized!": Young Adult Apostates in Spain and Argentina

Most young adults in Argentina and Spain don't have the same experience with the Catholic Church as the generation of their parents. The younger generations were born in a period of democracy and at a moment when the Church's public role was not as strongly dominant as in the case of previous generations. Many of these young adults did not even have an actual religious upbringing beyond receiving sacraments at a young age. However, despite this social distance from the institution, some of them feel the urge to leave the church formally. Apostasy ¾as the formal process of leaving the Catholic Church is called¾ has gained some resonance in the two countries in the last ten to years, despite it being a rather minority phenomenon. Like in other contexts in Europe, the approach of large proportions of the youth towards historical churches is one of indifference rather than opposition. Understanding what drives these young adult apostates to formalize this rupture enables a better understanding of the configuration of non-religious subjectivities in majority-Catholic countries. Who are these militant "nones" and why do they care so much about their "imposed" membership to the Catholic Church despite already being so distant from it? Which motivations do they refer to when narrating their apostasy? And how do they configure their identity as apostates within their most immediate social milieu? Drawing on narrative interviews conducted with apostates in Argentina and Spain, this presentation will address these and other questions.

RC23-275.1

MARTÍNEZ-DOMÍNGUEZ, NÉSTOR DANIEL* (Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México, Mexico)

Inscription and Circulation of Medical Knowledge in Mexico: Analysis of Technoepystemic Practices of Mexican Journals.

The objective of this doctoral research is to identify the technical and epistemic practices of the actors that participate in the communication process in medical journals published in Mexico.

Based on the theoretical premises of the sociology of scientific knowledge and the sociology of technology, and a sample of 29 medical journals, the methodological route of this research is two phases: 1) analysis of editorial and content policies, and ; 2) interviews with actors immersed in the communication process (editors, authors, designers, technicians,) that allow identifying the relevant social groups that interact with the journals, their interpretive flexibility, and the translation mechanisms that they allow to build the network of medical publications in the field.

As preliminary results of this research, dependency relationships have been found between the editorial teams / scientific committees and external agents that are not part of the academic communities (workers unions, editorial offices, financing agencies, technical teams) who make decisions about publications and they influence -in a multidimensional way- the mechanisms of publication and the thematic lines of diffusion of the journals. Similarly, it is observed that the technological trends of the scientific publishing processes (editorial managers), for the mexican case, have been absorbed in an uncritical and problematic way, generating new forms of social division of labor and cognitive interdependence among multiple actors. Situation that leads us to argue that the edition of medical knowledge is a heterogeneous process located in trans-epistemic arenas, which are articulated through networks of human and non-human actors, which are connected through different translation mechanisms for the dissemination of medical knowledge in Mexico.

RC57-685.5

MARTINI, MICHELE* (, Brazil)
GOLAN, OREN (University of Haifa, Israel)

Manufacturing Charisma in the Digital Age: Pope Francis' Leadership on Instagram

In recent years, global religious leadership has been intensified through institutional and media efforts. From the Dalai Lama to Ali Khamenei, social media has become a pivotal platform, enabling various religious groups and leaders a social sphere to compete for religious primacy. This study aims to unveil the strategic media action that religious institutions deploy to fortify charismatic appeal of a leader and expand outreach. Focusing on Pope Francis' Instagram account, the study inquires, how is online religious authority constructed, re-affirmed and implemented by religious organizations? To uncover the nature of online religious charisma we developed an unobtrusive research design that analyzed the full Instagram production of Pope Francis' official account (429 images). Through the prism of construal theory, our findings identified the Catholic church's strategic management of social, spatial, affective and hypothetical distance. Hence, we suggest introducing the term of image-mediated-charisma, and its theoretical framing through digital distance. Concepts that are acutely observed in the religious media realm, and may be useful as an addition to the theoretical toolkit of the sociology of religion as well as meaningful additions to political sociology and the study of cultural leaders.

RC57-687.3

MARTINI, MICHELE* (, Brazil)

Topological and Networked Visibility: Politics of Seeing in the Digital Age

Today, the convergence of video-based Internet Communication Technologies (ICTs) is challenging centralized control over cultural topologies. Accordingly, this paper proposes a theoretical prism for the analysis of the sociopolitical impact of online audio-visual communication. More precisely, this study discusses how topological visibility (i.e. culture-based, highly centralized and spatially organized visibility structures) and networked visibility (i.e. occurrence-based, decentralized and network organized visibility structures) interact in today's digital landscape. To this aim, four examples divided into two clusters will be discussed. The first cluster (i.e. Occupy Movement and BlackBerry Riots) will describe the functioning of topological visibility, while the second cluster (i.e. NO DAPL drone activism and Aleppo residents' live-streaming) will illustrate how technology-enhanced mediability may create networked spaces of appearance. The paper concludes by arguing that networked visibility does not neutralize the relational nature of the human gaze but rather forces and expands the culturally-defined boundaries of its legitimate social existence.

RC09-112.2

MARTINS, ARMANDO* (IE, Brazil)

An Institutional History of the Fall and Rise of in(egalitarian) Democracy: The Case of Argentina (1913-1999)

In general, the literature on democratization and inequality emphasizes the idea that the adoption of a democratic regime brings voters who are below the national income average the incentive to voting for redistribution of income in their favor. However, it is worth mentioning that such an approach is usually based on events in developed countries, such as the United Kingdom, Sweden, France, and Germany. On average, these countries present particular models for moving through regimes of absolutist states and constitutional monarchies until, through popular pressure, they undergo a long and almost continuous process of democratization and an increase in the scope of the right to vote (Linz, 1990). This work analyzes the egalitarian aspect of democracy in the context of Latin American history (especially Argentina), given the political and institutional peculiarities of the region (clientelism, caudillo, slavery, and others). Argentina has undergone alternation between typically Latin American autocratic and democratic regimes (caudillismo, military regimes, populist and liberal democracies) and enjoys long-run database. The methodology to be adopted by the study follows a multi-method approach through quantitative (ARDL and Granger-causality) and qualitative (process tracing) methods, as described by Mahoney and Goertz (2006). The results of the estimates indicate a long-term relationship between the democratization process in Argentina and the increase in income inequality. However, there is also an increase in the share of income distributed to workers. Qualitative historical work suggests that this relationship is due to the dispersion of wages caused by economic shocks and redistribution of income to the middle class for electoral purposes.

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

RC14-170.6

MARTINS, CRISTIANA* (Universidade Federal de São Paulo, Brazil)

Images of Contemporary Society: The Narratives of Instagram's Interface.

As part of the social relations in the cyberspace, the imagens produced and shared by individuals on their social media are an important part of the narratives about everyday life built nowadays. However, once the users post them on their social media, such imagens – fotos, vídeos, figures and others - are no longer just unitary representations which contains a totality in themselves, they become fragments of another image: the platform's interface. The platform's interface, by constituting itself as a post image, in the senses that Philippe Dubois attributes to the term, constructs representations that arise from the arrangement of other images in its layout – the dispositions, movements, storage and exposure time of those images on the platform's interface are all aspects that constitues not only this new image but also new narratives that emerge from it. This work aims, therefore, to explore this new image that is formed in the platform's interface to find, in this surperficial manifestation, an access to fundamentals contents of contemporary society (Siegfried Kracauer). Thus, the interface of Instagram, a social media directed to the sharing of images and that has become one of the largest social networks of today, will be the analyse to investigate the narratives and represantations it builds. Standing from a sociological perspective, in which imagens are understood as representations of social reality, the work will conduct an analyse of the image generated by Instagram's interface considering it in its intern aspects.

RC35-447.2

MARTINS ALBUQUERQUE, PAULO HENRIQUE* (Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil)

Critical Theory of Coloniality and Internal Colonialism

The importance of refounding and unifying the theoretical debate on coloniality in the current world context is justified by the urgency of clarifying the new types of colonization that neoliberal capitalism is promoting by expanding the culture of consumerism and controlling the available material and symbolic resources. The development of the postcolonial debate in Latin America suggests that a Critical Theory of Coloniality is being formulated worldwide, articulating critical theory in the North and the various emerging sociologies in the South. The debate on internal colonialism is a way of analysis of this approximation of the geopolitics of knowledge by highlighting the complexity of interethnic, national and class conflicts in the dynamics of colonial power. The debate on internal colonialism may be the necessary connection to unite the many existing approaches to postcolonialism, including those on imperialism, dependence, and decoloniality.

WG08-729.3

MARTINS ALBUQUERQUE, PAULO HENRIQUE* (Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil)

Gift As a Feeling and Practice: The Challenges of Loving Action

Sociological studies on gift necessarily have to consider its relational character, valuing the complexity of emotional, moral, aesthetic and cognitive motifs present in various human rationalities. This implies always valuing the presence of two or more protagonists of a symbolic, emotional and sentimental plot in the origins of the social pact that generates the imaginary institution of society. The possibility that individuals experience an aesthetic emotion in daily life depends directly on their ability to address each other to exchange and share pain and joy. These are the roots of the loving gift. But getting out of your mind is not always free. Gifts in circulation are both free and compulsory. Every action however free generates mutual expectations and obligations (please! Thank you! You're welcome! It was a pleasure!). Even in the case of loving action based on spontaneous exchange, the parties involved do not necessarily have expectations regarding retribution. The giver has an obligation to himself, to self-care. It is at least an obligation of self-gratitude with regard to his own generosity in the uncertain expectation of founding a bond of closeness.

RC18-220.5

MARX, VANESSA* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), Brazil)

AGUIAR, SEBASTIÁN (Universidad de la Republica (UdelaR), Uruguay)

PÉREZ, MARCELO (Universidad de la Republica, Uruguay)

Conflictos Urbanos En América Latina a Partir De Montevideo (Uruguay) y Porto Alegre (Brasil)

Los conflictos son inherentes a cualquier sistema social, dadas las contradicciones que necesariamente conforman estos últimos; funcionan como imperativos estructurales y como motor de cambio y refieren a una forma de concebir la realidad, su funcionamiento y consecuentemente a una pauta de cómo abordarla para transformarla (Zemelman, 2004). A su vez, el territorio está constituido por varios componentes y comprenderlo implica abordar y analizar las relaciones entre estos y las múltiples situaciones de sus actores, considerando sus estrategias. El presente trabajo apunta a visualizar los conflictos urbanos, territoriales y por vivienda, para pensar nuestras ciudades latinoamericanas desde una perspectiva amplia de derecho a la ciudad, en el espacio abierto por el recorrido del concepto, que lleva desde su enunciación fundamental (Lefebvre, 1969) a su visualización privilegiada en los movimientos de protesta y los conflictos territoriales (Harvey 2013). Han surgido además varios debates en los últimos años acerca de cómo pensar una ciudadanía insurgente (Holston, 2013) o el planeamiento conflictual (Vainer, 2016). Por otro lado, es importante visualizar el contexto nacional e internacional y la influencia del Estado y de los agentes privados, situados, aterrizados, en la ciudad. Es que es en el espacio donde los conflictos sociales generan territorialidades de dominación y de resistencia, y sólo los estudios comparativos permitirán comprender la influencia del contexto y los agentes. En Uruguay se abordará centralmente el desarrollo de un "Observatorio de conflictos territoriales" interdisciplinario, que ya presenta evidencia de los últimos años, y se presentarán también varios estudios de caso (residuos, personas trans, el conflicto del Dique Mauá, varios conflictos ambientales y otros). En Porto Alegre se abordará el caso del 4 Districto, en especial del barrio Floresta, a partir de la mirada de los actores, entre ellos los movimientos sociales de lucha por la vivienda.

RC14-174.5

MARZLIAK, NATASHA* (PUC-Campinas, Brazil)

Social and Environmental Demands through the Art of Transarchitecture Project–Deterritorializing and Building Networks

Adriana Varella's way of thinking, making, and presenting art is situated in a position of resistance to hierarchical social structures, especially about the bipartite division of genders, women's oppression, and the marginality and violence to which the LGBTQIA+ community is subjected. It also encompasses other social problems such as class issues, racism, and the forest people's extinction, as is a great part of the Brazilian indigenous population. All those fronts of struggle, consequences of colonialism, and the neoliberal logic, its updated manifestation, are recognized by the artist and assembled in their intersectional way of producing art by building networks and connections between different social demands. Adriana Varella's production is located in the intersectional view of capitalist oppression and also in an optimistic perspective of establishing links between the multiple networks of social demands that pursue a place of horizontality. For Varella, architecture is an ideological, social space built in accordance with the status quo of conservative white-cis-hetero-patriarchal capitalism that must be confronted. This communication intends to discuss the project "Transarquitecture" (2019-2022), which breaks with the instituted architecture aiming at deterritorializing. Transarchitecture is a dispositif composed by the construction of three central interconnected elements: two prototypes of monitoring centers, one located in an Awaete village in the Amazon rainforest (Pará) and one in a Guarani-Kaiowá village in Dourados (Mato Grosso do Sul); a community healing and reforestation center in the Guarani-Kaiowá village, and a New York city extension that will act as a direct mode of communication from indigenous communities to people and communities beyond Brazil's borders throughout media and art.

RC41-522.3

MASLAUSKAITE, AUSRA* (Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania)

Cohabitation and Transition to Marriage in Lithuania and Belarus: An Analysis of First-Partnership Formation Among the 1970-1984 Birth Cohorts

Demographic literature extensively scrutinized the family formation changes, which proliferated or accelerated after the 1990 in Central and Easter Europe. Research focused on different aspects of this change: timing, factors, impact of cultural and socio-legal discourses. Majority of the evidence comes from the *Gen-*

erations and Gender Survey conducted in the middle of 2000s. However, after the GGS there were no datasets collected, which would record the further developments of the family formation changes in majority of the countries of CEE.

In this paper, we examine the family formation trends of the birth cohorts 1970-1984 in two neighboring countries – Lithuania and Belarus. We focus on two family transitions: from being single to cohabitation or marriage and from cohabitation to marriage. We apply the event history modeling techniques in order to identify the demographic and socio-economic factors, which have impact on these transitions.

Our paper is on based pooled dataset, which integrates Families and Inequalities Survey (FIS), Lithuania, and Generations and Gender Survey, Belarus (2017). The FIS is representative survey conducted in 2019, with the sample size of 3000 respondents of 1970-1984 birth cohorts. The survey recorded wide range of issues linked with families and inequalities, but also include partnership and fertility histories.

The countries represent two extremely different contexts, which emerged after the 1990 after the dissolution of the USSSR. Lithuania stepped on the path of market capitalism and liberal democracy, joined the EU and Belarus represents the planned economy and authoritarian regime. Our analysis provides the opportunity to scrutinize the macro level contextual effects, such as growing inequalities, limited access to the housing, on the family formation in Central and Eastern Europe.

RC02-26.2

MASLAUSKAITE, AUSRA* (Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania)

Stalled Gender Revolution: Re-Traditionalization of Child-Care in Central and Eastern European Families

Growing or high level of female employment raises an expectation that gender asymmetry in parenting should decrease over time. Some scholars suggest that the prevalence of dual earner family in the contemporary society will transform the gender relations in the public, but also in the private sphere. Consequently, societies will or are already moving towards a new "gender equilibrium" (Esping-Andersen 2009; Esping-Andersen, Billari, 2015) or are experiencing the "second half of the gender revolution" (Goldscheider, Bernhardt, Lappegård 2015). A substantial characteristic of this new gender regime is more active involvement of men in the childcare and housework activities.

Against this backdrop, the paper examines the child care practices in families in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) and identifies the set of factors (individual, family and broader societal level) determining childcare divisions. We hypothesize that over the past three decades some CEE countries experienced growing inequalities in gender division of childcare in the families. Moreover, our results show that gendered childcare practices could be explained by economic dependency model and by the structural gender inequalities in the labor market.

The paper is based on the cross-sectional longitudinal dataset composed from Family and Fertility Survey (1994), Generations and Gender Survey (2006), and Families and Inequalities (2018) datasets, which record the self-reported child-care divisions and provide very detailed indicators of family processes. We focus on several CEE countries, i.e. Lithuania, Belarus, Poland and Hungary. The window of observation encompasses more than two decades and we try to reveal the period effects while observing different cohorts at the particular family life stage.

Contrary to the theoretical expectations, our initial empirical analysis proved an increase in the gender gap in childcare on all components of parenting with the exception of the narrowing of the gap in the child play activities.

RC38-485.3

MASSARI, MONICA* (University of Milan, Italy)

Biographical Research in Times of Emergency: Possibilities, Challenges and Constraints of Field Research. a Discussion

This presentation is aimed at engaging in a dialogue and critical discussion with the speakers participating in the panel, on the basis of the biographical research experiences in times of pandemic presented. In particular, it is devoted to address the adaptations and constraints emerged during biographical research practices, the innovations adopted in order to maintain and/or reshape the constitutive frame of this type of research method - profoundly anchored to a co-presence between the researcher and the research participants - and the opportunities and challenges, also from an ethical perspective, which might arise from the need to reconsider alaready consolidated research practices and assumprions.

RC38-482.5

MASSARI, MONICA* (University of Milan, Italy)

The Violence of the Words and the Right to Opacity: Doing Biographical Research with Refugees

This contribution deals with the feelings of discomfort and disorientation that researchers doing biographical research with refugees often experience during the interview. These feelings are mostly related not only to the *topics* addressed during the interview, but also to the different *power position* of the people involved in the interview setting, the *conditions* in which the narration takes place and, most crucially, the unexpected *goals* that it may achieve in terms of fostering a new *politics of voice* within the current migration regime.

Narratives that refugees and asylum seekers sometimes hardly try to develop – with words but also with long silences – cannot be separated from the trauma that they experienced during their migration process as well as the need to survive and struggle against physical and psychological effects of the abuses and humiliation suffered. While in the public sphere refugees' accounts are usually entrapped within the logics of institutionalization and/or medicalization where people are encouraged to provide stereotyped narratives which more effectively fit the requirements for obtaining recognition for their status, biographical interviews may offer the opportunity to disclose subtler dimensions where room is provided for a politics of voice sensitive not only to the possibility to speak, but also to the choice to remain silent and/or not being fully transparent to the interlocutor. Reference is made, in this regard, to "the right to opacity", i.e. the right not to be fully understood, and, at the same time, the right not to completely understand the other. The adoption of this approach, however, if, at one side, enhances a more profound recognition of migrants' experiences and struggle for surviving - thus allowing a counter-narrative about contemporary migration – at the other, puts the researcher fully inside the picture, given the profound relational and emotional dimensions of these encounters.

RC26-321.1

MASSIDDA, LUCA* (Tuscia University, Italy)

Digital Media and New Political Leadership in Italy: Matteo Salvini, Phenomenology of a Super-Populist.

In the last two years, Italian political scene has been dominated – not only from a communicative point of view – by Matteo Salvini, young leader of the populist and sovereign party *League*. Two factors help to explain his extraordinary political success, certified by the last political elections (March 2018; May 2019): firstly, Salvini perfectly embodies the spirit of contemporary politics with his sovereign, ethnocentric, anti-elitist and xenophobic populism. Secondly, he dominates our hybrid media system, showing an extraordinary ability to empathize with social network's logic. The paper will focus specifically on this aspect. Salvini's ability to mimic the mainstream uses of the medium is the key to his success. In the adopted formats, in the preferred aesthetic solutions, in the language used, Salvini seeks maximum proximity with his audience. This lack of distance does not dissolve his "superhuman" aura. On the contrary, wearing this pop-mask Salvini can lead his heroic mission: to represent the genuine will of the people against the privileged interests of traditional political elites. This paper aims to reconstruct the profile of Salvini's political leadership and to deepen, observing the characteristics of his communication, the relationships that today link the rise of populism and the pervasive diffusion of social media.

The analysis is conducted by using original data collected by Tuscia University's political research group during the 2018 Italian Election and the 2019 European Election. Both surveys have been carried out within the framework of national research projects (PRIN) funded in Italy by the Minister of Education, University and Research: *Personalization, institutionalization and deinstitutionalization: the new dynamics of power in the post-democratic society* (2015-2018); *The Transformations of Democracy: Actors, Strategies and Outcomes in Opposing Populism in Political, Juridical and Social Arenas* (2017-2020). In both projects, the UNITUS research unit was directed by professor Flaminia Saccà.

RC44-542.1

MASSIMO, FRANCESCO* (Sciences Po Paris, CNRS, France)

A Struggle for Bodies and Souls. Amazon Management and Union Strategies in the Workplace. Considerations on the French and Italian Case.

Starting from ethnographic inquiry and participant observation within two Amazon warehouses in France and Italy, this chapters shows the strategies through which Amazon management secures the governance of these larges service-sector factories building an hegemonic corporate regime, namely: (1) ensuring workers commitment and acquiescence, (2) hindering workforce unionizing and (3) escape, or at least take advantage of loopholes in institutional constraints such as legally binding labor regulation on wage work. Ideally, this is sought through the combination of rigid technical division of labor, constant supervision and sympathetic management. Actually, this equilibrium is hardly found. Workers bodies and souls continuously escape from management control. However, if, along its development, the firm organization finds its limits in the mobilization of the workforce, the same is true for trade unions. On the one hand unions are able to express and translate into the field of collective bargaining some the antagonism within the labor process (and the scope of union action is linked to the institutional environment, that is national systems of employment relations); on the other hand, through their action, they end up isolated from the workers and entrenched in institutional arenas, in which the company is smart enough to neu-

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tralize union strategies. Nevertheless, this is not a fatal eventuality, but the result of strategic choices that can be analyzed and overruled beyond any Michelsian dogmatism or revitalization self-deception.

RC14-JS-52.5

MASSO, ANU* (University of Tartu, Estonia)
KASAPOGLU, TAYFUN (University of Tartu, Estonia)

Understanding Power Positions in a New Digital Landscape: Perceptions of Syrian Refugees and Border Experts on Relocation Algorithm

Several datafied solutions are in use for governing the forced migration in Europe. However, datafied solutions like migration governance algorithms are not just operating as computational artefacts, but also as devices, which could help us to rethink the premises about agency, transparency, power and normativity. Our study explores the differences and similarities between the perceptions of data experts and refugees as data subjects, in the context of a refugee relocation algorithm, which is used for assuring the economic integration of refugees. The study conducted in-depth interviews with data experts and Syrian refugees in Estonia and Turkey. The results indicate that both refugees and data experts acknowledge the algorithms' potential power for structuring the everyday life experiences of people. Whereas refugees mainly focused on cultural and social concerns, the data experts underlined the importance of refugees' agency and the potential drawbacks of algorithms in terms of transparency and accountability. While both groups of interviewees thought the relocation algorithm could be useful especially in terms of economic outcomes, the study demonstrates that algorithms create complex power relations and place extra pressure on both refugees and data experts. The new digital landscapes produced by algorithms entail a 'triple agency' – an agency of experts developing and using these datafied solutions, an agency of data subjects being targets of those calculations, and an agency of algorithms. It is necessary to consider this triple agency to find solutions to the selectivity principle prevailing in datafied solutions. For solving the issue of 'false authority', where the modelling of spatial choice cannot grasp the socio-cultural reality, it is necessary to consider the socio-cultural context of the calculative devices. A paradigm shift in machine learning is necessary from learning machines as autonomous subjects to machines learning from social contexts and individuals' experiences.

RC55-675.3

MASSO, MATILDE* (University of Leeds, United Kingdom)
ABALDE, NAZARET (University of Coruña,)

Attitudes Towards Indebtedness in Southern European Countries

The aim of this paper is to analyse the socio-demographic determinants of household indebtedness in Southern European countries in order to examine how these factors form different patterns of indebtedness. This analysis is conducted within the context of an increasing process of financialization in which housing finance is an integral part of macroeconomic policy (see Van der Zwan, 2014).

We will begin by identifying different models of household indebtedness in southern Europe and then determining the individual variables that best explain those differences and variations in household debt levels. These processes are examined by using the Household Finance and Consumption Survey (HFCS), a new dataset drawn up by the European Central Bank (ECB) and conducted in 15 euro area countries between 2009 and 2011. The methodological plan consists of a combination of a multiple correspondence analyses in order to identify the various household debt models and a logistic regression analysis in order to detect the explanatory variables that best explain the differences between the indebtedness models. The main contribution of this paper is the identification of institutional arrangements that explain the economic differences in household debt levels.

RC16-196.3

MAST, JASON* (Goethe-University Frankfurt, Germany)

Normative Orders in Crisis: The Populisms of Brexit, Trumpism, and the Afd

Recently, western democracies have been wracked by unanticipated swells of populism, ethno-nationalism, and isolationism, all of which greatly unsettled the neoliberal, globalist, and multicultural trajectories many assumed were durable and determined. The shock produced by events like Brexit in the UK, Trump's victory in the US, and AfD's rise in Germany, indicate that taken for granted cultural assumptions are being not only called into question but upended. I interpret these developments theoretically as representing severe challenges to the foundational cultural elements that *control, anchor, and organize* western democratic social orders. In this research project, I am examining the scope and intensity of these challenges. My research sites: 1). Two of the most prominent features of the pro-Brexit "Leave" campaign were its racial and xenophobic discourse, and

its nostalgia-fueled calls for the restoration of "the people's" sovereignty. Combined, these features indicate that the Brexit vote represented a robust reactionary movement aimed at dismantling the UK's multicultural model of citizenship and at re-inscribing a stricter form of national sovereignty. 2). In 2016, American voters elected a candidate who campaigned on the themes of putting "America First," on withdrawing the country from international commitments, on building legal and physical barriers to greatly restrict immigration, on surveilling minority religious communities, and on removing foreign nationals from American soil. Throughout his campaign (and presidency), Trump has radically destabilized culture structures that have functioned as the established boundaries of legitimate political and civil discourse in the US. 3). My third empirical site is Germany's federal elections of September 2017, which offers a strategic case for comparative analysis. Examining and explaining the scope and intensity of these challenges requires conceptual and methodological innovation; in my analysis, I use the interpretive method *structural hermeneutics*, and I am incorporating emerging techniques (*computational hermeneutics*) and new types of ("big") data.

RC04-40.4

MATA ZUNIGA, LUIS* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

Aspiraciones y Estrategias De Incorporación Al Mercado De Trabajo En Jóvenes. Heterogeneidad y Desigualdades.

Una de las problemáticas que cruza la vida de muchos jóvenes en México y América Latina tiene que ver con la incertidumbre que se construye en torno a los procesos de transición a la vida adulta, particularmente con la incorporación al ámbito laboral. Desde hace décadas, México ha experimentado un deterioro sostenido en las condiciones de vida de un amplio sector de la población, coincidente con varios momentos de crisis económica, política y social que han marcado la vida de las generaciones más jóvenes. Realidad que, en buena medida, ha sido compartida por buena parte de los jóvenes en otras latitudes. Este escenario se ha traducido en una crisis del diseño institucional para los procesos de recambio y movilidad social, constituyendo en la práctica una experiencia generacional marcada por la precariedad y diversas desigualdades.

Dicha experiencia pudiera estar minando la capacidad de algunos sectores jóvenes para aspirar, e imaginar su participación como ciudadanos plenos de su sociedad, lo que se estaría reflejando en muchos otros aspectos de sus vidas, y multiplicando sus Estrategias de Reproducción Social (ERS), como parte de sus búsquedas por superar diferentes obstáculos.

Autores como Jorge Benedicto (2014) destacan que la devaluación del capital educativo para efecto de la inserción social se ha traducido en una experiencia vital que va más allá de la incorporación al mercado de trabajo, igualmente precaria, marcada por el desconcierto y la incertidumbre en torno al futuro, instalando nuevas maneras de ser y de actuar, que constituyen nuevas estrategias de supervivencia para hacer frente a la incertidumbre. En este sentido la experiencia generacional marcada por la precariedad estaría articulando procesos estructurales y subjetivos presentes en las ERS y en la capacidad de aspirar de los jóvenes.

Benedicto, J. (2014). La integración sociopolítica de los jóvenes en tiempos inciertos. *OCIETÀMUTAMENTOPOLITICA, 10*, 55–74.

RC34-437.1

MATALONI, BARBARA* (University of Vienna, Austria)

Young People's Possibilities to Maintain or Increase Their Action Space(s) in the Context of Changed School to Work Transitions

Young people, as labour market outsiders, are affected to a greater extent than other groups from difficult labour market conditions. Moreover, the resources to master school to work transitions, which often are individualized, prolonged and de-standardized, are not distributed equally among all young people. It, thus, becomes important to ask, what enables young people, especially in situations of vulnerability, to cope positively with the challenges they are confronted with in this life phase. Based on the first results of an ongoing dissertation project, the present contribution discusses young people's possibilities to maintain or increase their action space(s) through leisure life activities. In fact, leisure life activities can be a means for young people to think about themselves, construct interests, receive recognition from others or gain trust. They, thus, represent a suitable ground to bring about "'weak' forms of acting", which go beyond adaptation and which are potentially transforming (Soulet, 2004). Empirical basis is a mixed-methods longitudinal study, which follows the lives of young people in Vienna from the last year of 'New Secondary School' onwards (grade 8). The analysis will focus on the qualitative interviews and will be complemented with insights from the quantitative panel. The data is collected by the Department of Sociology of the University of Vienna in the context of the project 'Pathways to the Future'.

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

RC46-560.3

MATHIAS, BENTINA* (Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Nigeria)

Modern Day Slavery: A Case of the Girl Child in Nigeria

A slave is a person who is treated like an object or property. The slave does not have the rights which ordinary people have. She belongs to someone and thus, is subject to that person who has the right to treat her anyhow. This study examine how the girl child is treated in selected communities in Anambra and Eboyi States of Nigeria and the effects of this treatment on the social wellbeing of the girl child. The objective of the study is to unveil the abnormal treatment given to the girl child and give suggestions on how to reduce such treatment. The study employed the mixed research method which involves the use of both quantitative and qualitative data collection technique. Data collected with the quantitative method was analyzed using frequency distribution tables and simple percentage and description while data collected through the qualitative method was transcribed and presented to support the quantitative data. The study found that the girl child in the selected communities do not have the rights which other children have. This affects their social and mental wellbeing. It also affects their opportunities to develop and make progress in life. Decisions on their wellbeing are taken on their behalf by father, mother, brother or uncle as the case may be. Based on the findings, the study suggests that there should be a re-orientation of the public on the value of the girl child and the dignity of human life. It also suggests that the girl child should be enlightened to know her rights through quality education.

RC51-619.3

MATIC, GORAN* (OCAD University, Canada)

The Systemic Design Model Relating Democracy, Environment, Inequalities and Intersectionality

This paper examines how the key conference themes might be related in a systemic design context from the perspectives of contemporary sociological theory – as emergent phenomena arising out of the confluences of *instrumental rationality* (Weber, 1905) that enable mechanisms of the late capitalism, and the influences of longer socio-historical arcs; such as the generative dynamics arising out of the dialectics between the *Romanticism* and the *Enlightenment*.

The paper further explores how the resultant tensions – including those between the embodied values and enacted world views – create unresolved dilemmas that give rise to post-modernity. The construct of *liquid modernity* (Bauman, 2000) is leveraged as a means of analyzing how the ever-complexifying environment of accelerated information availability, transaction-oriented economies and shifting social norms might be impacting our primary socio-cultural structures and edifices that were, until relatively recently, considered as quite 'solid'.

The resultant dynamics are considered through the lens of deconstructivism (Derrida, 1976) and the subsequent subaltern theories (Spivak, 2010), as means of exploring the morphologies of marginalization – posited as creating new forms of tension and temporal agency that are generating socio-topological spaces of reactionism. Such spaces are proposed to impact the concepts of 'self' as a performance (Goffman, 1978) while generating novel notions of 'identity' – in ways that are simultaneously both highly creative and yet reductionist in terms of their overall expressive dimensionality – through a new suggested theoretical mechanism.

Finally, the paper concludes with a visualization of the analyzed processes and their posited systemic impacts, influences and interdependencies – through proposing a socio-cybernetic model exposing the inherent radical constructivism of the considered phenomena, to help investigate temporalities with the *foresight* method of imagining possible futures (Curry & Hodgson, 2008); as means of exploring feasible approaches in the context of emergent sociological theory.

RC32-416.1

MATOS, CAROLINA* (City University of London, United Kingdom)

Gender, Health Communications and Online Activism in the Digital Age

Social, feminist movements and NGOs working for different causes have made wider use of communications and new technologies for advocacy, with the intention of influencing the political arena and shaping public policy. In the age of media saturation, research has shown that various NGOs face a series of challenges with their work on gender rights. These range from the growth of far-right movements and conservative resistance, including the expansion of the *Global Gag Rule* by the US government across the world, to cuts and pressures on public health services as well as the increasing climate of competition faced by organizations in their pursuit of more funds.

Sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) matter both for gender equality as well as for democratic politics, whilst communications has potential for social change. *Gender, health communications and online activism in the digital age* seeks to advance research on the use of advocacy communications by a total of 52 feminist and health NGOs and networks located in both the North and the South, who work in Latin America and in large democracies such as India, but also in the US and Europe, including organisations from *Care International UK* to *CREA India* and *Anis*, Brazil. Core research questions are: How can communications be used for advocacy on SRHR? How are health and feminist NGOs making use of communication tools? and How do communication strategies reflect on daily activities, and what are the challenges that NGOs encounter for advocating around SRHR?

Funded by the GCRF, this research adopted a mixed methods approach. In depth interviews with CEOs from the organizations was combined with a questionnaire applied to the communication heads of these NGOs This was combined with content and discourse analysis (CDA) of the websites of the organizations, as well as their social media engagement.

RC32-399.1

MATOS ALMEIDA, MARLISE* (UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS, Brazil)

Gender Ideology, Anti-Gender Activism and Political Violence in Brazil

This paper analyzes the impacts of anti-gender activism (and also against anti-racist and anti-LGBT phobic struggles) within the Brazilian state and its impact in Brazilian democracy. Recent anti-gender activity transcends isolated and uncoordinated instances of resistance and instead operates within distinct and coordinated counter-movements to defeat feminist, anti-racist and LGBTQ+ policies. Anti-genderism and its adoption of gender ideology rhetoric in Brazil, associated with the diffusion of "Escola Sem Partido/School Without Party" bills is first and foremost an epistemological response to emancipatory claims about sex, gender, race and sexuality, and second, a political mechanism used to contain policy developments associated with feminist anti-racist and queer agendas. The advance of gender ideology on the different levels of the legislative branch in Brazil and the political violence against women and representatives of other political minorities are evidences and can be seen as a practical counterstrategy from new right movements in the country (a constellation of social actors, religious leaders, networks, and organizations of shared concern that make sustained contrary claims to an opposing social movement's objectives) that aims: 1) to refute claims concerning the hierarchical construction of the raced, gendered, and heterosexual order on the democratic advances in politics; 2) to (re)essentialize and delegitimize feminist, anti-racist and queer initiatives towards political institutionalized spaces, especially those related to Brazilian state; 3) to frustrate global and local gender mainstreaming, antiracist and ant LGBTQ+ policies efforts to transform politics and state in Brazil; 4) to thwart gender, anti-racist and LGBTQ+ equality politics and policies; and finally 5) to reaffirm white heteropatriarchal conceptions of sex, gender, race and sexuality in politics that are jeopardizing the very existence of democracy in Brazil.

RC29-354.2

MATOSINHOS, ISABELLA* (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil)

ARAUJO, ISABELA (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil)

ROMANO, PEDRO (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil)

SILVA, BRAULIO (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil)

RIBEIRO, LUDMILA (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil)

"Will You Regret Raising Your Hand to Me"? Femicide, Rape and Domestic Violence in Latin America

The concern regarding violence against women is constant, to a greater or lesser degree, in various parts of the world. However, according to the 2018 United Nations report, the most dangerous regions for them to live in are in Latin America, considering the occurrence's amount of the crimes of femicide, rape and domestic violence. This scenario became a central theme in a research conducted by Centro de Estudos em Criminalidade e Segurança Pública, aiming to empirically understand the reality of violence against women in Latin America. Thus, sixteen Latin American countries were selected to rebuild the processing flow of these three crimes – femicide, rape and domestic violence – in the criminal justice system. In order to achieve this, a comparative analysis of the legislation of the countries researched about the aforementioned crimes was firstly performed. Then, the analysis focused on statistical data made available on the official websites of the Police, the Public Prosecutor's Ofiice and the Judiciary of the sixteen countries, in time series. From these data, the processing flow of crimes against women was reconstructed. The results obtained demonstrate a low standardization of Latin American's data, with no continuity of data regarding the three crimes analyzed in the selected instances. Besides, the diversity of legal treatment given to each of the crimes is perceived, ranging from the description of the criminal conduct

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to the established penalty, as well as the high rate of violence against women. Moreover, the low degree of judgment, and subsequent conviction of the crimes, compared to the amount of occurrences that reach the Police, may indicate that despite the existence of laws on violence against women, their effectiveness has not proved to be efficacious in punishing those who violate them or in diminishing the incidence of violence against women.

RC56-679.3

MATSUDAIRA, KEAKI* (Sophia University, Japan)

Japanese Americans' Mobility to Japan as Return Migration: Students and Soldiers before and after World War II

This presentation examines Japanese Americans' back-and-forth mobility between the U.S. and Japan before and after World War II, and it explores whether mobility to Japan can be considered an example of the phenomenon of "return migration." Before World War II, many second-generation Japanese Americans stayed in Japan as students, while after the war, many remained as US soldiers of the occupation force and served in Japan as translators and interpreters. Various forms of mobility and their linkages will be examined by using individual life histories in books and newspaper articles.

Previous studies discussed return migration to Japan by depicting migrant workers of Japanese descendants, mainly from South America. Other literature followed other, broader forms of return migration, such as repatriation of second-generation Japanese from areas within the former Japanese Empire like Taiwan.

This study will contribute to research on return migration by discussing actors such as students and soldiers, who have not been the focus of previous research. In particular, this research will study whether the movements of soldiers should be considered return migration. Since soldiers can be assumed to have unquestionable loyalty to and belonging with the nation-state they serve, their dual identities or ethnic heritages can be easily overlooked. However, studying the experiences of Japanese American soldiers who served in the occupation force in Japan can help us understand the return migration phenomenon. Some of them had a strong desire to visit Japan to meet their families and relatives, while others had been students in Japan before their military service. These experiences shed light on Japanese Americans' ambivalent positionalities as nationals of the "victor country" and descendants of the "defeated country," even though this ambiguity has not been considered in Japanese American's memories, which mostly focus on their "American-ness."

RC30-371.4

MATSUNAGA, SHINTARO* (Nagano University, Japan)

Making Freelance Work Sustainable: Management and Mutual Assistance in a Japanese Animation Studio

Many animators work as freelancers in the Japanese animation industry. While they are given considerable discretion in their work, they also cope with low income and poor employment security. To address these issues, animators have formed a community of mutual assistance. In this presentation, I will elucidate how they are helping each other and protecting their livelihood as freelancers using a case study of a Tokyo animation studio called Studio X.

Studio X's animators are freelancers, yet they are expected to commute to the studio's worksite. Studio X has a manager who oversees the animators' progress and incoming work orders. Part of the team's income is commission-based and animators are expected to sign a long-term contract with Studio X, creating an atmosphere similar to a standard workstyle, where management holds power and makes that power known to staff.

The manager's presence appeared problematic, but she played an important role in supporting the animators. The manager collected information, such as an animator's job acquisition status and industry trends, and used it to refer animators towards desired jobs and stable income. In addition, when an animator was unable to meet a deadline due to sickness, the manager allocated that work to other animators with relatively free time, protecting the reputation of the ill animator.

In this way, we can see standard and non-standard work arrangements (Kalleberg 2000) operating at Studio X, a place where workers could enjoy greater benefits as freelancers. We argue that Studio X is a place where managers' and animators' "lay morality" (Sayer 2000), which stresses the importance of actor's fellow-feeling and interdependence for decent economic order, has been achieved. Considering Studio X, it is implied that studies on lay morality in workplaces are crucial, if we struggle to expanded non-standard work arrangements.

RC34-JS-12.3

MATSUSHITA, KEITA* (Jissen Women's University, Japan)

"Community of Styles" Among Young Workers and Regional Migrants in Local Areas in Japan

This research explores the relationship between job precariousness and young people's everyday life in Japan. I mainly focus on work and life mix styles in local areas, such as workation (a phrase coined for working while on vacation) or work in residence, and nomad work based on ethnographic fieldwork in Kamiyama and Shirahama, Japan. Fieldwork includes depth interviews with young workers and regional migrants in Kamiyama, the center of work in residence, and Shirahama, an excellent place of workation in Japan.

The critical factor of work in residence and workation should be called "Community of Styles" among workers in coworking spaces. "Community of Styles" is applied not only among fashion bloggers but also among workers in coworking spaces. "Community of Styles" where workers or regional migrants share and enforce their nomadic work styles is regarded as contrasting with "Community of Practice" (Lave & Wenger 1991) in workplaces.

Pop-up community, such a "Community of Styles," reflects the desire of workation workers to avoid committing to a community permanently while also desiring a "sense of community" during their stay. This ephemeral value can also be said to reflect values that are important to digital nomads, namely mobility and freedom. From the viewpoint of actor-network theory, "Community of Styles," can be seen as a "hybrid collectif." "Hybrid collectif" includes not only goods to create cooperation or involvement, but also people such as digital nomads, workation workers and regional migrants, and immaterial aspects such as an insufficient explanation of lifestyle procedures and management systems (Callon & Law 1995).

We should focus on not only "Community of Practice" but also "Community of Styles" to reveal what happens when precarity is the "norm" among young people.

RC31-381.4

MATSUTANI, MINORI* (Doshisha University, Japan)

Ethnic Network for Aging and Care: Japanese Community in Germany

Düsseldorf is one of the cities which has a large scale of Japanese residents in Western Europe. Triggered by the offshore of Japanese companies, business expatriates have led to build an ethnic community. While most expatriates move back to their home country, some settled in the local community for their job or to maintain their family.

Relatively separated from new comers such as temporary expatriates, students, or working holiday visa holders, settled elder migrants need to build/strengthen networks with Japanese residents, German neighbors and the local government to prepare for aging of their community. How do they manage this new task? Based on the history and activities of an elder community, this paper shows the motives to build networks and the strategies for mutual support of a small-scale ageing migrants.

RC30-371.7

MATSUTANI, MINORI* (Doshisha University, Japan)

Illusion of Mobility?: Reconstruction of Employment System and Career Path "in Abroad"

How did reconstruction of the employment system affect the career path of the youth and how they react? This paper examines the linkage/gap of the reconstructed regular and irregular employment system in Japan, based on the case studies of young Japanese once worked as "irregular employees" in Japanese companies in abroad.

The general employment system has been reconstructed drastically in Japan since 1990s. Transformation of domestic industrial structure and overseas transfer of companies to Asian countries accelerated mobilization of the employment system, consequently the young generation faced limited access to the stable posts under "traditional Japanese employment system" with lifetime employment and seniority-based wage systems. Now they need to manage their career path by themselves in the new employment practices.

Because of the changing employment system and expanding offshore of Japanese companies to Asian countries, some of the marginalized youth move there by themselves to acquire positions in these Japanese branches. Their position is different from the company specific expatriates and their working conditions are close to the ones of "irregular employees" in the Japanese domestic labor market. Why do they choose these positions and how do they build their career? This paper focuses on these workers' career path and their motives to examine the difference or linkage of regular and irregular employment in Japanese labor market. Three discussion topics are: 1)polarization in regular employment, 2)linkage between regular employment and irregular employment, and 3)employment practices and size of the firm.

RC16-205.7

MATTUELLA, LUCIANO* (APPOA (Associação Psicanalítica de Porto Alegre), Brazil)

Psychoanalysis, Cynicism and Necropolitics

The recent times have been of growing disappointment in Brazil. Reproducing contemporary far-right discourse, Bolsonaro follows the necropolitical primer - term proposed by Achille Mbembe - which has been applied in various parts of the world. This agenda is woven from a cynical grammar, a mode of relationship with language that excludes the place of enunciation and also all the interpretative capacity of the one to whom the discourse is addressed. From the metapsychological point of view, cynical discourse produces perplexity and reduces the subject to an object status - the gaze is captured by the absurdity of showing deadly enjoyment. In this context, we raise some questions: Is not cynical discourse one of the finest forms of the production of alienation and self-alienation? Could we think the cynical grammar as an actualization of a perverse relationship with castration on the "scene of the world"? In a situation where culture demands death, how to find discursive breaches for the production of a subject's place, how not to resign itself to the position of scopic object?

RC36-460.1

MATTUELLA, LUCIANO* (APPOA (Associação Psicanalítica de Porto Alegre), Brazil)

Self-Alienation and Necropolitics in the Contemporary Brazilian Context

Abstract: The recent times have been of growing disappointment in Brazil. A country that was announcing itself as a standard for the defense of human rights and the access of disadvantaged classes to quality education and health is facing the systematic dismantling of its democratic and humanitarian foundations by current President Jair Bolsonaro. Reproducing the contemporary far-right discourse, Bolsonaro follows the necropolitical agenda - term proposed by Achille Mbembe - which has been applied in various parts of the world. This agenda is woven from a cynical grammar, a mode of relationship with language that excludes the place of enunciation and also all the interpretative capacity of the one to whom the discourse is addressed. In this context, we raise some questions: Is not cynical discourse one of the finest forms of the production of alienation and self-alienation? If interpretation is concealed from the horizon of narrative, how can we think that one can assume the position of authorship of one's own story? In a situation in which culture demands death and the trimming of history, how to find discursive breaches for the production of a subjective place? One hypothesis: the recovery of this place of authorship could be through the dilution of cynical discourse through the rescue of the creative and polysemic power of language and narrative.

RC35-JS-36.3

MAUERER, GERLINDE* (University of Applied Sciences, Vienna, Austria)

Precariousness and Gender at Work

In my research on parental leave and part-time work, I discovered inconsistencies in defining the parents' labour market situation as precarious. In parallel to existing gender inequalities, I saw that quantifying both parents' breadwinning income is not sufficient enough to giving insights into individual families' financial background. Having included bi-national couples as well as employees of global enterprises in my research, parents working in a transnational context and/or getting informal support within the family or in a globalized informal labour market (household & care workers, au-pairs), labelling my research as 'national' partly seemed to be inadequate. Last but not least, some interviewees in my qualitative sociological research on parental leave and part-time working in Austria (2013-2017), had received financial support from their families (e.g. heritage and/or freehold apartments). However, finding consistent parameters for evaluating both partners and/or a family's general income situation, and connecting the results with the qualitative outcome in a gender perspective, was methodologically challenging. Finally, a quantitative survey asking for both parents breadwinning income and further financial sources had been included, nevertheless, these individual estimations were again mainly based on both parents gainful income. In my conference contribution, I would like to reflect upon and discuss these pieces of a puzzle in gender, family and empirical research and raise further methodological questions in the session on intersectionality, gender at work, precariousness and globalization.

RC57-685.2

MAYER, ELISABETH* (University of Vienna, Department of Sociology, Austria)

Showing Lifestories in Pictures – Negotiating Methodological and Ethical Questions Concerning Visual Biographies

Visual self-presentation is an object of research that is being examined primarily in combination with social media, which are increasingly based on the use of images. The research perspective is often dichotomous in a sense that analogue and digital practices or online and offline identities are compared. Questions regarding the authenticity of representation and risks of digitalization are usually focused on. Little attention is paid to the concrete picture content, as well as visual practices and their biographical embedding.

This presentation focuses on (ethical) questions and challenges that arise while researching analogue and digital pictures and visual/photographic practices. The exemplary data material was collected in the project VIS_BIO – Visual Biographies in a Networked Life World.

During the research process, participants continuously negotiate implicitly how much they show and reveal of themselves and others to the researcher and what they make visible for whom with which pictures.

But what happens when interviewees provide photos, such as nude photos of others or children's photos without hesitation? How should researchers deal with the situation when one is allowed to look at certain pictures, but not to store or publish them? And how does one handle pictures if the person showing it to you is blind and does not know the exact image content?

These questions are discussed based on textual and visual data that was generated through triangulation (biographical-narrative interviews, photo interviews, ethnographic observations). Following the principle of communication in interpretative social research, both the negotiation strategies of interviewees and the position of researchers in regard to the use of pictures as data at different times in the research process will be discussed.

RC33-JS-26.1

MAYER, ELISABETH* (University of Vienna, Department of Sociology, Austria)

Visual Biographies in the Context of Social Media – How to Get Access to Various (visual) Biographies within a Lifetime.

The rapid development and use of new media such as Facebook, Instagram and WhatsApp in which image-based communication plays an important role, raises the question of how visual self-presentations are biographically embedded. Visual self-presentations have been well researched in combination with social media. However, research is centered on the concept of identity and the topic of authenticity of representation. It is common to discuss visual self-presentations along dichotomies that compare analogue and digital practices without considering their connection. Furthermore, little attention is paid to picture content and visual practices. A process-orientated research perspective is almost completely lacking.

The multi-method approach presented in this article, which is located in interpretative-reconstructive social research, can be considered as an answer to this problem. The combination and triangulation of biographical-narrative interviews, photographic interviews and ethnography shows how research on visual self-presentations and its biographical embedding can be done.

For researchers, dealing with visual biographies in combination with social media means being confronted with very different data material (biographical narratives, images, technological platform structures) and a large amount of data. Based on a case study from my PhD thesis, it will become clear that several biographical arenas emerge over the lifetime of biographers, which can only be reconstructed through the multi-method approach. If one wants to obtain a differentiated picture of visual self-presentations in social media, all biographical arenas that become relevant for the biographer have to be considered, even if they are not available in digital but in analogue form.

Along the individual research steps within a case - from establishing contact to presenting the results - I show how the construction of visual (analogue as well as digital) self-presentations and its biographical embedding becomes possible and visible.

WG06-713.4

MAZANIELLO-CHEZOL, MAUD* (McGill University, Canada)

How Do Primary Care Organizations Respond to Adolescents' Health and Social Care Needs? an Ethnographic Study

Health care organizations encounter constant change and restructuring toward more comprehensive and responsive care. The shift towards interprofessional team work in primary health care services is intended to address health inequities and improve population health outcomes. In Quebec, Family Medicine Groups (FMGs) have been implemented to play this role. However, there is little

evidence of the responsiveness of the interprofessional teams towards the needs of vulnerable populations such as adolescents, assessing how these accountable health care organizations adapt through their dynamic process of change to deliver interprofessional care to underserved population.

This ethnographic study aims to understand how FMGs and their interprofessional teams are currently addressing the pressing needs of adolescents and the extent to which FMGs could adapt to better meet the health and social service needs of young people.

Through 9-month field observations in a FMG, this research will gather data to in-depth examine the individual, organizational, social and institutional influences that hinder and facilitate the delivery of responsive health services in respect to the needs of the adolescent population.

With a focus on how responsive provision of health and social services for adolescents occurs within FMGs, this research will 1) provide a deeper understanding of how interprofessional collective actions account for the responsiveness of health services, 2) contribute to health services' responsiveness theory, proposing a conceptual framework on primary health care responsiveness process towards vulnerable population, 3) guide specific improvements in the delivery of comprehensive primary care to this underserved and vulnerable population. The findings will finally show how primary care adapt to policy and institutional changes, especially with increasing demands for greater collaboration to improve the health and social outcomes of adolescents.

RC25-311.2

MAZANIELLO-CHEZOL, MAUD* (McGill University, Canada)

Using Fuzzy Cognitive Mapping to Uncover Power Dynamics in Discourse-Related Policy

Fuzzy Cognitive Mapping (FCM) is mainly used in participatory research to represent causal relations of a phenomenon by giving voice to under represented people, especially in the development of policy. While several methods of analysis are highlighted to draw on the dynamic systems of knowledge of populations, this paper argues that FCM may be used to uncover the differences of discourses including the vulnerable populations in policy discussion, design and implementation. This research draws on health policy assessment for adolescent-responsive primary health care in Quebec.

As a strong method used in participatory research, FCM provides grounded systems frameworks. These are built to represent the understanding of a group of people on a specific topic. The method acknowledges and embraces the variety and diversity of voices as well as the relations between the concepts listed by the group itself ('fuzzy'). This allows researchers to take into account the dynamic construction of the problem at stake as well as the differences with the dominant discourse on which policies are based.

In discourse studies, while the dominant discourse are often the focus to capture how it shapes behaviours and how behaviours are shaping discourses in turn, this study departs from the dominated voices to recentre the fundamental imbalances and differences in the priorities of health policies yet labeled as 'patient/person/user-centred'.

RC24-301.3

MCCARTY, JOSHUA* (L & M Strategic Solutions, USA)
RAINS, JORDAN (Freelance Researcher, USA)

Bridging the Gap: Communicating Environmental Research with the Public

This study explores the public awareness and interest in research findings on salient environmental topics. A survey was conducted using a convenience sampling (N=186) in the United States exploring the public's knowledge and awareness of environmental topics to include air and water quality, ocean pollution, climate change, deforestation, and topics in aggregate. It was conducted to understand the information seeking tendencies and communication preferences of the public for learning more about those issues. Each year, numerous organizations support research with millions of dollars, but the questions are how much of that research reaches the public and how influential is it? The survey yielded current information sources, consumption frequencies, and influence of that information to support interventions. The findings indicate a need for more deliberate communication with the public about the research, specifically relevance to them and interventions or actions they can take to actively contribute to mitigate negative effects on the environment found through environmental research. The implications of this research are that it may increase the influence and public support of environmental interventions and decrease the consequences of anthropogenic pressures on the environment.

RC11-136.2

MCCOY, LIZA* (University of Calgary, Canada)

"Squaring up": A Research-Based Film about an Older Adults' Social Dance Community

When research focuses on the emplaced and embodied character of experience, and the things and practices of everyday life, methods of visual research and visual presentation have much to offer. Film, which involves both sound and moving images, is particularly apt for conveying material complexity, emotion, and the immediacy of presence, and can reach broader audiences than academic writing. In this presentation I will introduce and show a 12-minute film that my co-researcher, Barbara Schneider, and I produced with a local filmmaker, Salima Stanley-Bhanji, based on our ethnographic research within an older adults' square dance community in Western Canada. The film is intended for general audiences and for practitioners with interests in aging, disability, and dance. It highlights the material and sonic environment of square dance (community halls, music, the caller's instructions); the particularities of dance clothing, including shoes and club badges; the social physicality of group dance; and the affective experience of taking part. Showing the film in this session offers the opportunity to talk about the embodied materiality of community-based dance in the lives of older adults, as well as what was involved in finding and working with a filmmaker to produce a film that conveys our research learning in accessible ways.

RC47-582.1

MCDONALD, KEVIN* (Middlesex University, United Kingdom)

Alt-Right: An Experience Movement

The growth of populist movements and political actors over recent years has seen a return to previously abandoned theories of strain and frustration. Emerging expressions of Alt-Right culture and action are often assimilated to such broader populism. However, while themes such white supremacy and racism are shared, the experiential grammar of the alt-right is very different, in particular in relation to digital culture. This paper explores the emergence of the alt-right in 4Chan and its interpenetration and radicalisation ultimately leading to its increasingly close association with Neo-Nazi cultural movements. However rather than return to theories of 'strain' or 'frustration', we need analytical frameworks able to engage with the 'affective public' constituted by the Alt-Right. This is built around cultures and modes of embodiment based upon irony, parody, and satire; the collapse of trust associated with the rise of conspiracy theory; practices of fascination; and a particular form of 'freedom' based on freedom from experiencing the pain of the other. While this affective grammar is generated across a wide range of digital platforms, in particular through memes, it is increasingly associated with acts of extreme violence. It is urgent that we develop the conceptual tools to understand the alt-right as a new form of movement.

RC48-596.1

MCDONALD, KEVIN* (Middlesex University, United Kingdom)

Social Movements As Affective Publics: Digital Media in the Alt-Right and Jihadist Movements

Initial explorations of the role of digital media in social movements focused on structure and morphology, influenced by theories of network and spatial imaginaries that that played such an important role in early theories of globalization. At this time, social movements were approached theoretically within two overarching paradigms: identity or organization. The period since highlights the limits of both these theoretical paradigms, as digital media open up increasing scope for new forms of practice, sociality and collaboration. Social movements, built though organization, are increasingly giving way to new kinds of 'affective publics' where digital media are central to collaborative practices and embodied experience, where communication increasingly involves 'affective intensification' and resonance. While the discipline of organization studies has undergone a profound transformation in the past decade as it grapples with digital communications, the study of social movements still remains largely shaped by categories that were constructed before contemporary practices of action built around digital media. To move from theory to empirical cases, rather that theorise networks and structures, this paper examines the place of memes and visual communications in two collective actions where digital communications are central: the emerging Alt-right, and forms of violent extremism associated with jihadist movements.

RC04-42.5

MCDONALD, ZAHRAA* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

Assumptions of Teaching and Learning in the First Education Policy Promulgated in Post-Apartheid South Africa

Systems of education and what they are able to produce and enable remain central to processes of democracy and inequality. Fundamental to systems of education are processes of teaching and learning. Unsurprisingly research and scholarship abound with regards to strategies and techniques in this regard. Yet even as scholarship abounds and more people across the globe are gaining access to learning opportunities, so too is inequality increasing. South Africa is an apposite case in point. Following the democratic transition, the intention to transform the educational system was articulated clearly in education policies. Indeed, access to education has expanded greatly, particularly for the most marginalised during the colonial and apartheid past. At the same time, inequality in this country remains unprecedented. In an attempt to understand why this might be so, this paper interrogates the assumptions of teaching and learning that the first education policy, The South African Qualifications Act of 1995, promulgated in the post-apartheid era drew on. These assumptions are teased out from South African parliamentary hansards of the debates which preceded its promulgation as well as the policy document itself. The findings demonstrate that while the intention to increase access to education was intended to transform racial segregation in the country, the economic reproduction that is inherent in education systems was not addressed in the policy. In short, the policy sought to transform who learns, but not what would be learnt (or taught) or how it would be learnt (or taught).

RC16-203.3

MCGEE, SUMMAR* (Rice University; Mellon Mays Undergraduate Research Fellowship, USA)

Anti-Blackness, Knowledge Production and Power: A Case Study of American Sociology

In this paper, we seek to explore and uncover power relations and hierarchy (particularly along the lines of race and blackness) within the academic field of American sociology by contextualizing it mechanically, examining its racial discourse and analyzing it in the context of Foucauldian power dynamics. We posit that due to American sociology's development in the context of American socio-political anti-blackness, the field creates a structural power imbalance (by Foucauldian standards) within the discipline--one that is, like American history, specifically anti-black. Thus Black American sociological thought has been systemically excludes from the mainstream discipline and continue to be unexamined lest they appear through an euro-centric and structurally colonial lens. In short, America's disdain for Black America doesn't stop just at the bodily, but permeates the intellectual realm as well--with the American sociological discipline standing as one of its most egregious examples.

RC52-636.4

MCGRATH-CHAMP, SUSAN* (University of Sydney, Australia)
GAVIN, MIHAJLA (The University of Technology, Australia)
FITZGERALD, SCOTT (Curtin University, Australia)

The Profession of Teaching in the 21st Century: Collaborative Work in the Context of New Public Management

Throughout the world, there have been extensive governance reforms in the education sector. Choice, competition, privatisation and marketization are hallmarks of education sector governance reforms, reflecting diffusion of New Public Management with its emphasis on economy, efficiency and effectiveness (Evetts 2009, Fitzgerald 2008). The professionals who works in these public-sector organisations, such as teachers in schools, are impacted by these governance changes, facing work intensification, distrust in professionals, and diminished autonomy (Wilkins 2018).

This paper considers how these reforms in two settings, Australia and Sweden, countries bearing both similarities and differences conducive to systematic scholarly inquiry. Using the education sector as illustration, it considers how the human services professionals, such as teachers in schools, are impacted by these changes (Noordegraaf 2016). In particular, it considers the implications for teachers' collaborative work.

Empirically based on three large Australian and Swedish surveys of teachers' work, we examine how this competing policy logic generates challenges and possibilities for teachers to identify through collaboration, recent changes to opportunities for collaboration in the changing governance landscape, the effects of these, and the support strategies that can enable and sustain collaborative activity. Although the findings provide important differences in the manner in which forms of collaboration manifest in these education systems, we find that across

the systems an increasingly 'managerial' aspect has brought about an interface between 'competitive' and 'institutional' forces which is challenging occupational professionalism (Evetts 2009), skill formation and commitment within the teaching profession (Vangrieken et al. 2015).

WG06-JS-24.1

MCKELVIE, RHONDA* (Midland Cancer Network, New Zealand)

An Unimproved Improvement Project: Using IE to Interrogate Why a Nurse Staffing Strategy for Patient Safety Has Not Eradicated Short-Staffed Shifts in New Zealand Hospitals.

This session details how IE techniques contributed to a disruptive narrative about a nationwide improvement approach to nurse safe-staffing strategies for patient safety in New Zealand hospitals. Locating the study in the ontology of IE, and employing IE techniques - standpoint, account writing, research problematic, mapping and iterative analysis were instrumental to the discoveries of the investigation. Adopting a standpoint alongside frontline nurses aligned McKelvie with local interests and experiences producing the problematic of the project. Account writing uncovered the social construction of the context and implementing environment of the staffing initiative, but would have been superficial without the analytic insights of mapping and reflexivity. Mapping identified researcher location within the ruling complex as both designer of the nurse-staffing strategy and participant in orchestrating the experiences of thousands of frontline nurses. Reflexivity was an essential practice, employed throughout the investigation to monitor for institutional capture, and explicitly delineate researcher location in relation to ideology of the nurse-staffing project (work as imagined) and the confronting but unavoidable discoveries (work as done) (Wears, et al., 2015; Cupit, et al., 2018). Illuminated was the insertion of numerical tools into frontline nurses' work, translation of aspects of nurses' situated knowledge into data-based abstractions, and institutional circuits that took up this data and orchestrated what happened for frontline nurses and patients. The strategy made aspects of nurses' workloads institutionally visible and managerially available for standardized measurement, quantification and commodification, but failed to resolve frontline nurses' concerns about patient safety ten years after work on the strategy began. The investigation revealed that by "taking up the master's tools" (Turner, 2014) of measurement, abstraction and standardization, a patient safety and safe-staffing initiative by nurses for nurses had, unknowingly and unintentionally, displaced and subordinated what nurses know and do to keep patients safe under short-staffed conditions.

WG06-JS-24.4

MCKELVIE, RHONDA* (Midland Cancer Network, New Zealand)

Where Did All the People Go? The Abstract Constitution of Patients, Nurses and Nursing Care.

For decades, New Zealand nurses' concerns about patient safety and eroded care environments have not been sufficiently influential to resolve staffing shortages. To enter into discourse with medical and managerial hegemonies controlling staffing policy and nursing budgets, the nurse staffing research and the strategies that emerge from it have reframed nurses' (supposedly) subjective concerns into quantifiable forms (Aiken, 2014). McKelvie describes how nurses committed to resolving short staffing, informed by the objectified research, developed a suite of abstract proxies to 'communicate' what nurses actually know and do to hegemonies that privilege objectified knowledge. Patients, nurses and care were translated into measurable units of time. Care became a labour hour's equation. Nurses started to talk about care and think about patients in 'hours'. The supply and safety of the care environment was coded into traffic light colours, with green being efficient and safe and red representing potentially fatal safety failures. Although they knew there was a fundamental rift between these objectified calculations and the real needs of patients (Melon, 2012), nurses began to compete for scarce staffing resources with 'hours' and 'colours' proxies. Not only did individual patients and their specific needs slip from view, nurses, along with their dynamic situated knowledge and practice, were also abstracted and standardised on organizational 'at-a-glance' dashboards. McKelvie's research illuminated the richness of nurses embodied knowledge and work in the field of action that is a short-staffed shift. Her explication revealed how, despite their best intentions, strategy developers organized frontline nurses across NZ to become active in translating their accomplished situated intelligence and embodied knowledge into proxies that serve managerial decision-makers. Embodied situated knowledge was eclipsed and nurses became unwitting participants in the operation of ruling which came to stand over and against them in their own field of action.

RC15-177.3

MCKENNA, AOIFE* (University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)

When Is Medicalisation Experienced As Fufilling or Denying Agency? Intersectionality, Changing Socio-Political Contexts, and the Case of Sterilisation in Brazil.

This presentation explores women's accounts of accessing sterilisation in Brazil. Universal access to fertility control is a central goal of the United Nations General Assembly 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Furthermore, the worldwide number of women using contraceptive technologies is projected to rise from 778 million in 2017 to 793 million women in 2030. Sterilisation in Brazil is a useful case study to examine how changing socio-political contexts influence experiences of contraceptive technology. Despite the fact that the operation was illegal, Brazil had the second highest rate of female sterilisation in the world in 1996, at 40.1%. The operation was then legalised, and rates of sterilisation subsequently almost halved by 2013 (U.N. 2018). This research compares the accounts of participants who were sterilised before and after legalisation in 1997, and those who were planning to sterilise in 2013. The data were gathered via in-depth interviews in Portuguese with 35 women from a variety of socio-economic and ethnic backgrounds in Rio de Janeiro.

The analysis demonstrates how the combination of structural issues with the health system, along with the shifting, ambiguous legal status of the operation, increases barriers to accessing sterilisation. The findings detail how participants employ 'workaround' - *jeitinho* - practices to bypass legal regulations and negotiate access to sterilisation. Health inequalities are thus further re-enacted, as these experiences are generally shaped by intersecting social categories such as class, race and gender. The analysis illustrates how the women's narratives critique issues of power relations and inequality. Cussin's (1996) concept of 'ontological choreography' is used to illuminate these processes of objectification, highlighting when they are experienced as denying or fulfilling agency. This concept helps to move theorisation of agency beyond the limiting 'agency versus structure' binary conceptualisations evident in earlier debates on medicalisation in Brazil.

WG06-JS-24.3

MCLEAN, DARREN* (Griffith University, Australia)
JONES, LIZ (Grifith University, Australia)
CONNOR, MARTIN (Griffith University, Australia)

How Institutional Forces Shape the Implementation of a Relational Coordination Program in a Large Australian Public Hospital

Effective implementation of change programs is critical for improving health care services.   The cost of ineffective implementation is damage to the budget, damage to the experience of those doing change work, and damage to the quality of care patients receive. Despite the experience of countless people involved in implementing change in health care organisations, and a plethora of extant literature in the related fields of implementation science, change management and quality improvement, the unfortunate situation is that implementing change rarely goes as well as intended. This raises the question – what are we still missing?

The focus of this in-progress study is the problematic work of implementing a team-based performance improvement program in a large Australian public hospital. This program applies 'Relational Coordination' – a theory and model of organisational change designed to improve organisational performance by improving relationships and communication in health care teams. As the project manager of this program I work within the institutional context under examination. In this study I used Institutional Ethnography as a novel way to see how the implementation of this program happens as it does, giving new insights into the intractable problem of implementing change effectively.

I would like to share findings from this study that reveal how the daily work of implementing performance improvement programs in health care organisations is shaped by a coalescence of dominating social forces that exist far beyond the bounds of the organisation itself – the forces of economic rationalism, professional organisation and gendered work structures. The implications of this are deep and wide. We may need to rethink how we implement change programs in health care organisations, and indeed we may need to pay more attention to the role of the wider socio-political context.

RC35-JS-40.4

MCNICOL, EMMA* (Monash University, Australia)

Excluded and Included Bodies in the Second Sex

In this paper I argue that Simone de Beauvoir's The Second Sex identifies and instantiates the problem of essentialism.

Early into the text, Beauvoir indicts a broad gender essentialism whereby women's biology grounds their political and social subordination and explicitly rejects the idea that there is an "essence" of woman. Nevertheless, Beauvoir's argument has been consistently charged with modelling different forms of essentialism and I will explore the history of these essentialist critiques as they re-

late to Beauvoir's depiction of the female body. A wave of feminist commentary commencing in 1978 and ending in 1988, asserted that Beauvoir's depictions of the puberty, pregnancy, menstruation and childbirth suggested that women's bodies condemned them to alienation and misery, framing Beauvoir's argument as a fatalistic biological essentialism ("the biological essentialist critique"). In the late 80s and onwards – inspired by Elizabeth Spelman's notorious 1988 text *Inessential Woman – The Second Sex* was charged primarily with a form of essentialism that excludes women who are not white and not middle-class ("the exclusionary argument against essentialism").

In this paper I do not intend to inoculate Beauvoir against these critiques, however I will argue that the essentialist critique misses a key aspect of Beauvoir's program, specifically Beauvoir's engagement with the phenomenological conception of the 'living body'. I argue that if we take Beauvoir's engagement with the 'living body' into consideration, we start to see that Beauvoir critically *identifies* the problem of essentialism more than is commonly thought. In particular, Beauvoir carefully depicts women as *grasping* their bodies *as* alienated and negative, rather than condemning them to an alienated future relation to their body, as the essentialist critics contend.

WG06-712.2

MCNULTY BURROWS, CATHRINEA* (Queen's University Belfast, United Kingdom)

Ageing with Autism: What Do We Need to Do to Prove We Are Worthy of Care?

According to the London School of Economics (2014), autism is the costliest medicalised condition in the United Kingdom totalling around 32 billion pounds per annum in treatment, loss of earnings, support and care. More recently, researchers have discovered ageing autistic adults are at an increased risk of premature death averaging 16 to 32 years earlier than their neurotypical counterparts (Hirvikoski et al, 2016). However, the underlying factors for these premature deaths remain unclear.

This paper discusses the application of an institutional ethnographic (IE) lens to an exploration of the daily activities of autistic adults, their caregivers and the institution of health and social care. In this paper, I illuminate the everyday invisible challenges facing ageing autistic adults once they become institutionally classified as "patients" (including their caregivers) as they work (or not) to manage and maintain their health and wellbeing. More specifically, I will explore how social policies designed to remove barriers to accessing supports for those with disabling conditions (the standpoint informants in this study) have created a hidden hierarchy of need based on the misleading biomedical category of "functionality". Gaining empirical insights using IE into every day tensions of the ageing "patient" can help us move beyond the statistics and into the biomedical, psychological, political, social and economic discourses organising their lives. It is only when we understand the wider social organisation can we begin to make sense of the trend of premature deaths within the autistic community. To conclude, I argue the insights gained from conducting an IE are vital to understanding the complexities of ageing with autism often overlooked when devising services and supports.

RC53-JS-43.2

MEDAN, MARINA* (Universidad Nacional de San Martín/
Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas, Argentina)

Ideales De Autonomía, Influencias Del Entorno y Formas Cotidianas De Inclusión Social Desde La Perspectiva De Varones y Mujeres Jóvenes De Sectores Populares.

Esta comunicación se inserta en los debates sobre las formas contemporáneas de incorporación social de las nuevas generaciones y su vínculo con la producción y reproducción de desigualdades sociales. En particular, este trabajo aborda la relación entre la producción estatal de tales desigualdades y el discurso de la autonomía (como conjunto de ideas, prescripciones y expectativas institucionales sobre los/as jóvenes) presente en los programas de inclusión social y penales dirigidos a jóvenes en Argentina. La idea de autonomía, como categoría institucional, refiere a la capacidad que deberían tener (o adquirir) los y las jóvenes para tomar decisiones de modo racional e individual, orientadas a distanciarse simbólica y físicamente de entornos y figuras riesgosas. En esta comunicación me interesa reponer cómo los y las jóvenes "hacen cosas" y toman decisiones en sus vidas cotidianas, en relación a las influencias que valoran positivamente, y al lugar que ocupan los vínculos que mantienen con sus pares, familias y vecinos en la configuración de sus acciones. Procuro poner en relación estos datos con el discurso sobre la autonomía porque trabajo con la hipótesis de que en contextos especialmente marcados por múltiples desigualdades, éste opera más enfáticamente como una herramienta de desprotección que como una de inclusión social. Especialmente interpreto que, por un lado, refuerza estereotipos hegemónicos de la masculinidad que orientan a los varones jóvenes a desconectar el entendimiento sobre sus prácticas de las constricciones sociales y justificarlas como decisiones individuales, y en general, que desconoce y/o deslegitima

los elementos significativos que los entornos comunitarios, familiares y de pares proveen a los y las jóvenes y que operan como "soportes" para la inclusión social. Los datos que se analizan provienen de trabajo etnográfico realizado entre 2016 y 2018 en un programa de inclusión social juvenil en Buenos Aires.

RC34-440.3

MEDAN, MARINA* (Universidad Nacional de San Martín/ Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas, Argentina)

Spaces to Talk about Gender Inequalities in Social Inclusion Programs for Young People: Between Emancipation Proposals and Mute Voices.

This article addresses political and methodological dilemmas that "invited spaces" presents (Cornwall, 2008) when tackling gender issues in inclusion programs aimed to increase youth participation. The empirical reference of these reflections is a research and extension project that we developed in a social inclusion program in Buenos Aires, between 2016 and 2018. In 2016, as part of the institutional interest in increasing young women participation, the caseworkers asked us to organize a weekly meeting aimed to invite them to work on different aspects of their "life project"; we proposed to orientate it to gender inequalities. The work on these inequalities was carried out in a social and cultural context of effervescence -linked to gender violence in Argentina and discussions about the decriminalization of abortion-. During the development of the workshops, girls held different positions and perceptions regarding gender inequalities, as well as ideas associated with models of appropriate femininity. This paper focuses on those expressions, but also observes how the girls participated in the workshop (their absences, silences, gestures), and other aspects of space dynamics. The objective of this focus is to carry out a work of reflexivity - more acute than that expected at the beginning of the meetings - on how our proposal and position in the field (as middle-class, university, and adult women) enabled or not plural forms of participation. Our "emancipatory" message about gender could be decoded by them as a threat (Haney, 1996) to their gender ideologies and femininity experiences, which configured and effective in their particular context of life, could be being moralized, delegitimized, or silenced as an effect of the inequality of age and class that we maintained with them. The reflections include some comments on the lessons learned from this experience to modify our subsequent interventions in 2017 and 2018.

RC37-463.3

MEDEIROS, PRISCILA* (Federal University of São Carlos, Brazil)

About Sugar Shoes and Afro-Transcendences: Black Experiences, Insurgencies and Subjectivities in Brazilian Visual Arts.

The representation of the black population in Brazilian visual arts has been increasingly a debate present among artistic, academic and militancy environments. If the portraits of French painter Jean-Baptiste Debret are one of the few visual references we have about colonial Brazil, it also represent an idealized narrative about the brutalities of the period. From museums to art portfolios and didatic books, Debret's images have long been a symbolic and representational basis for the construction of a nation narrative based on the idea of supposed softened racism and a supposed absence of black agency. Given this, we bring in this *paper* some initial reflections about these narratives of nation present in the Brazilian visual arts, and then we dissuade into a set of contemporary artistic proposals, mostly made by black artists. These are insurgent narratives, focused on the black subjects's agency throughout history, their subjectivities and contemporary issues faced in public and intimate experiences. *Sugar shoes* and *Afro-transcendences* are references, respectively, from artists and researchers Tiago Sant'Ana and Sidney Amaral, creators of some of the performances and installations discussed here. On the one hand, Tiago Sant'Ana creates a metaphor in the encounter between the image of the *shoe* (one of the symbols of social status in colonial Brazil) and *sugar* (a source of wealth for the elites and of suffering for the black people) to describe the sugar shoe about to melt, as well as the fragility of black freedom. On the other hand, Sidney Amaral *transcends* hegemonic narratives by portraying intimate, identity and subjectivities of the black subject. Based on Cultural and Postcolonial Studies, our goal is to reflect about the critical powers of these artistic productions for the emergence of other narratives, whose focus is the racialization of Black experiences in Brazil.

RC39-501.1

MEDINA, MARIA CECILIA* (University of the Philippines, Philippines)

Role of Religious Leaders and Organizations in the Aftermath of Super Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines: Policy Implications

The study examines the changing role of religion in the public sphere, more specifically the Catholic hierarchy in the Philippines in the aftermath of a major natural hazard- Super Typhoon Yolanda (Haiyan) in 2013. Using primary and secondary sources the role of religious organizations in the public sphere in the light of the disaster and as influenced by the prevailing historical, socio-cultural and political context is examined. Key informant interviews were also conducted in communities affected by the disaster in Tanauan, Palo and Tacloban in Leyte, Philippines, among religious leaders and lay parishioners. The study found out that the religious leaders and lay leaders have facilitated and assisted the distribution of relief and emergency supplies in affected areas and in support of rehabilitation efforts in communities devastated by the disaster going beyond their traditional religious roles.

TG09-754.4

MEDLEY-RATH, STEPHANIE* (Indiana University Kokomo, USA)
MORGAN, REBEKAH (Indiana University Kokomo, USA)

Gaining Knowledge, Confidence, and Experience As Researchers Among Undergraduate Sociology Students

Advanced undergraduate students struggle with executing complete research projects that involve data collection and analysis. Research indicates that engaging in undergraduate research is a high impact practice, and the American Sociological Association recommends that sociology majors engage in research beyond their Research Methods and Statistics courses. We used a pre-/post-assessment model across three semesters in all upper-level elective undergraduate sociology courses at our institution. The assessment measured confidence, knowledge, and experience with research methods. Fifty-eight students completed at least one pre-/post-assessment pair. Of those, 27 students completed two pre-/post-assessments. We find that confidence, knowledge, and experience increase over a semester. An increase in knowledge, however, was only statistically significant for the group with two pre-/post-assessments and only for their second post-test (i.e., after two semesters). Compared to experience and knowledge, students had the smallest gains in their confidence doing research.

RC32-JS-39.2

MEGANNON, VAYDA* (University of Cape Town, South Africa)

The Lived Experience of Succession for Muslim Women in Contemporary South Africa.

This empirical research explores experiences of succession in Muslim families, drawing upon case law, archival research and in-depth interviews with Muslim widows in Cape Town. I examine women's experience of intestate succession and their attitudes towards inheritance in Cape Town Muslim families. In particular, I investigate the ways in which patterns of inheritance are tied to gendered family practices, and how this relates to the principles of equality and diversity in the Constitution within a legal pluralist society. Findings indicate an interrelation between the "conditionality" of inheritance and the protection of a widow's socio-economic position. Gender justice appears to be enhanced through the practice of giving during one's lifetime within the family network, as opposed to a reliance on inheritance. Findings indicate a gender shift in property ownership across generations. This research contributes to the developing body of literature on Muslim family practices in South Africa and acts as a lens in which to understand links between wider family history, and established social and institutional systems; therefore, leading to an evaluation of the role of transformative justice in this instance.

RC14-172.1

MEIMARIDIS, MELINA* (Universidade Federal Fluminense, Brazil)

Good Doctors and Bad Cops: A Sociological Investigation into the Mythologies of American Television's Fictional Institutions

American fictional television series have reached great acclaim around the world. Shows like the medical drama Grey's Anatomy and the police procedural Law in Order: SVU are some of the longest running shows in American television. However, the popularity of these shows may have less to do with their aesthetic qualities and more to do with their sociological ones. These productions, centered on everyday institutions, reveal a world of ordered meanings in which the institution plays a key role in maintaining the social order. Leading from a social con-

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

structivist framework (Berger & Luckman, 1966), we would like to explore these and other institutional dramas as important sources of information, as well as, instruments capable of naturalizing and propagating ideas and myths about US institutions. Whilst the literature usually focuses on how doctors or cops are represented in TV, as in Chory-Assad & Tamborini (2001) and Stark (1987), here, we would like to contest the strict division between fiction and reality, understanding that TV's fictional institutions contribute to our expectations towards the world around us. While the representation angle looks at fiction and seeks to understand how reality is constructed there, our purpose here is to examine the fictionalization of social institutions in order to better understand how these popular narratives influence the way individuals perceive them in the real world. Fiction, therefore, is not merely fiction. Fiction must also be analyzed as a reality and thus seen as a structuring form of reality. In other words, we propose that fiction can be sociologically considered a reality. In hopes of opening new analytical avenues, we propose the realization of a sociology of fictional institutions. We aim to investigate how fictionalized social institutions work, how they organize narrative universes and which myths they trigger in this process.

RC32-411.5

MEISELS-BAHARAV, LIRON* (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel)
BERKOVITCH, NITZA (, Israel)

Micro-Entrepreneur Women: Between Religion and Neoliberalism

This paper expands the knowledge about women marginality and shows how, in a most contradicting context, women micro-entrepreneurs in a highly traditional and patriarchal society, can become agents of social change that reflects in adopting rather modern values and practices.

In recent decades, as part of the neoliberal reorganization of the welfare state and the emergence of workfare policies, micro-entrepreneurship has been introduced by many governments as a solution for unemployment and a method to reduce poverty among marginalized social groups, especially women. In the Israeli context, one such group is ultra-Orthodox (Haredi) women.

Haredi women are expected to be the breadwinners and caregivers, while their husbands engage in the highest calling of religious learning. Traditional values regulated by principles of exclusion and gender segregation are pivotal in their Haredi social order. These characteristics stand in contrast to the entrepreneurial spirit and practices that require adoption of modernity, innovation and openness practices.

Based on 27 life-story interviews with Haredi women entrepreneurs and participant observation of their networking group meetings, we argue that their unique position enables them to negotiate the degrees and scales of segregation, seclusion and openness. They use business entrepreneurship as a resource in negotiating the degrees of openness towards modernity when at times religious laws still dictate the terms, mobilizing neoliberal market values to justify certain practices as required for the development and success of their business. These are groundbreaking steps that bring the secular and modern world closer to the doorstep of the Haredi home.

RC30-369.5

MEJIA REYES, CARLOS* (Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo., Mexico)

Riesgo Laboral En Profesionistas. Exploración Transversal Cuantitativa En México.

El riesgo laboral, entendida como la vulnerabilidad objetiva y/o subjetiva en la que se encuentran los sujetos en cuanto a la participación o permanencia en un empleo siempre y cuando esta pérdida potencial o imposibilidad de continuidad sea por razones involuntarias, conforma un rasgo inherente del capitalismo contemporáneo global en el que la flexibilidad y precariedad laboral imperan para definir la época. Tal condición impacta al total de los sectores laborales pero coexiste con un relato que señala a la formación profesional como garante para paliar o en su caso evadir las condiciones tácitas del este capitalismo en la biografía laboral. Para el caso de México, este metarrelato se mantiene vigente paradójicamente a las condiciones concretas documentadas del sector que logró estudios profesionales y que se insertan en funciones acordes a su formación. Sin embargo las percepciones de riesgo laboral se presumen menores en profesionistas frente a agentes en condiciones de trabajo distintas. Así esta disertación pretende explorar el riesgo laboral en informantes mexicanos con actividad laboral activa profesionista en jefes de familia de las submuestras de México de la encuesta Latinobarómetro de años 1995 hasta 2018; esto con la técnica estadística transversal cuya finalidad es identificar tendencias puntuales en espacios de tiempo específicos con intenciones descriptivas. Con los resultados se realizan interpretaciones coyunturales que puedan dar explicaciones de las fluctuaciones visibles.

RC34-JS-12.4

MELIS, GABRIELLA* (University of Liverpool, United Kingdom)
KEATING, AVRIL (UCL Institute of Education, United Kingdom)

Youth Attitudes Towards Their Future: The Role of Resources, Agency and Individualism in the UK

In this paper, we analyse survey data from a previous economic crisis to examine why young people remain optimistic about their personal futures, and to consider what lessons, if any, this can help us with thinking about Post-COVID future. Recent studies in England found that young people across all social classes can be optimistic, but the function that optimism plays in young lives is quite distinct. Positive perceptions of one's agency can help some individuals overcome structural constraints, such as social class, although there are limits to its transformative power.

The data in question are drawn from a unique cross-sectional survey of young adults aged 22-29 in England, Scotland and Wales, conducted in 2014, when youth unemployment in the UK was still extraordinarily high, at around 20%, just two percentage points lower than the peak of youth unemployment in 2001. We assess the effect of socio-economic resources and of personal agency on young people's optimism. Agency is measured through questions on perception of hard work, self efficacy, extreme individualism.

Multiple regression models of these data show that individual resources and individual agency not only have an independent effect on individual levels of youth optimism, but they also interact. This means that those with scarcer resources, such as the NEET youth in our study, are more pessimistic that their peers, only if they are highly individualistic, that is, if they have low trust on social support. Contrarily, for more socio-economically advantaged young people, such as those in education and in work, even if they are highly individualistic, their level of optimism is higher than for NEETs. Self-efficacy remains the strongest and robust predictor of youth optimism, together with socio-economic resources.

RC11-131.5

MELIS, GIULIA* (University of Milano Bicocca, Italy)
SALA, EMANUELA (, Italy)
ZACCARIA, DANIELE (,)

Social Media and the Redefinition of Everyday Life during the Lockdown. a Qualitative Case Study on Older People Living in the First European "Red Zone"

The social impact of lockdown and "social distancing" measures on the older population is currently overlooked. However crucial in containing the spread of the disease, these measures may also have a negative impact on older people's well-being, especially on loneliness and social isolation. Social media [SM] use may contrast this negative effect, contributing to maintaining older people's social connections. The aim of this study is to explore whether and to what extent SM contributed to overcome the challenges posed on older people's well-being by a long period of forced isolation. A qualitative case study was conducted between May and July 2020 on a cluster of ten municipalities in Italy placed under "de facto quarantine", thus becoming the first "Red Zone" in Europe. We collected data through semi-structured interviews carried out using video-calls on a purposive sample of 40 men and women aged 65 and over. In carrying out the study, we developed methodological protocols specifically targeted at older people, concerning remote recruitment, data collection and informed consent. A thematic analysis is conducted around the following topics: changes occurred in older people's everyday life, role of social relationship, SM use during the lockdown, impact of the lockdown on well-being. Preliminary analysis documented the key role played by SM use during the "suspended time" of the lockdown, facilitating older people's adaptation to the emergency phase. Moreover, embedding SM use into everyday life can help older people redefine everyday routines. The complexity and nuances of SM use in older people's everyday life are also discussed, as well as the social resources enacted, may enhance or, rather, limit its use. E.G., the presence of "digitally stimulating and digitally savvy" inter and intragenerational relationships can play a key role in overcoming older people's reluctance or inability to use SM.

RC02-38.2

MELLO DUARTE, RICARDO* (Federal University of Sao Carlos - UFSCar, Brazil)
CANDIDO, SILVIO EDUARDO* (Federal University of São Carlos - UFSCar, Brazil)

The Spirit of Capitalism in Popular Management Content in Digital Media: The Case of Digital Influencers on Linkedin in Brazil

The paper analyzes the manifestations of the spirit of capitalism in contemporary Brazil. In a qualitative and abductive study, the research program proposed

by Luc Boltanski and Ève Chiapello was used to assess business management content published between 2014 and 2019 by digital influencers on LinkedIn. This provided an understanding of new historical developments in the ideological configuration of capitalism and the extent to which they present specificities in developing countries such as Brazil. Regarding dominant business models, there was greater emphasis on seeking to overcome deliberate planning techniques, risk as a way to stimulate learning, the sharing economy, diversity and the search for purpose by the workforce. Mobilizing dimensions of the spirit are no longer significantly influenced by the projective *cité* and, despite the rise in the influence of the inspired form of worth, there was a situation of ideological confusion, associated with the managerial domination regime.

RC44-540.4

MELLO E SILVA, LEONARDO* (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

FRAMIL FILHO, RICARDO (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

AGUIAR, THIAGO TRINDADE DE (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

Global Unions, Local Expectations and Transnational Corporations in Brazil: Dialogue and Conflict

Brazilian trade unions have enjoyed a longstanding cooperation with foreign allies and global federations. In a previous work focused on cross-border alliances within transnational corporations (TNCs) in traditional manufacturing industries, we argued that these efforts have benefited from and been constrained by a partial alignment of labor and corporate interests across multiple scales. In this paper, we expand on this idea comparing the adoption of company-based networks and Global Framework Agreements in different settings, which allows us to explore the connections between globalization, labor and democracy in Brazil. The research was conducted from 2014 to 2019, and included the observation of union activities, documentary analysis and semi-structured interviews with corporate managers and representatives of local, national, foreign and global union organizations.

First, we show that local unions have successfully taken advantage of the social dialogue approach favored by global initiatives without losing sight of the contested nature of labor relations in the country. In practice, politics of dialogue and conflict were combined in a method that spread from manufacturing industries to TNCs in the banking, services and commerce sectors. However, the efficacy of this strategy is limited by the prevalence of power imbalances and conflicting priorities among different union organizations as well as between workers and corporations. To highlight this point, we turn to the case of a Brazilian mining company which, advancing aggressive anti-union policies, used union commitments regarding pension funds and the government to block transnational solidarity with workers in Canada.

Our conclusion is that cross-border labor organization cannot be properly assessed without consideration for the uneven relations established between workers, unions, corporations and government powers. Accordingly, we argue that the incorporation of global unionism in Brazil has been shaped by a fragmented union structure and influenced by expectations aroused by the Workers' Party government (2003 – 2016).

RC02-32.4

MENDEZ, MARIA-LUISA* (Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

GAYO, MODESTO* (Universidad Diego Portales, Chile)

Socio-Spatial Trajectories into the Elites in Santiago De Chile: Adherence and Distancing of Cultural and Political Repertoires

In recent years, the dichotomous way of conceiving the political orientations of the most privileged groups between the conservative and liberal / progressive poles, has been problematized, pointing towards a process of internal fragmentation. This has been empirically explored in seminal studies (Lamont, 1992; Savage et al, 1992) and more recently by research on perceptions of poverty and inequality (Reis and Moore, 2005), ideological differentiation (Atria et al, 2017; Hay and Muller, 2012; Real-Dato, Lengyel and Göncz, 2012), cultural diversity (Moya, Pelfini and Novoa, 2018); demands for democratization (Pelfini, 2014); perceptions about gender divisions and roles (Madrid, 2017; Hjellbrekke and Korsnes, 2016); diversity in religious beliefs (Thumala, 2011; 2007).

Based on quantitative and qualitative data (survey of 400 upper and upper middle class families in Santiago and 40 in-depth interviews), this paper aims to characterize the socio-spatial trajectories into these group and the fragmentation of neoliberal cultural repertoires on issues such as autonomy, self-realization, globalization (Gerhards, Hans and Carlson, 2017) and meritocracy (Khan, 2016) that results out of this diversity of trajectories of social, cultural and residential mobility. Following *Upper Middle Class Social Reproduction* (Méndez and Gayo, 2019), the paper critically discusses the extent to which the same idea of "one of us mentality" would be stressed by repertoires that compete for the most privileged positions in the diversification process that affects the *new ordinary urban elites* (Cunningham and Savage, 2017). We address the reluctance to conduct themselves according to a "traditional" process of absorption and emulation process

(Reeves, Friedman et al, 2017; Sherman, 2017), and how these groups actually prefer a more complex exercise of adherence and distancing. We will show that a particular fraction named the *achievers* challenge the *inheritors'* cultural and political orientations such as that of networked pragmatism.

RC20-246.3

MENDEZ, NATHALIE* (, USA)

GONZALEZ, RICARDO* (Universidad Adolfo Ibañez, Chile)

CASAS, ANDRES* (University of Pennsylvania, USA)

Social Capital and Democratic Governance in Colombia and Chile

Latin America is in the midst of a relatively stable period of democracy. However, some challenges remain such as processing the demands from citizens and increasing governance. Theories on political culture and citizens' participation have been the basis for an extensive set of studies relating citizens' attitudes to democracy. Yet despite the outpouring of research, there has been little attempt to test the micro foundations that explain democratic governance. In this article, we present a broader theoretical framework for conceptualizing democratic governance and analyzing it based on inter-personal dynamics related to social capital from a comparative viewpoint.

The article makes two assumptions: that the level of interpersonal and institutional trust affects the way people perceive democracy and that there is significant variation depending on how democratic processes have evolved in different countries. We draw upon survey data from the World Values Surveys to test the hypothesis of what factors affect the creation of governance. The contribution of this paper is to provide a depth discussion about how interpersonal attributes interact with institutional features from a comparative perspective.

RC20-246.4

MENDEZ, NATHALIE* (, USA)

CASAS, ANDRES* (University of Pennsylvania, USA)

Social Capital: Predictors and Discussion in the Colombian Context

From the literature on social capital, we know that networks and trust can have important impacts on the solution of the collective action problem in the communities. However, little empirical analysis has addressed what are the predictors of the variation of social capital at Colombia. We draw upon survey data from World Values Survey from Colombia to answer the question of what factors affect the creation of social capital. We also analyze how social capital has evolved across time in the country and how the change is also explained by the generational transformations in the country. The contribution of this paper is to provide a depth discussion about the predictors of social capital in the country, and to investigate about effects of the Colombian context on this variable.

RC52-JS-28.2

MENDONÇA, THAIANE* (PPGRI San Tiago Dantas (UNESP, UNICAMP, PUC-SP),)

PENIDO, ANA (Instituto TRicontinental de Pesquisa Social, Brazil)

MATHIAS, SUZELEY (São Paulo State University (UNESP), Brazil)

Civil-Military Relations in Brazil: Neither Militarization Nor Exceptionality

There has been an ongoing discussion in Brazil regarding the frequent use of the armed forces in public security issues, especially since 2010. Guarantee of Law and Order operations (Garantia da Lei e da Ordem – GLO) have become more frequent in the country and at least two relevant documents were released by the armed forces specifically concerning pacification operations since then. During the 2018 electoral process, the influence of the armed forces in public debate became clear when several high ranking officials emitted their political opinions publicly which caused a resurgence in the debate of what should be the appropriate role of the armed forces in these scenarios. Although a part of the literature in civil-military relations explores this military intervention in exceptional terms, we understand that this has been the case in Brazilian civil-military relations since the country became a republic. Considering the above, our objective in this article is to discuss the current role of the armed forces in Brazil. We argue that the recent and frequent use of the armed forces in public security issues and their involvement in general political affairs in the country represents a historical continuity rather than an exception in civil-military affairs in Brazil. This continuity has emerged recently as the "militarization of public security", but we suggest that this militarization process is actually an aspect of specific civil-military relations that have deep historical roots. We believe our genealogical effort to understand military intervention in Brazil as a continuous process can shed some light on issues such as the type of professionalization that it entails.

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

RC04-JS-33.4

MENDOZA HORVITZ, MANUELA* (UCL Institute of Education, Chile)

Ambivalent Emotions Towards 'the Other' in Socially Diverse Schools

Drawing on a global context of tension between national ideologies driven by democratic values and the challenges posed by increasing levels of social diversity, the paper reflects on the ways social diversity in a school may shape particular subjective dispositions (Bourdieu, 1990) to otherness on students and parents.

As the literature suggests, school mix (the school's social diversity) and school mixing (the interactions between students/parents from different backgrounds) may contribute to the development of democratic and inclusive dispositions; however, this is not a necessary condition, as exclusionary dispositions may also emerge (e.g. internal segregation and strengthening of prejudices) (e.g. Neal & Vincent, 2013; Reay et al., 2011; Wilson, 2011).

The discussion will be illustrated by the case under study in an ethnographically oriented research about friendship in two socioeconomically diverse schools: the Chilean educational system, a key country to observe both an exceptional socioeconomic educational segregation and an unusual process of educational reforms attempting to promote inclusion and diversity of school populations.

The findings reveal ambivalent emotions shaping the dispositions to otherness, specifically, a 'restricted openness to the other', even among the 'exceptionally open' families under study, due to a legitimation of fear and discrimination against certain others. I interpret these findings within the lens of the politics of emotions framework, which understands fear as not merely intimate or irrational: it is rather linked to a particular socio-political context, articulated by certain cultural narratives around 'the other' who is signaled as worthy of fear - i.e. as being 'not us' and endangering what is 'ours' -, usually following stereotypes associated with patterns of marginalisation and exclusion (Ahmed, 2014; Shirlow & Pain, 2003; Wise, 2014). I conclude with a discussion on the relationship between such restricted openness and the debate on reproduction/change through education.

RC04-JS-33.4

MENDOZA HORVITZ, MANUELA* (UCL Institute of Education, Chile)

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RC04-44.1

MENDOZA HORVITZ, MANUELA* (UCL Institute of Education, Chile)

School Mix and Subjectivity Change: A Discussion on the Concept of Habitus

Drawing on a global context of tension between national ideologies driven by democratic values and the challenges posed by increasing levels of social diversity, the paper reflects on the ways social diversity in a school may shape particular subjective dispositions to otherness on students and parents. In particular, based on Pierre Bourdieu's concept of habitus (1984a, 1984b, 1986, 1990, 1998, 2001)

and further sociological discussions on habitus disruption and reflexivity (e.g. Bottero, 2010; Decoteau, 2016; Farrugia & Woodman, 2015; Ingram & Abraham, 2018; Lahire, 2003; Mouzelis, 2008; Reay et al., 2009; Sweetman, 2003; Vincent et al., 2018), I outline an analytical sociological framework to conceptualise the possibilities for habitus to change through the experience of social-class difference.

As the literature suggests, school mix (the school's social diversity) and school mixing (the interactions between students/parents from different backgrounds) may contribute to the development of democratic and inclusive dispositions; however, this is not a necessary condition, as exclusionary dispositions may also emerge (e.g. internal segregation and strengthening of prejudices) (Neal & Vincent, 2013; Reay et al., 2011; Wilson, 2011; Reay et al., 2007; Vincent & Ball, 2006; Gurin et al., 2002).

The discussion will be illustrated by the case under study in an ethnographically oriented research about friendship in two socioeconomically diverse schools: the Chilean educational system, a key country to observe both an exceptional socioeconomic educational segregation and an unusual process of educational reforms attempting to promote inclusion and diversity of school populations.

It is argued that, unlike a pure Bourdieusian approach where first experiences (generally family-related and socially homogeneous) are the main element creating dispositions, understanding the concept of habitus as composed of a plurality of dispositions may contribute to revealing more nuanced and complex processes of habitus formation and potential cultural reproduction/change, in the context of socially diverse schools.

RC35-453.7

MENDOZA LUNA, FRANCISCO* (Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico)

El Análisis De Sistema-Mundo: Producción Teórica Del Centro y La Periferia

La propuesta intelectual de Immanuel Wallerstein recoge, por un lado, la influencia de Fernand Braudel, y sus aportaciones sobre los estudios de larga duración, y por el otro, las contribuciones de Raúl Prebisch desde la CEPAL sobre la distinción entre los países de centro y periferia. Este dialogo entre la producción teórica de países centrales y de países periférico permitió desarrollar el análisis de sistema-mundo que se materializó en uno de los libros más influyentes de sociología en el siglo XX: *El moderno sistema mundial*.

El objetivo de la ponencia es discutir cómo el dialogo entre las distintas perspectivas conceptuales, provenientes tanto del centro de la economía mundo capitalista como de la periferia, construyeron un entramado conceptual de gran alcance explicativo. Me fijo en las condiciones sociales de producción y su impacto en el desarrollo de la propuesta intelectual de Wallerstein.

Este análisis resulta particularmente interesante en la medida que el autor desarrolló una fuerte crítica a la forma en que se habían configurado las ciencias sociales en el mundo, preocupadas principalmente, por atender los problemas de Europa occidental y de Estados Unidos, lo que se denomina el norte global. No obstante, nuestro sociólogo considera que es pertinente construir dialogo con la producción intelectual de los países del "sur" para construir ciencias sociales históricas de mayor alcance explicativo y que consideren en sus análisis a los fenómenos como producto de interacciones complejas del sistema mundo.

De acuerdo con Wallerstein, la crítica al eurocentrismo resulta en un reto intelectual preocupado por construir perspectivas analíticas de acuerdo con las necesidades locales, pero en constante dialogo con la producción de otras regiones. Su propuesta de análisis de sistemas mundo aboga por estudiar los fenómenos sociales de manera comparada entre distintas regiones.

RC31-388.2

MENESES FALCÓN, CARMEN* (Universidad Pontificia Comillas de Madrid,)

The Role of Women As Traffickers of Human Beings for the Purposes of Sexual Exploitation: Victim to Traffickers

It has been suggested that in the trafficking of human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation there is an unequal distribution of gender; Most of the victims are women and girls, and men are among the traffickers. However, this distribution has changed in recent years in Spain. Among those arrested and convicted of trafficking for sexual exploitation, 40% were women. In this paper, the roles acquired by women as traffickers in trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation are analyzed. A qualitative methodology has been used to obtain information through six interviews with people convicted of the crime of trafficking, who are serving their sentence and the analysis of more than 80 sentences on trafficking in human beings.The results indicate that women tend to play two fundamental roles in which they are especially successful: as captors in the areas of origin of the victims and as exploiters in the country of destination in which they are and bring their compatriots. Sometimes they can play different roles. Once they stop being victims, when paying their debt, they become exploiters of other women, or even at the same time that they are victims and are paying the debt to come to Spain, they are exploiters and traffickers of others women.

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

RC04-41.3

MENESES RIVAS, FRANCISCO JAVIER* (Universidad de Chile, Chile)

HERRERA LEIGHTON, ANAIS (Universidad de Chile, Chile)

How to Improve Civic and Citizen Knowledge? the Unexplored Role of Academic Performance.

The educational socialization required for our time must train participatory citizens, respectful with the diversity and committed to the human rights. Civic and citizen knowledge is currently promoted by the positive relationship that democracy and tolerance have with these specific objectives (e.g., intention to participate, respect for women, homosexuals or ethnic groups, support for the maintenance of democracy). Sociological studies indicate that civic knowledge is influenced by variables of socioeconomic background, as well as contextual variables of the school (e.g. classroom climate). However, there is no clear evidence of the relationship between civic knowledge and other areas of learning. This study evaluates the hypothesis that civic knowledge is highly related to the standardized academic performance test score, since both require a set of similar skills in the students (e.g. explicit understanding, analysis, interpretation). A multilevel analysis with random interactions and slopes was performed, using the international ICCS database, which evaluated the civic knowledge of eighth grade students, crossed with the SIMCE base, which measures the academic performance of Chilean students (N = 3015). It is concluded that the average in the SIMCE test has a larger effect on civic knowledge than the variables of socioeconomic background. A non-linear quadratic relationship was obtained, according to which, the relationship between civic knowledge and academic performance is stronger at the lowest scores. Besides, in terms of interaction, the higher the performance in language, mathematics and natural sciences, the less important the student's social background to learn civic knowledge. This evidence suggests the importance of improving the skills of students in general to develop the potential of civic education subjects and help training students and citizens more tolerant and committed with democracy.

RC09-113.1

MENEZES, PALLOMA* (UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE, Brazil)

MANO, APOENA (Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Santa Marta Alerta: Urban Violence, Digital Technology and Internal Politics after Ten Years of "Pacification"

Ten years after the inauguration of the first Pacifying Police Unit (*Unidade de Polícia Pacificadora - UPP*), the daily life of favela Santa Marta, in Rio de Janeiro, is impacted by the resurge of intense shootings and a routine fragmented by violence, resulting in the perception of exhaustion of this important public safety project. In this ethnographic research, it is considered that the analysis of the "failure" of the project makes it possible to understand the effects produced and what remains of the experience governed by the "pacification" grammar. Due to the need to adapt to a new conjuncture, where political representatives appropriate war-related expressions for the establishment of a government of deaths over the favelas and their populations, it is necessary to develop new tactics of resistance to exception devices. In this article, we highlight part of a research related to the emergence of different shapes of sociability by the articulation between urban violence, digital technology and the local politics of the favela. "Santa Marta Alert" is a set of Whatsapp groups created by a local leader, to be used by favela residents. During the first three months of existence, the initiative projected significant outcomes: the claim for basic services, such as the distribution of water and light; the surveillance and sharing of descriptions and images related to police abuse; the organization of internal and external meetings with representatives of the military police and state services, and; the mobilization of protests and demonstrations of resistance on public space.

RC37-466.2

MENEZES, PAULO* (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil, Brazil)

Revisiting the Horror Again: Hitler's Children (Chanoch Zeevi, 2011)

This paper aims to analyze the film Hitler's Children (2011) directed by Chanoch Zeevi that, in a documentary approach, look inside the life and the reaction of some of the Hitler's Inner Circle descendants to the legacy of being related to the commanders of the genocide perpetrated in WWII. Bettina Göring, Katrin Himmler, Reiner Höss, among others, deals differently with the heavy heritage of being associated with these mass extermination perpetrators and exchange with the camera their ways to live with this endless and terrible background.

The proposal is to discuss the relations between cinema and the production of knowledge in the Social Sciences, in order to highlight the problems of epistemological background and methodological issues concerning the use of film as a privileged research material.

The aim is to investigate the articulations proposed by the films, its formative aspects, evidencing the ways in which the relations between cinema and society are established, through detailed analysis of its narrative, its options, its silences. Certainly every researcher in Social Sciences gives the world a sense from the value options he makes. However, in doing so, he must be aware that there is not, as Weber pointed out, something valuable and worthy "in itself" to be investigated, an inherent or unique sense of things. In view of this, the researcher, looking to the film, exposes himself to the risk of sustaining the connections that he establishes, connections that are significant from the valuative options he makes. The perspective is that at the end of the analysis the significant blocks, reconstituted and highlighted in their various moments, point not only the common points with other possible interpretations, but above all, distances, dissent and disagreements between them.

RC30-370.6

MENOUX, THIBAUT* (EHESS, France)

Being an Artist and Free-Lancing for Another One. Is Non-Standard Employment in the Worlds of Arts a Springboard or a Dead End for Artists' Careers?

This presentation addresses what is at stake in the forms of son-standard employment through which artistic work is delegated. It explores more precisely the cases where the art works of a successful living artist are partially or totally produced by one or more other artists generally hired as independent workers by the first one, and who will not sign the final work of their own name.

Even though it is rarely known to the general public or considered a legitimate topic by professionals in the field (artists, gallery owners, curators, specialized journalists), this delegation is widespread on the visual arts scene, far beyond the giant studios of star-artists who, like Jeff Koons, employ a large number of invisible workers. This situation in which one artist employs another mostly relies on informal employment or freelance invoicing rather than on permanent contracts. Today, this type of activity can be a way for young artists whose careers have not yet taken off to support themselves, to build a network and finance their own production, or, for older and not yet recognized artists, to stay afloat and continue to train their technical skills or to keep a foot in professional artistic networks.

Based on a two-year and currently ongoing multi-site survey conducted in the United States and in Germany by observation and in-depth interviews (N=72) with contemporary visual artists and people working in their studios, this presentation will attempt to understand the social conditions of possibility under which this type of non-standard employment relationship may lead vulnerable "outsiders" to make a breakthrough or, on the contrary, deprive them of the spatial, social, financial and temporal conditions necessary to develop a career in their own name and take them out of the shadow of the artist they work for.

RC37-464.1

MENOUX, THIBAUT* (EHESS, France)

Invisible Workers in the Artist's Studio. Love of Art, Precariousness and Gender Division of Work

In the professional worlds of contemporary art, the depth of the gender gap and its effects are such that even though women are no longer excluded from learning (they are even the majority in art schools) nor from the practice of art, a whole series of factors contribute to the fact that women visual artists still struggle to have their talents recognized on the art market.

Based on a multi-site survey still in progress and conducted over the past two years in the United States and Germany by observation and in-depth interviews (N=72) with contemporary visual artists and people working in their studios, this presentation proposes to address the gender gap in the contemporary art world by focusing on the delegation of artistic work. More specifically, the presentation goes behind the scenes of the contemporary art world, and sheds light on artists who are employed by other artists to produce works that they will not sign.

The system in which one artist employs another is very common in the professional world of contemporary art, and is generally based on freelance invoicing rather than on permanent contracts. While women are under-represented among successful artists, the survey shows that they are over-represented among these invisible and precarious artists employed in the art studios of successful artists. For the women in this situation, what kind of effect does the "love of art" and a vocational and enchanted relationship to artistic work produce? Does the gendered division of labour induce a greater vulnerability of women to the artist's personal assistant tasks that are close to care? What are the possibilities these women have to protect their status within the studios? And how efficient can be mobilization initiatives such as W.A.G.E. (Working Artists And The Greater Economy) and their "Womanifesto" in protecting these vulnerable workers?

RC04-46.2

MENSAH, PAUL* (University of Cape Coast, Ghana)
MANICOM, DESIREE (UKZN, South Africa)

Neoliberal Policies and State Subvention Decline in Public Universities: An Investigation into Strategies for Mobilizing Internally Generated Revenue in Public Universities in Ghana

The role of tertiary education for socio-economic development in countries requires adequate funding to effectively train high-quality experts in the current knowledge economy. However, after independence the funding support from government for tertiary education institutions in Ghana declined considerably. The Bretton Wood Institutions compelled highly-indebted countries to adopt the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) as a major tool of neoliberal policies (Dobbin et al., 2007). The rationale for adopting the SAP was to reduce public spending in order to enable highly-indebted countries to recover rates of economic growth and reduce poverty to sustain development (Reimer 1997:4).

The objective the study was to examine the strategies that were adopted by public universities in Ghana to mobilize revenue to complement the dwindling state subvention in order to effectively deliver on their development mandate and remain internationally competitive.

The study employed a mixed methods approach to collect quantitative and qualitative data. Probability and non-probability sampling procedures were used to select respondents from four public universities.

The main findings of the study revealed that public universities have expanded their revenue base through; the introduction of academic programmes which were designed to attract high academic fees as well as increased commercial activities with increased service charges. These strategies have shifted the crisis of decreased state funding of the universities to students. This has had the impact of reducing access of prospective students from poor families who are unable meet these high costs. Further, the state has imposed certain regulations which have circumscribed the implementation of these strategies in universities in Ghana. These regulations have also impacted on the autonomy of the institutions.

RC39-489.4

MENTRUP, THERESA* (University of Mainz, Germany)

Framing Catastrophe: Media Representations of Recent Dam Disasters in Brazil

The dam disasters of Bento Rodrigues ("Mariana") and Brumadinho are often addressed together, being the most relevant and tragic incidents Brazil has experienced in recent years. However, both dam disasters, themselves expressions of Brazil's economy-oriented, neoliberal governmental support of extractive industries, are framed rather distinctly by government and media alike. Whereas the disaster of Bento Rodrigues stipulated categories such as "environmental accident", the collapse of the tailings dam at Brumadinho was primarily addressed as a "humanitarian catastrophe".

This paper sets out to unravel these "disaster narratives" (Samuels 2019) by closely analyzing a selective corpus of national and international newspapers' framings of both the disasters of Mariana and Brumadinho. The crucial question is, what political consequences emerge from the different ways in which the collapses of infrastructures are addressed? What different types of responses, politically, legally, and administratively arise from the rhetorics of disaster management? To what extent are these responses met by counter-narratives and resistance, if any? And to what extent do national and international newspapers frame the disasters differently?

Posing these questions, this contribution aims at scrutinizing the seemingly self-evident differentiation between so-called "natural" and "man-made disasters" (cf., e.g., Hoffman & Oliver-Smith 2002). It argues that it is not only crucial to destabilize the notion of an essential difference between these types of disasters, but instead focuses on the political implications of the rhetorical epistemologies of the daily catastrophes brought into our lives by newspapers, digital media and others.

RC04-58.6

MEO, ANALIA* (CONICET, Argentina)
HERAS, ANA INÉS (CEDESI-UNSAM- CONICET, Argentina)

La Dimensión Socio-Material Del Trabajo y De Las Identidades De Docentes En Materias Técnicas En Una Escuela Secundaria Universitaria Inclusiva y De Calidad

Este trabajo es un ensayo visual sobre la dimensión socio-material del trabajo y las identidades laborales de docentes de materias técnicas en una escuela secundaria que se inauguró en 2014 en la Ciudad de Buenos Aires, en un barrio donde no existía una oferta escolar vinculada a la temática. Como antecedentes tomaremos estudios sobre la producción social de las identidades y el trabajo docente, que han sido objeto de atención de numerosas investigaciones en Argentina (mayormente cualitativas). Partiendo de tomarlas en cuenta, presentaremos modos específicos de interrogar el carácter social, situado y construido del trabajo / la identidad docentes, usando para ello una metodología de uso y análisis de imágenes. Presentaremos datos de una escuela secundaria técnica creada en 2014 como resultado de un convenio entre una universidad nacional y el Ministerio de Educación de la Nación, con el objetivo de incluir a jóvenes de zonas vulnerables a través de una propuesta académica, temporal y espacial que modifica e interpela aspectos clave de la llamada "gramática escolar" o del "formato escolar" de la escuela moderna. En este trabajo analizaremos fotografías (de docentes y de una de las investigadoras), entrevistas y observaciones participantes durante el trabajo realizado por una de las investigadoras desde el 2015 hasta el presente. Las imágenes tomadas (en particular de los objetos, herramientas y espacios) nos abrieron una veta analítica que no se había contemplado originalmente: la centralidad de la dimensión socio-material del trabajo de docentes en materias técnicas. Partiremos de tomar la perspectiva de Latour para analizar las fotografías, relatos y registros de campo como huellas, inscripciones, de redes sociomateriales que producen cotidianamente sentidos sobre el "buen docente" en el área técnica en esta escuela que busca ser inclusiva y con calidad educativa; pondremos la perspectiva de este autor en diálogo con otra

RC57-692.3

MEO, ANALIA* (CONICET, Argentina)
SIMBURGER, ELISABETH (Universidad de Valparaíso, Chile)

Potencialidades y Desafíos Del Estudio Visual Del Muralismo Como Práctica Visual, Material y Productora De La Ciudad

En este trabajo analizaremos el recorrido analítico y metodológico que hemos encarado en el estudio de prácticas de producción de murales en las calles de Valparaíso, Chile. Nuestra investigación muestra que el hacer murales, grafitis y street art forman parte de una economía política y simbólica de la ciudad. En el caso de los murales, nuestra investigación evidencia que contribuyen, por un lado, a la mercantilización de la ciudad, a la gentrificación de ciertas áreas (llamadas cerros) y a su construcción como destino turístico. Por otro, el muralismo también es una práctica orientada a recordar eventos, personajes locales, y oficios y a visibilizar luchas sociales históricas y/o presentes. El muralismo es una forma artística de intervenir en espacios (públicos y privados) reconocida internacionalmente. En el caso de Chile, los murales fueron utilizados como propaganda política de agrupaciones de izquierda durante la década de 1970. En ese período, los murales eran hechos colectivamente utilizando imágenes familiares y de manera rápida. Se proponían no sólo convocar apoyo sino también educar e inculcar visiones sobre las disputas sociales y políticas contemporáneas. En esta ponencia mostraremos cómo el análisis de las imágenes de los murales fue punto de partida central para formular las preguntas de investigación y orientar la estrategia metodológica. También analizaremos cómo las imágenes (en particular prestando atención a lo visible, lo visual y lo virtual -Didi Huberman), los relatos y registros de campo nos ayudaron a desnaturalizar nuestras propias miradas. Realizamos nuestro trabajo de campo en setiembre de 2019 en Valparaíso y en Viña del Mar; el cual incluyó entrevistas caminando, dos entrevistas semi-estructuradas a un grafitero/muralista y a un "articulador cultural", y observaciones participantes en un evento de diseño, dos tours turísticos, y en la realización colectiva de dos murales (en uno participamos en el diseño y elaboración).

RC31-380.2

MERCIER, DELPHINE* (CNRS - LEST-UMR 7317, France)
EL MIRI, MUSTAPHA (Laboratoire d'Economie et de Sociologie du Travail, AMU CNRS, France)

Globalization and Migration in the Tempest of the 'return of Borders'.

My conference is about globalization. It has a double ambition. On the one hand, it is a question of understanding the social and historical construction of productive systems embedded in globalization and their ability to fit into a global economic space. And, on the other hand, to tell a "different story" of globalization, from a triple point of view: goods (worthy and unworthy), people and territories. Globalisation is a complex phenomenon that we consider here mainly in terms of the transnationalisation of the economy, i.e. the emergence of "free zones" (Mercier, 1997, 2017) or "grey zones" (Azaïs, 2014) or corridors, one of the characteristics of which is to shelter the intensive exploitation of rich territories and to promote the circulation and circulation of the resources produced and transformed. These areas operate as capitations or concessions (A. Membe, 2013). They are made up either of abandoned territories or industrial parks, real extra territories administered under different direct regimes. This new warehouse economy is based on the commodification of relationships that, until now, have escaped, at least in part, the manufacture of goods.

We will try to analyze four phenomena : 1) the creation of new transnational productive territories, 2) the role of migrants in their emergence, 3) the impact on the socio-economic restructuring of 'local' companies, 4) the return effect on local labour markets and the mobilisation of freight forwarders.

WG05-701.1

MERINO MARTINEZ, SUSANA* (UNAM, Mexico)

Política Social De Nueva Generación, Pobreza Alimentaria: Los Saldos Del Sexenio 2012-2018. Los Retos Del Nuevo

El objetivo del presente trabajo es analizar la política social como el instrumento del Estado a través del cual se conciben, diseñan e implementan, entre otros, los programas de combate a la pobreza y pobreza extrema, con el propósito de explorar sus alcances en el corto plazo (sexenios), en un escenario de austeridad, desconcentración y descentralización. En particular nos interesa analizar la Cruzada Nacional contra el Hambre (CNcH), denominada en su presentación como una estrategia de política social de nueva generación, cuyo objetivo era la atención de la población en situación de pobreza extrema, con carencia alimentaria. En estas características radicaba su fortaleza. Dada la definición y características de la CNcH, se utilizará para el análisis el enfoque de la Nueva Gerencia Pública en su especificidad de la Gerencia Social, que se inscribe bajo el paradigma posburocrático.

Se contrastará con la política de atención a la pobreza anunciada por el nuevo gobierno (2018-2024), la cual se sustentará en los programas integrales de bienestar. A través de estos programas se pretende acabar con los intermediarios y el clientelismo, que los programas lleguen directamente a los beneficiarios, trabajando directamente con la gente a lo largo del país. Este ofrecimiento forma parte de su capital social y político, por lo que requerirá establecer una estrategia de corto plazo para remontar la pobreza extrema en la cual se encuentran 9.4 millones (7.6%) de mexicanos y 55.4 millones (43.6 %) en situación de pobreza.

Por último es importante identificar el saldo de seis años de política social y derivar los retos del nuevo gobierno en materia de política económica, política social y programas específicos que se definan. Entre los propósitos anunciados, se encuentran modificar la concepción bajo la cual se conciben los programas y la forma como se implementan.

RC31-JS-35.1

MERLA, LAURA* (Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium)
KILKEY, MAJELLA (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)
BALDASSAR, LORETTA (University of Western Australia, Australia)

Re-thinking transnational care circulation trajectories within immobilizing regimes of migration: implications for ageing and proximate care

In this paper we argue that the current political context of restrictionist migration policies resulting either in immobility or highly conditional mobility, is dramatically affecting people's capacity to cross borders to engage in proximate care with their families, which is a central feature of transnational care practices that is often overlooked. We examine how the wider context of temporality, restrictive mobility, and heightened uncertainty about the future affect people's ability to be mobile, to move back and forth for caregiving, and to what effect, in particular in relation to ageing. The first sections of the paper present the care circulation framework and the particular meaning and function of proximate forms of care, as well as the main categories of care-related mobility that support this. We illustrate the main dynamics and challenges faced by transnational family members who engage in these care-related mobilities, through three vignettes involving care circulation between India and the UK, China and Australia, and Morocco and Belgium. In the final section, we discuss our vignettes in relation to the political, physical, social and time dimensions of current regimes of mobility that impact on care-related mobilities. We argue that the regimes of mobility that currently govern care-related mobilities are best understood as 'immobilizing' regimes with important and undervalued implications for ontological security and wellbeing.

RC41-518.2

MERTEHIKIAN, YASMIN* (, USA)

Argentina's Demographic Transition: A National-Level Analysis of Fertility Patterns (1980-2010)

Argentina's fertility declined relatively early, compared to most other Latin American countries, but it did not lead to a high period of natural population growth, as in the case of Western European fertility transitions. Yet, by the beginning of the current century, Argentina was experiencing fertility stagnation, despite women's increased formal education, greater female labor force participation and increased contraceptive availability. The most common hypothesis regarding fertility stagnation in Argentina relates high fertility to poverty at the household level in certain regions of the country. There is thus a question whether, in this context, Argentina will complete its transitional process in the near future.

Despite the relevance of this question, few scholars have analyzed fertility trends in Argentina since 2001. Has fertility in Argentina indeed stagnated? Is the decrease of fertility related to the emergence of an incipient second demographic transition, characterized by increased childlessness, or is it expressing the end of the first one, characterized by a decline of fertility towards replacement levels? Which are the birth cohorts that are driving this fertility decline? This article aims to answer these questions by examining the decrease in Total Fertility in Argentina between 1980 and 2010. Using the 1980, 1991, 2001, and 2010 Demographic Censuses, I argue that, counter to claims of fertility stagnation, fertility has continued its downward trend from 1980 to 2010. However, this is not an indicator of an emergent second demographic transition, but of the end of the first one. Indeed, changes in fertility behaviors are given by a decrease in the mean number of children per woman, but not by an increase in childlessness. Finally, I argue that this drop in the fertility rate is mainly driven by certain birth cohorts.

RC51-632.1

MESJASZ, CZESLAW* (Cracow University of Economics, Poland)

Complexity and Chaos As Persuasive and Performative Metaphors in Social Sciences

Complexity, complex, emergence, chaos, edge of chaos, non-linearity, self-organization and other terms associated with broadly defined complexity studies have become a part of vocabulary of social sciences already in the 1980s. Due to multiple uses and misuses, sometimes even as "buzzwords", their applications were challenged by the dilemmas: "Fad or a promising concept" or "Fad or radical challenge". In sociocybernetics the answer to these questions is already known. In social sciences they are still used without a deeper reflection. It concerns especially their applications as analogies and metaphors. Deeper studies show that due to ignorance, lack of specialized knowledge, those utterances have become dead metaphors with all negative consequences, e.g. reification, misuses, misinterpretations. A closer look allows to observe that applications of metaphors drawn from "complexity science" gives them an additional "scientific" value. A deeper analysis of origins and confusions associated with those terms, e.g. chaos theory as incidentally chosen label for a class of non-linear equations or misunderstandings associated with the term "edge of chaos", leads to the conclusion that their impact derives not from their usefulness as analogies and metaphors but from their emotional and persuasive value. The aim of the paper is to identify the applications of the complexity-related utterances – complex, complexity, complex adaptive systems, chaos, and the edge of chaos in social studies as emotional persuasive and performative utterances. The discussed cases will show, how for example, a highly emotionally laden term "chaos" is used in theory and practice of power-related areas such as management and security studies. The cases under study will show how the use of the terms complexity, chaos and edge of chaos creates additional possibility to create new power structures – the proponents of those terms as the actors with additional influence in creating social reality.

RC51-633.2

MESJASZ, CZESLAW* (Cracow University of Economics, Poland)

Paradoxes and Barriers of Sociocybernetics in Information Society

It may seem that the discussions on identity and self-assessment of sociocybernetics are counterproductive. It also seems that the answers to the question – what were the reasons that most promising ideas of human thought such as cybernetics, sociocybernetics, systems thinking did not meet their expectations created at the time of their origin have been already given in multiple critical and self-critical writings. The present status of sociocybernetics may seem pessimistic but a closer look shows that there are sources of optimism concerning the future status of this area of human knowledge. It is necessary to look at the present state and the future of referring to the paradoxes affecting sociocybernetics. The studies claiming to be sociocybernetical are not influential but at the same time, the term "cyber" is common in all areas where modern technology is entering the social life. The academic institutional status of sociocybernetics is not so influential but at the same time there exists something that I call the "Industry of Systems Research and Complexity Conferences" organized by multiple international organizations.

The main aim of the paper is to identify and to assess the most influential paradoxes, or in a broader sense, dualities (which will be defined in the paper) hampering development of sociocybernetics. The main conjecture of the paper is as follows: The better understanding of those paradoxes should help in overcoming the barriers of sociocybernetics. As the point of departure the following fundamental paradox (dialectics???) will be investigated. On the one hand sociocybernetics assumes a possibility of influencing the social processes at all scales. At the same time the core assumption of modern democratic liberal society is self-organization.

A broad survey of literature on sociocybernetics, systems thinking, and complexity studies will be the main element of empirical research.

RC53-656.1

MEYNERT, MARIAM* (Lund University, Sweden)

Problematizing Subalternity and Intersectionality within Childhoodstudies

Intersectionality is the new buzz word in academics that argues for inclusion of voices from various locations and is consonant with postmodern conceptualizations. In this paper I explore the concept of intersectionality and its history. *Intersectionality* is defined as the complex, cumulative manner in which the effects of different forms of discrimination combine, overlap, or intersect.

Antonio Gramscii coined the term *subaltern* to identify the social groups excluded and displaced from the socio-economic institutions of society in order to deny their political voices. Children have been in the past and within modernity treated as being subordinate to adults; of inferior status and have not been allowed nor had much voice or agency. They show characteristics of subalternity – located within a space of inferior status. Parellels can be drawn in the physical and epistemic violence with which colonized people were controlled and the treatment of children.

In this paper I problematize the notion of *Subalternity*. I argue that the subaltern other can be understood as having a voice and agency, but the powerful, knowledge producing other who interpret their voice and agency adapt, reframe, mis-recognize and suppress what subalterns actually do or would say. I also argue that childhood is socially constructed at the intersection of class, gender and sexuality, culture, ethinicity, race and age etc. I invoke Indian children and childhood as a case in point to problematize the notion of *intersectionality* by arguing that in the context of childhood studies, "essentialist notion" of the child and the victimized "girl child" while calling attention to situations of inequality and injustice, can ignore and devalue the common experiences of impovershed, lower caste, Dalit and Adivasi boys and girls.

RC51-628.2

MEZA CUERVO, MANUEL* (Bears and Guts, Mexico)

A Second-Order Observation to Prevent Bias on Big Data Analysis

The cyberspace is an excellent source of data about social practices. We can track how we travel in the cities, what we eat, what we buy, which brand we prefer, what movies and tv shows we watch, what we read, what music we prefer.

The big data analysis allows crossing all the information that we have from society and establishes a correlation between everyday practices and several social expressions, as political preferences.

In this paper, we will explore how a sociocybernetic approach helps to analyses all the data. Big data is a vast collection of data. When we play with that amount of data, we can get almost any correlation such as if you sell more ice cream, you would expect more shark attacks.

A second-order observation of the dataset analysis is a great tool to observe all the biases that modify the observation system that we construct to analyses all the available data.

TG03-730.1

MEZZANOTTI, GABRIELA* (University of South-Eastern Norway, Norway)
GRIFFITHS, KATE* (, Australia)

Urban Violence in Brazil: Abuse of Power and Extrajudicial Executions Vis a Vis SDG 16

Since 2015, Brazil has taken a seemingly proactive role in implementing the SDGs. As co-convenors of the global Pathfinders Network for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies, the country has a focused interest on SDG 16. Nevertheless, the national 2018 elections represented the rise of a nationalist and unilateralist new Right. The new political agenda supports gun ownership and more proactive policing when fighting violence, especially in connection with low income regions in which criminal activity has traditionally dominated the public scene. Research on police killings have shown a rise in excessive force, extrajudicial executions, accidental killing of innocents (including children) and more recently, public support for extreme policing methods from governors and high-ranking politicians.

This article explores the interpretation that SDG targets should not be exclusive of one another and should gradually be met with a minimum balance; the achievement of one target should not be in detriment of another. Therefore, reduction of violence and related deaths (16.1) should not be achieved through actions by police that in essence are in breach of the rule of law and equal access to justice (16.3), for example through the use of excessive police force or extrajudicial executions. This article aims to *a)* develop a holistic view of SDG 16 and particularly targets 16.1 and 16.3 *vis a vis* the current circumstances of policing in Brazil; *b)* reveal data around police killings and the use of excessive force in Brazil compared to related data from other countries; *c)* adopt Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis on select government texts on supporting such police methods; *d)* compare SDG 16 targets 16.1 and 16.3 adequate interpretations (item *a*)

with the current prevailing political discourse and police practice (items *b* and *c*). We conclude by revealing incompatibilities between practice and discourse of the Brazilian government and SDG 16.

RC36-458.4

MICHEL-SCHERTGES, DIRK* (Aarhus University, Denmark)

Far Right Political Contra-Revolution and Critical Social Aesthetics

On the theoretical assumption that social pathologies are immanently related to the capitalist formation of society, the focus of this session is to render damaged life visible as it reveals itself within contemporary culture and everyday life. In relation to the ongoing process of globalization and the expansion of the (Western) culture industry, the reconciliation of the general and the particular seems to increase in everyday life, mirroring the flawless perfection of a shopping-mall atmosphere. However, with growing profits for the few and a tremendous increase in social inequality, and thus poverty, the sham world of perfection fails to eliminate the perception of societal power relations and violence as inevitable in related to capitalist society. By means of a critical concept of social aesthetics, bourgeois-coldness and its "alliance" with contra-revolutionary opposition is to be revealed. Is the contemporary far right political contra-revolution to be understood as a logical reaction to the experienced "aesthetical coldness"? To answer this question, the focus of analysis of this presentation will be on the relation between critical social aesthetics and the political far right.

TG04-742.2

MICHELSEN LA COUR, ANNETTE* (University of Southern Denmark, Denmark)

It's just Roskilde: Moral holiday among tolerant festival guests in Denmark. Theft, sexual assault and transgressional behavior.

130.000 participants with an average age of 24 join the Roskilde Festival every year in July. The festival is the second largest and youngest festival in Europe, for 8 days each year in July. After a sudden rise in the number of reported rapes, sexual harassments of girls and women and other transgressional behavior concern has led to undertaking an explorative study of festival behavior with specific regard to issues of safety. In 7 camps 51 interviews with 159 male and female festival guests between the age of 16 and 28 were conducted. Expert interviews with organizers and NGO's were also conducted. Findings showed that participants in general feel very safe due to a very friendly and tolerant festival culture, but also that sexual harassment of girls through verbal call-outs named "cat calling" and the belittling "tiger-mis" (baby tigress) as well as through physical attempts to force the girls to do lap dances, to grade their looks and breasts offering them a "free beer for free tits" are widespread. Many girls see this as a sexual assault. The findings also showed that both sexes can be aggressive in their sexual behavior. Theft from tents and camps played a major role in creating distress and insecurity and seems to accelerate due to the tolerant festival culture. Girls do take precautions, the study showed, and have developed strategies of resistance to unwanted sexual encounters in which the camps. Their camp mates play a significant role in enhancing security. The strategies can be seen as acts of resistance towards sexual consumption in the sexualized space of the festival. The understanding of transgressional behavior as "moral holiday" seem useful in order to explain both the behavior and the tolerance.

WG01-695.3

MICHON, PIOTR* (Poznan University of Economics and Business, Poland)

The Attitudes Towards Migrants and Refugees in Poland – the Study of Internet Forums.

According to Eurostat only in 2017 Poland issued more visas and legal residency to foreign workers (mostly Ukrainians) than any other country in Europe.

The practice of countries with experience with immigrants proves that effectiveness in managing immigrant streams and social cohesion depends on formulating goals and attitudes towards immigration in the form of immigration and integration policies. The latter is a derivative of the former. It is about formulating a clear position on whether - and to what extent immigration is needed or tolerated by a given country - and developing immigration strategies on this basis - especially provisions on legalization of residence and work permits and integration strategies

The survey studies show that Poles are not open to accepting refugees from countries affected by armed conflicts, although the willingness to give them at least temporary shelter depends on which country they come from. The percentage of Poles who are against receiving refugees from the countries affected by armed conflicts has risen from 21 percent in May 2015 to 60 percent in June 2018. The attitude of Poles towards asylum for Ukrainians from areas affected by armed

conflict is completely different. In 2018 over half of the respondents (56%) were in favor of accepting refugees from a neighboring country, while slightly more than a third (35%) was opposed.

This article presents study on attitudes towards immigrants expressed on Polish internet forums. Thanks to anonymity, the forums provide unique data on sensitive, difficult and complex topics. This article analyzes them in terms of attitudes towards immigrants and I am looking for answers to questions about immigrants' deservingness for help from the Polish society. I assess the perceived deservingness for help by analyzing six criteria for its assessment: reciprocity, attitudes, needs, control, identity, adequacy.

RC19-225.4

MICHON, PIOTR* (Poznan University of Economics and Business, Poland)

The Relative Approach to Families' Deservingness – Study of Internet Forum on Social Benefit in Poland.

The internet forums allow for analysis of typical discourses in different interest groups. They provide hierarchally structured, natural data; almost unlimited amount of material for social scientific analysis (Holtz, Kronberger, & Wagner, 2012) and constitute a kind of not moderated 'virtual focus group' (Moloney, Dietrich, Strickland, & Myerburg, 2003). The analysis of the internet forums aims to identify the sources of parental (un)deservingness for help and to learn about the popular images of the parents and families who are the welfare state target population. In contrast to face to face studies, internet forums are fully anonymous and motivate contributors to greater openness. It is planned to analyse minimum of 50 non-commercial internet forums and minimum of 1500 statements, which express peoples' views related to "Family 500+". In the analysis of internet forums we intend to concentrate on the way people in Poland perceive and understand the deservingness criteria: control, reciprocity, need, attitude, identity, adequacy.

Initial studies of ten Internet forums indicate that when assessing the deservingness, online forums participants very often use the *relative approach*. They formulate opinions on the functioning of the welfare state, obligations of citizens, fairness, reciprocity etc. by comparing the situation of the beneficiaries of the *500+* program with the situation of other potential beneficiaries of social programs (people with disabilities, childless young people, unemployed etc.), parents who did not acquire rights in the 500+ program, and their own situation. Thus the study aims to analyse *the role of relative approach* for deservingness evaluation.

RC18-223.3

MICHOS, IOANNIS (University of Crete, Greece)
XENITIDOU, MARIA* (University of Crete, Greece)

Everyday Citizenship in the Contexts of Grexit & Brexit: A Study of Discourses in Greece & the UK

The paper interrogates constructions of citizenship in the UK and Greece and the categories made relevant in the contexts of Grexit and Brexit. Grexit and Brexit are treated in the research as contexts of meaning making and negotiation, and in that sense as verbal and rhetorical contexts of (i) contestation and mistrust, entailing arguments and counter-arguments related to the two countries' relationship with the EU and 'others'; (ii) critical junctures in the sense-making of mobility and belonging, with the potential to resource constructions of identity and citizenship in specific ways.

We focus on everyday discourse (semi-structured interviews), as policies and laws provide the institutional framework for membership and integration but these are *also* matters of everyday social relations and public debate. In the context of increased mobility into and across Europe since 2015 and of challenges to national policies and EU integration, lay theories of citizenship, whereby new or potential citizens are evaluated in terms of their cultural similarity, civility or willingness to abide by local law and custom become all the more relevant. We analyze these constructions drawing on discursive and rhetorical approaches.

Focusing on people's own orientations to the above provide useful insights into social action, as citizenship is viewed as a wide spectrum of different kinds of rights, duties and claims, describing and regulating the multidimensional relations between citizens and the state. Such a take on citizenship, as actively constructed by social actors, is important not only in claiming rights and political participation, but also in enabling citizens who do not qualify for the title of the citizen of a specific state to identify themselves as such. In this way citizenship studies can escape the narrow focus on traditional civic rights, shedding light to previously overlooked aspects of citizenship, while emphasizing social actors' agency and politicization.

RC52-639.1

MIEG, HARALD* (Humboldt-Universitaet zu Berlin, Germany)

Science As a Profession and Its Social Responsibility

Science is considered a necessary basis for professions. However, only a few scholars, such as Bed-David, considered science as a profession itself. Merton, in his reflections on the scientific ethos, spoke of the disinterestedness of scientists and justified this by the "virtual absence of fraud" in science. That has dramatically changed: Worldwide, we see an enormous expansion of the scientific sector, driven by growth in both the academic sector (universities) and R&D within industry; with this increased demand, fraud has also increased. Therefore, in 1992 (later even than belated professions such as psychology or social work), the National Academy of Science elaborated and published a codex for scientists. This paper presents data based firstly on an analysis of professional codes of ethics (including science as a profession) and secondly on epistemological beliefs (students) and trust in science (general public). It is argued that in the last 50 years the status of science has changed from "scientism" (science as "religion" and the last source for legitimization) to science as a profession, representing one voice among other professions. Accordingly, the social responsibility of science has also changed.

RC31-378.5

MIJIC, ANA* (University of Vienna, Austria)

Shades of (Non)Belonging: Symbolic Boundaries within and Around the Bosnian Diaspora(s) in Austria

Within an ongoing research project, I have been focussing on the analysis of biographical identities of Bosnian diaspora(s) living in Vienna. Drawing on a reconstructive analysis of in-depth interviews conducted with Bosnian-Austrians of different ethnic/religious and social backgrounds as well as different migration histories, I aim to decipher the dynamics of their identity constructions and their senses of belonging, including the actual relevance of ethnic and other forms of symbolic boundaries.

Thus far, the analysis suggests that experiences of war as well as migration and life in minority settings have a strong impact on the interviewees' self-perceptions and their perception of others. However, war and migration are not only processed very differently depending on when and how they are experienced—as a child or as an adult, directly (as a first-generation migrant) or indirectly (as a second-generation migrant). People's social backgrounds, as well, seem to be of utmost importance regarding the questions of how individuals biographically process war and migration; of their self-identification and self-positioning, and of their reactions to being socially positioned by others.

Regarding both the self-positioning and the positioning by others, the analysis reveals that within and around Bosnian communities in Vienna, different symbolic boundaries are at work: Ethnic boundaries—(re-)constructed and (re-)enforced by the wars in former Yugoslavia; the symbolic boundaries between ex-Yugoslavian minorities and the Austrian majority, as well as the milieu-specific symbolic boundaries within the community itself. In my presentation, I will focus on a discussion of the intersections of these boundaries as well as the manifestations and ambivalences of belonging and non-belonging and the associated processes of identification and distinction.

RC48-JS-42.5

MILAN, STEFANIA* (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)
BERALDO, DAVIDE (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Digital Vs. Social? for a Socio-Technical Theory of Mobilization in the Datafied Society

Datafication—the last transformation of digitalization—has brought about a fundamental paradigm shift in the contemporary socio-political order. On the one hand, the diffusion of 'big data' and artificial intelligence alters our conditions of existence in society, affecting also social movements. On the other, the crisis that has infected liberal democracy at the turn of the century has been accelerated by the so-called 'surveillance capitalism', with democratic norms being challenged by the new expression of power enshrined in the global architecture of data commodification—at the expenses of political mobilization. The state-industry surveillant complex is replacing governments as the primary holder of the monopoly over information and control, leaving little room for human agency.Linked databases, platforms and apps—the information architecture of datafication—are changing the definition of what constitutes public sphere and political participation in the datafied society—hence, of what constitutes democratic agency today. How are social movements changing? What makes collectivity nowadays? But also: What sort of spaces, mechanisms, and actors meet the growing demand for citizen participation?

This theoretical contribution addresses three notions, namely 'data citizenship', 'data activism' and 'data epistemology'. Taking data and datafication simultaneously as objects of contentions and elements of a novel politics of the quotidian, it explores how contemporary engagement with grassroots and top-down

data politics and practices alters the way people enact their democratic agency. Emerging data practices have the ability to give new meaning to the notion of democratic agency, forcing us to rethink the relationship between the state and its citizens. Data citizenship, data activism and data epistemology are offered as the building blocks of an emerging socio-technical theory of agency and mobilization in the datafied society, neededto meet the ontological challenges datafication poses to established socio-political practices and mobilization patterns in Western democracies.

RC19-225.5

MILANEZI, JACIANE* (Brazilian Center of Analysis and Planning - "Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento (CEBRAP)", Brazil)

The Invisible Governance of the Brazilian Black Population's Health in Local Bureaucracies in Rio De Janeiro

This paper analyzes the implementation of the National Integral Health Policy for the Black Population (PNSIPN), in Brazil, in local Health Care Units administering the Family Health Strategy (ESF), in Rio de Janeiro. Given the legal-institutional construction of the PNSIPN, the research analyzed its policy implementation process in three Units located in racially segregated areas in Rio, based on documents of the State, on twenty-two months of ethnography in these Units and on fifty-seven in-depth interviews with public health professionals working in that bureaucracies. Based on theoretical perspectives of public policy implementation, on racial relations and on the repertories of actions, the analysis revealed that the governance of the black population's health was effectuated in different ways among the fragments of the State. Regulation of health services for blacks was achieved by visible bureaucratic practices such as the institutional-legal engineering for focalizing public health. In parallel, it was constructed by less apparent bureaucratic practices such as the organizational silence regarding the Policy and racial inequalities, the repertories of actions of resistance and engagement to focused public health and mediations of the socially vulnerable user that were inclusive or exclusive, depending on whether they were allocated to the non-official category of *difficult service users*. The paper will focus on the invisible governance of the black population's health which boosted consequences in the process of continuous implementation of the focalization at the local bureaucracies, such as: almost total absence of practices with an public health focalized, enhanced rejection of regulatory and daily proposals for a focalized health, the reproduction of essentialist justifications for racial inequalities in health, the censure and disuse of existing local expedients for focalization, the reproduction of inter-sectional race, gender and class stereotypes and the evident discrimination in the care offer to service users classified as *difficult*.

RC30-372.3

MILTSOV, ALEXANDRE* (Nazarbayev University, Kazakhstan)

Who Is the Slacker Here? Rethinking Organizational Misbehavior in the Digitized Workplace

This paper examines a series of factors that motivate employees to engage in personal Internet use at work (PIUW) and the ways in which such workplace arrangements as flexible employment, task-based work, and overworking affect the quality and the quantity of PIUW. It begins by conceptualizing PIUW in the context of multiple interconnected technological, socioeconomic, and cultural changes that have been shaping the world of work in the past three decades. In particular, this analysis draws inspiration from contemporary Autonomist theorizing of work and digital media (Berardi, 2009; Virno, 2004). In this context, it shows a highly multidimensional and heterogeneous nature of this phenomenon. This multidimensionality manifests itself in the idea that personal use of the Internet and digital technologies during working time can be understood as a social condition produced by the increasing digitization of all spheres of life. It can also be framed as a "cognitive navigator" that helps workers to make sense of their increasingly disjointed working time.

In order to test these propositions, the paper employs a mixed-methods approach by combining a survey of 650 respondents from a random stratified sample of workers in Canada, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States with 50 in-depth interviews. The results show that both socio-demographic and occupational characteristics matter when it comes to the quantity and the quality of personal Internet use at work. Younger employees, as well as those who work on projects and experience job precarity, are more likely to engage in high levels of PIUW. Women's PIUW is motivated by uncertain job prospects, whereas men's use of digital technologies for personal purposes can be explained by high levels of job flexibility. Furthermore, restrictive policies on PIUW have a significant effect on the personal online activities associated with networking and communication but not on entertainment-oriented PIUW.

RC24-286.1

MILZ, BEATRIZ* (University of São Paulo (USP), Brazil)
JACOBI, PEDRO (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

Transparency of Information on the Water Basin Committees Plenums in the Sao Paulo Macrometropolis, Brazil

The Sao Paulo Macrometropolis (SPMM) is the most important urban agglomeration in Brazil and includes more than 170 municipalities (including the Sao Paulo Metropolitan Region) and more than 33,6 million inhabitants. Recently (2014-2015) the SPMM faced a severe water crisis. This region presents complexity of water resources management, and there are eight Water Resource Management Units (UGRHI) completely or partially in the area of the SPMM. The National Water Law in Brazil was created in 1997, incorporating modern water resources management principles and creating the "Water basin committees", which incorporate civil society actors on decision making. The transparency of information on water resources management are one of the fundamental conditions for achieving good water governance, along with promoting participation, inclusion, accountability, predictability and responsiveness. Considering the importance of the transparency of information on water resources management, we aim to evaluate whether the plenum's minutes of the Water Basin Committees that are part of the SPMM are made available publicly on the Portal SigRH - Integrated System of Water Resources Management of the State of Sao Paulo. Considering the plenum's minutes encountered, we also aim to identify the most discussed subjects in plenary sessions using text mining methods.

RC02-34.1

MINELLA, ARY* (Federal University of Santa Catarina (UFSC),)

Think Tanks Latinoamericanos y Sus Conexiones Con El Gobierno y Las Corporaciones De Estados Unidos.

Reconocidos como "actores" importantes en el proceso de formulación de políticas públicas, los think tanks (grupos de expertos) reciben actualmente la atención de una extensa bibliografía. Su influencia efectiva y su definición siguen siendo controvertidas. Generalmente identificados como organizaciones que investigan y formulan propuestas de políticas públicas, el número de think tanks ha aumentado significativamente en América Latina en los últimos veinte años. Muchos de ellos establecen diversas formas de relación con think tanks, agencias gubernamentales, corporaciones y universidades estadounidenses y, según diversos análisis, han contribuido para la expansión y consolidación de políticas neoliberales en el continente. Específicamente, através de esta investigación se identifican las conexiones de los think tanks latinoamericanos con el Center for Internacional Private Enterprise (CIPE), una entidad privada financiada por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos y vinculada a la American Chamber of Commerce y al National Endowement for Democracy (NED), también financiada por el gobierno de ese país. Con la propuesta de democracia y libre mercado, de acuerdo con las estrategias geopolíticas de los Estados Unidos, el CIPE actúa a través de la "cooperación" con organizaciones locales en los países donde opera, especialmente con asociaciones empresariales y think tanks, entre ellos, el Centro para la Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC - Argentina), la Fundación para la Educación Superior y el Desarrollo (Fedesarrollo - Colombia), Fundar - Centro de Análisis e Investigaciones (México), Centro de Divulgación del Conocimiento Económico para la Libertad(CEDICE- Venezuela) y el Instituto de Ciencias Políticas (ICP - Colombia). El período considerado es del 2012 al 2018 y los procedimientos metodológicos incluyen la investigación bibliográfica y documental y el análisis de redes sociales, utilizando el software Ucinet6, que permite la evaluación de las conexiones entre las organizaciones y la visualización gráfica del fenómeno estudiado.

RC32-JS-22.4

MIRANDA, ANA* (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, Argentina)
ARANCIBIA, MILENA (FLACSO, Argentina)

Place, Belonging and Intersectionality: The Daily Construction of Young Women Segregation in the Metropolitan Area of Buenos Aires.

In recent years, youth studies have assimilated the dimensions of time, place, belonging and affectivity in the daily construction of young women segregation in the Metropolitan Area of Buenos Aires as key elements that allow to think locally the construction of subjectivities. The development of territorial and temporal studies has been especially prolific in Latin America, where class, gender, ethnic and age segregation give great diverseness to the life trajectories of young people. The conceptualization of place and belonging has generated a number of debates about youth subjectivities with strong territorial anchorage, contributing significantly to diversity in the field of youth studies. Gender perspective and the

study on the sexual division of labor represent a strategy of great importance when explaining inequality and its consequences, which becomes intersectionally evident through the daily life of young women.

This presentation suggests the analysis of evidence generated within the framework of the project 'Colectiva Joven', carried out thanks to the support of FAPESP and Canada's IDRC, through a qualitative research in urban relegated neighborhoods of Argentina. Specifically, it presents the results of an action research that is being accomplished together with territorial social movements, where 'collectiveness' is the main survival strategy. By analyzing the testimonies of women affected by problematic drug use in the Metropolitan Area of Buenos Aires, this presentation tries to evidence the emergence of inequality intersected in territorial fragmentation and the sexual division of labor. Finally, the conclusions reflect upon the notion of intersectionality and place based on life trajectory stories of young women, while seeking to support proposals to overcome vulnerable trajectories through the creation of community projects.

RC34-438.1

MIRANDA, ANA* (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, Argentina)
ARANCIBIA, MILENA (FLACSO, Argentina)

Trayectorias Laborales y División Sexual Del Trabajo: Territorio e Identidad Barrial Entre Mujeres Jóvenes En El Gran Buenos Aires.

Los y las jóvenes que habitan en barrios marginalizados enfrentan mayores obstaculos sociales, asociados a la desigualdad espacial que se manifiesta en territorios caracterizados por la privación, contaminación ambiental. La desigualdad espacial afecta en particular niños, mujeres y jóvenes, quienes conviven de forma cotidiana con distintas expresiones de la violencia discriminatoria, así como por la violencia común, la mafiosa o la política.

La persistencia de la división sexual del trabajo en las trayectorias juveniles de quienes habitan en barrios informales puede observarse de forma interseccional a través de las vivencias de jóvenes mujeres, sus narrativas en cuanto a sus interacciones cotidianas y sus estrategias en relación a sus barrios y grupos de proximidad. En efecto, la organización de la vida y las situaciones de privación que enfrentan las mujeres que habitan en barrios informales, ocupan la mayor parte de su tiempo vital que se dispone para la reproducción del grupo familiar de pertenencia. Entre los/as jóvenes que viven en barrios relegados, el acceso al empleo o a actividades económicas y el lugar de residencia impone mayores obstáculos, y el estigma y la criminalización se convierten en un factor de riesgo de exclusión y de exposición a la violencia.

La presente ponencia expone los primeros resultados de Colectiva Joven, un Proyecto de investigación – acción realizado de forma conjunta entre UFSC Brasil y FLACSO Argentina, gracias al apoyo de FAPESP e IDRC. En este caso, se presentaran los hallazgos de una investigación entre pares, realizada en conjunto con la Federación Hogar de Cristo en el Gran Buenos Aires.

RC47-575.3

MIRANDA, NATALIA* (CriDIS / Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium)

Digital Practices and the Emergence of the Indignant Citizen

This presentation aims to examine how, through the intensive use of digital platforms, a particular identity develops within a social movement, related to the indignant citizen.

Using the empirical case of the Chilean movement struggling against the private pension system, I will show how "citizenism" (Gerbaudo, 2016, 2017) emerges as a core ideology within one of the activist cultures (Pleyers, 2010) that comprise this social movement, from the use of social media.

Thus, digital platforms such as Facebook, allowed these prospective activists to solve the dilemma of being dispersed but wanting to participate in public discussions, also, without having strong previous political trajectories and affiliations, giving them the freedom to join as far as possible and accommodate their involvement, according to their personal commitments.

Therefore, citizenship is built through online daily conversations in Facebook groups, sharing their views and indignation about the pension model through posts, memes, and videos. This ensemble of digital practices develops a collective identity based on indignation when realizing that, as ordinary–average people, they face common challenges on an everyday basis, in other words, the fear of small pensions once they retire.

Later, their levels of agency and power are recognized, producing a sort of populist discourse, posing the indignant versus political and economic elites that take their rights to a worthy retirement. Lastly, they claim digital platforms as their arsenal, the 'weapons of common people' to regain their sovereignty, that is to say, a fair pension.

Conclusively, the presentation will emphasize the fecund uses of this framework using a particular case from the South, stressing some resonances with the global post–2008 wave in terms of political and digital practices.

RC48-593.4

MIRANDA DE ALMEIDA, CRISTINA* (University of the Basque Country, Spain)

Collaborative Collective Art Actions .

There are countless examples of collaborative artistic action. We will explore 2 kinds of collective art strategies, those that (1) make visible the problems of the public sphere in postmodern and hypermodern society and those that (2) aim at creating new forms of common through art.

The methodology used is mixed, based on a review of various theories of collective action applying them to art (LeBon; Blumer; Kornhauser; Smelser; Davies; Gurr; Morrison; Olson; Lichbach; Chong; Opp; MacCarthy; Zald; Benford; Snow; Diani; Jasper; Emirbayer; Cefaï; Meg McLagan and Yates McKee) and a series of interviews.

Orsi proposed the concepts such as 'economy of sharing', 'politics of sharing' and 'practices of sharing' and of truly collaborative economy. The hypothesis is that the concept of Collaborative Collective Action (CCA) amplifies Orsi's concepts by posing that collaborating is more than sharing and, therefore, collaboration in art is more than sharing art.

CCA in art involves actively enrolling society in all phases of a process so that the ultimate goal is the development of a sense of belonging, a recovery of social bonds between equals, through a conscious commitment to the commons and society. Art, thus understood, would contribute to restore the bonds between subject and community lost with modernity from its specific creative processes, and emerge through collective practices generated by individual artists and collectives that focus on the relationship and the creation of bonds, not on the creation of objects for the market. Common strategies are, among others, the creation of platforms and events, actions of empowerment and education to recover the commons in the public sphere. When art is understood as collaborative collective action there are impacts in relation to various dimensions of the art system.

RC41-521.2

MIRET-GAMUNDI, PAU* (Centre for Demographic Studies,)

Welfare and Marital Status in Spain in the 21st Century: Gendered Models and New Immigration Patterns

Spain went through certain labour market prosperity and an unprecedented immigration increase at the beginning of the 21st century. Indeed, both the quantity (higher activity and occupation rates) and the quality of employment (higher proportion of tenure contracts) rose during the first years of the current century. Young people have also benefited from this improvement. Some demographic indicators, particularly those related to leaving home, partnership formation and fertility, grew in parallel to these former trends. The issue analysed in this proposal has to do with the second phenomenon mentioned: did young people take advantage of the improvements in labour market conditions in order to form more partnerships with an earlier timing? Or, on the contrary, was this rise in the number of couples being constituted due to the fact that immigrants are importing their behaviour patterns in this matter from their countries of origin? And, finally, has the gender model changed among these new couples?

The Spanish Labour Force Survey (SLFS) is an excellent source of data to capture this phenomenon. It can be considered as an excellent primary dataset as it appears every three months, fieldwork is punctual and micro-data is rightly spread. Moreover, 60,000 households which are representative of the whole Spanish territory are interviewed for each wave. The first time in which the SLFS asked for the marital situation of all the members in the household was in the first quarter of 1999. Therefore, the latter has become our initial observational point. Our independent variable is made up from these two factors and identifies the individuals who have never been married (they are single as a civil status) and who were not living with a partner when the survey was carried out (as nobody in the household could be identified as so).

RC36-461.1

MISHEVA, VESSELA* (Uppsala University, Sweden)

Researching a Pandemic with a Macro-Micro Focus on Alienation

At the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic, a group of RC36 members organized a number of colleagues from eight countries in preparing a survey that had an overall focus on the levels of worry, stress, alienation, as well as the coping strategies of different population groups during the early stages of the crisis. The questionnaire was translated into several languages, and our international research team collected comparable data from Sweden, Bulgaria, Italy, China, Brazil, Germany, Israel, and the United States that was uploaded on our quick-survey platforms. The results of these quantitative studies will first be analyzed on the national level, followed by qualitative interviews and comparative analyses regarding selected themes of universal significance. The latter include the underlying factors determining the feeling of alienation, the level of stress, optimism and

well-being, national and individual differences in the areas of greatest concern, manifestations of gender, educational and age differences, choice of information sources, and so forth.

This presentation will report on certain preliminary survey findings concerning changes in the nature and quality of experiences of alienation in modern societies that are consequent to the pandemic. It will discuss these changes in relation to structural changes. It will also argue for the need to elaborate a theoretical framework for analyzing our survey results that reflects the transformation of alienation into a macro-micro research field. Finally, it will propose that the Covid-19 pandemic has had a significant impact upon the field of alienation theory and research, moving it towards the center of modern sociological debate at a time when the foundation of the social has come under attack.

RC29-351.1

MISHRA, MANEESHA* (Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, India)

Combating Environmental Crime in the Ecological Biosphere of Similipal and Bhitarkanika: A Search for Environmental Sustainability in India

Environment explains the reciprocation of biodiversity within itself, their relationship with abiotic components in the ecosystem and is the reason for our sustenance. But, humans have made irrevocable changes to the environment through over-utilization and over exploitation of natural resources. This has caused different kinds of pollution and has driven various species of plants and animals to near extinction. Such threat to biodiversity has brought in catastrophic impact on Earth which also include environmental crime. To prevent environmental crime, legislation and policies have been enacted to empower governmental agencies to conduct surveillance and take suitable action. Policing is one such strategy used against environmental crime. But it is important that policing involve procedures which are sustainable for the environment. In the state of Odisha which is rich in its biodiversity, environmental crime is increasing swiftly. There are several wildlife sanctuaries but the difficult ecosystem of Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary and Similipal Biosphere Reserve deem some portions of it inaccessible. Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary nospans across a proud 672 square kilometre. of wetlands and mangroves, and is a home to several species of flora and fauna. The Similipal Biosphere Reserve includes Similipal National Park and the tropical monsoon climate provides ideal circumstances for the development of a distinctive biodiversity. The following is case study that has been conducted in the two ecological biospheres which seeks to assess the measures adopted by the forest officials and indigenous people in curbing environmental crimes. Further, the study shall also evaluate whether the steps undertaken by both the forest personnel and residents are in unison with the principles of environmental sustainability.

RC13-163.4

MISHRA, NEHA* (Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, India)
MISHRA, ANINDYA (Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, India)

COVID-19 Pandemic and the Marginalized Women in Tourism Sector: A Study of Hill Station Mussoorie

The tourism and hospitality industry faces a severe threat from the coronavirus pandemic and is the hardest hit among other sectors. Looking at the depth and breadth of the current pandemic, it becomes imperative to analyze its impact on the vulnerable population engaged in the tourism and hospitality industry. Recognizing that women are mostly involved in low skilled jobs in the tourism sector, and due to the current cataclysmic event, they have lost their livelihood and therefore facing existential threat now. In light of this, the present paper discusses the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the lives of marginalized women (local, migrant, and Tibetan women) who are mainly involved in low skilled jobs in the tourism sector. The paper also assesses these women's livelihood alternatives at current times and its prospects, thereby demonstrating resilience in COVID times. The study is empirical and exploratory and employs qualitative data from fieldwork. The study is conducted in Mussoorie, a famous hill station in Uttarakhand (India) and is popularly known as 'queen of hills.' The paper suggests that despite being at higher risk, women involved in Mussoorie tourism are more resilient, which is evident in their negotiation strategy with the current pandemic situation. This study delivers an urgent need to address the equity issues concerning women involved in the tourism sector by developing a gender-inclusive approach.

WG05-705.1

MISHRA, ROSY* (MMH College, Ghaziabad, India)

Role of Micro-Credit in Empowering Women : Best Practices

Micro-credit has been considered as an effective tool in empowering the women. Empowered women play an important role in alleviating poverty through

income generating activities under micro-credit. Empowerment is a multidimensional and multi-facet concept. It refers to a strategy to achieve gender equality, which builds up their capacity to deal with the various factors. For the development of women, it is essential to improve their socio-economic status in the society. It is considered as women empowerment. Micro-credit plays an important role in reducing poverty, empowering women and creating awareness which finally results in sustainable development. Socio-economic status of women is being empowered through income generating activities under taken by SHGs. Such programmes have economically empowered women which have resulted in a greater influence in decision making along with improved status of women in their families. Micro-credit helps poor women in getting them employed, increasing their confidence, enhancing their communication skills, thereby empowered women gain major control over resources, which has been proved with the various best practices prevailing in different parts of the country. The present study would aim to examine and evaluate the development of women and their empowerment through best practices prevailed in various regions in India. The present paper highlights the effectiveness of microfinance as an important tool for women's empowerment. Further paper talks about the best practices of micro-credit prevailed in different parts of the country.

RC47-577.4

MISOCZKY, MARIA CECI* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul,)
DORNELAS CAMARA, GUILHERME (UFRGS, Brazil)

The Space Produced By the Undesirables in Porto Alegre (Brazil)

Cities has always been "centres of conflict, change and transformation". Therefore, we have "to regain some notion of the city [...] as a kind of body politics to which we can reconstruct, not only the cities, but can reconstruct human relations and ourselves", understanding "that this is a political project, a class project" (Harvey, 2007: 13).

We started with this quote because it provides the context for the theme we address in this paper: the space produced by the undesirables in Porto Alegre (Brazil), By undesirables, we refer to unorganized individuals and groups of homeless, to organized street population struggling against racism, hygienism and genocide (such as the Movimento Nacional da População de Rua), and to organizations that support the people living in the streets (usually providing food routinely).

We analyze the spatial practices by which individuals and organizations produce temporary places of convergence, differential spaces in which each place and each moment exist within a whole, "through the contrasts and oppositions that connect it to, and distinguish it from, other places and moments". They produce heterotopies: places of difference "with respect to the initial place"; a difference that "can extend from a highly-marked contrast all the way to conflict" (Lefebvre, 2003: 38). The existence of these heterotopies, some more permanent, others more temporary, makes the contradictions in which we are embedded aggressively visible. Drawing on Lefebvre's work on the production of space, we analyse the ways in which they disturb the experiences and routines of everyday life; as well as the subversion of the conceived ordered space by the concrete and symbolic use of its objects (Lefebvre, 1995).

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RC48-JS-17.3

MISRA, RAJESH* (University of Lucknow, Lucknow, India)

From Retrotopian Politics to Dystopian Future: An Appraisal of Contemporary India

India is a glaring example of the rise of retrotopian politics and authoritarianism in recent times. Though in India the retrotopian politics started emerging a century ago during the independence struggle but started thriving for the last three decades. The last three decades are particularly marked by a variety of collective initiatives and politically organized mobilizations by a right-wing socio-political formation to transform India from a conglomerate of diverse identities to a singular Hindu nation by recalling past and by provoking disenchantment from the present. At the substantive level, a century-old highly organized militarist initiative (National Associations of Volunteers) may be underlined to bring about change in the *Zeitgeist*, in order thereby to hegemonize collective conscience, to gain control over repressive state apparatuses as well as ideological state apparatuses, and to attain the final goal of a totalitarian regime. This has given rise to subversion human rights and democratic institutions, on the one hand, and on the other hand ascent to a brutal ochlocracy characterized by lynching mobs and the police state. Nevertheless, in India, there is a history of dissent, democratization and people's struggles for rights, equality, and freedom. This ostensive contradiction gets expressed in people's resistance and engagement with alternative visions of the future vis-à-vis the nature of intensification of the totalitarian state

power. A conceptual and theoretic explanation is called for. To explain the interplay between people/citizens and the emerging authoritarian state the two fundamental issues are addressed in this paper, (i) to what extent and in what ways the present and the future of India as democracy have shrunk and entered into a dystopian condition? and (ii) the possibility of reconstruction of history (democracy) by the people as collective agencies in terms of enlarging the public sphere.

RC08-94.3

MISRA, RAJESH* (University of Lucknow, Lucknow, India)

Tradition Vis-à-Vis Modernity: Some Reflections on a Practice of Sociology in India

The history of institutional Sociology of India is coterminous with the history of Sociology in academic institutions in Europe, particularly in England. As a matter of fact, there is a colonial connection. There emerged two distinct institutions and practices of Sociology, one at Bombay and another at Lucknow just after the death of Max Weber and First World War. Both have a deep-rooted impressions on the nature and practice of Sociology in India in the initial phase of development of Sociology in India. The Lucknow tradition of Sociology has been characterized by an intellectual encounter with the history and society, the concomitant substantive concerns, and a shared perspectival orientation among the followers. Two of its prime concerns can be identified (i) the Indian tradition in opposition to the Western tradition, and (ii) the rational modernity as reflected in planned social change. This can be understood in socio-political context of its founders. On the one hand, the academic practice was located in the colonial framework of the university functioning, and on the other hand, it was closely connected to the ongoing national movement of India's independence. This can be observed in the practice of Lucknow tradition as it has not replicated the western theoretical perspectives, rather it has tried to develop an alternative approach by critically relating sociological perspectives to the distinct context. The substantive problématique is also positioned in the times and the specific cultural context. The sway of the tradition outgrew and informed the debates and discourses of Indian Sociology that need to be analyzed from a Sociology of knowledge point of view.

RC12-153.2

MISSE, DANIEL* (Universidade Federal Fluminense, Brazil)

Quantitative Policing and Violent Crimes in Rio De Janeiro

Performance-related pay policies applied to the Police have been implemented in Brazil and Latin America since the 2000s in an attempt to reduce the main indicators of violent crime. The Integrated Targets System (Sistema Integrado de Metas - SIM), initiated in the state of Rio de Janeiro in 2009, sought to reduce the "strategic state crime indicators" whose results are monitored by the civil police record data. In order to understand how these policies have been implemented in the state of Rio de Janeiro between 2007 and 2018, the study adopts a quantitative approach upon criminal analysis and a qualitative one based on interviews and field observation at police stations and military police battalions. The data are analyzed considering the "strategic indicators of violent lethality", the murders and those resulting from police intervention, as well as the indicator of missing persons. The brief analysis covers the years immediately before (2007-2008) and after (2016-2018) the implementation of the policy, including the period of the financial and political crisis that began in 2015 in the state of Rio de Janeiro. Some of the policy limitations become more noticeable in criminal records in 2013, when there is a greater challenge and crisis of the Pacifying Police Units (Unidades de Polícia Pacificadora - UPP). In 2016, the delay in the payment of the bonuses and salary supplements referring to the SIM and the Additional Service Regime (Regime Adicional de Serviço - RAS) interrupts the policy. In 2019 the government resumed the pending payrolls and excluded the murders resulted by the police intervention from the strategic indicators of violent lethality.

RC51-618.3

MITCHELL, ANDREW* (Kumamoto University, Japan)

Foreign Communication during Disasters: A Sociocybernetics Exploration of the Role of Kumamoto International Foundation during the Kumamoto Earthquakes

The Kumamoto earthquakes in Japan in 2016 led to dozens of deaths and almost two hundred thousand residents as evacuees in its aftermath. Many foreign residents faced unique challenges due to language barriers, cultural differences, and lack of preparedness. One NPO which aided the foreign community and acted as a bridge between the government, various organisations, and individuals, was Kumamoto International Foundation (KIF). KIF worked with various foreign organisation to help provide aid, liaison with evacuation shelters to help any foreigners there, and look after the people who took shelter in KIF's own facilities. Not only was this complex in itself, other unanticipated problems were encountered (such as issues between the Japanese and Islamic communities).

Using sociocybernetics principals, namely ones from Luhmann's body of work such as communication across different social levels and system/personal trust, I shall discuss how KIF organised itself and acted as a conduit for communication across and between organisations and individuals. This was of great importance when typical Japanese societal norms could not be relied on as connective mediums due to the heterogeneous nature of the actors involved. I shall also explore how these experiences helped build resilience into KIF's operations, and what can be gleamed from this experience to strengthen resilience within Japan's other prefectures at the local level.

RC29-354.3

MITRA, ARPITA* (KIIT School of Law, India)
CHAKRABARTI, NIRMAL (West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences, India)

Urban Work Environmental Violence: Challenges of Women Domestic Workers in Bhubaneswar, India

Today's educated working women face role conflict and stress in meeting the expectations of family and worklife. The only solace or relief that they find is through the cooperation of the domestic helps that they hire to perform household chores. Urban India provides a lot of employment to these women domestic workers in unorganised sector that is in the domestic sphere who migrate from the rural areas to meet their daily needs and help their family in meeting the demands of a better livelihood. Some of them work full time and some perform hour based part time work in different households to earn a living. Even children are also employed to work in the domestic sphere. The diverse work that they perform includes looking after children and elderly, cooking, cleaning, washing and managing the household.The present study attempts to explore the challenges that these women domestic helps face in the urban household environment. Contentions for a better pay, respect and empathy of the employers, perks and day breaks are some of the things that they face in their work-life. However,these women end up being starved, battered, neglected, deprived and even physically and sexually assaulted by the employers. Further, since laws protecting the rights of these women domestic workers are ignored and lacks awareness, these domestic helps are deprived of the basic rights of a worker.The present study is a humble endeavour to bring to light the demands that the women domestic helps encounter in their urban work environment in the smart city of Bhubaneswar, India, thereby looking for possible remedial measures to make the work environment flourishing, amiable and lucrative.

RC14-176.2

MKOYAN, GOHAR* ("Armenian State Pedagogical University after Khachatur Abovyan" Foundation Charter, Armenia)
GOLOVCHIN, MAKSIM* (Vologda Research Center, Russia)

Past or Future: Where Is the Vector of Development of National Culture in the Post-Soviet Space Directed?

In modern post-Soviet society, the existence of national cultures occurs in two directions: traditional and post-traditional. Such coexistence often ends in intergenerational conflicts and cultural shocks. At the same time, this opposition does not in the least prevent some cultural samples from peacefully coexisting with each other.

In our study, we asked ourselves what determines the development of post-Soviet countries — synthesis or disagreement. To do this, we carried out a secondary analysis of opinion polls conducted in 2016/18 in two cities – Vologda (Russia; 189 people) and Yerevan (Armenia; 250 people).

Based on the example of the study, we saw that radiation and innovation are now in the phase of co-evolution. So, a significant role in the life of young people is played by traits that are still characteristic of the image of a "simple Soviet man". This applies to the special cost-effectiveness and frugality that the generation of melennials inherits from their parents. The exclusive authority of money is recognized by 82% of young residents of Yerevan, and a third of Vologda residents consider money more significant than knowledge. At the same time, the binary phenomena of the new culture are gradually penetrating into the life of the two countries, as a result of which the youth environment shows an orientation to the sides of life that are not related to the profession – this is a social mood (this factor is highlighted by 34% of young residents of Yerevan), a healthy lifestyle (which more important for Vologda residents).

From our point of view, the relations between traditions and innovations in the post-Soviet society should develop around the idea of the family, which will protect the society from such phenomena as "migration into the digital space", and hostility to following the social example of parenting.

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

RC16-202.5

MOCELLIM, ALAN* (Bahia Federal University (UFBA), Brazil)

The Birth of Psychopolitics

From Foucault we learn that biopolitics emerges in an injunction between state and capitalism, with the appropriation and use of modes of control of life. Unlike disciplinary power, which was based on direct control of space, time and circulation, on the progressive conditioning of behavior and bodies, biopolitics appropriates calculation and management to transforms control into life administration, into productivity management. Centered on the state and the market, biopolitics makes life its subject. As opposed to biopolitics, psychopolitics is a term often used by Byung-Chul Han to refer to a new power dynamic in the early 21st century. It consists in new forms of control, internalized as self control. This kind of power does not works as repressive coercion, but as drive to doing and suceed. Psychopolitics is inserted in the dynamics of an information capitalism and operates not as a repression of unwanted behaviors but as impulse to action - to work more and harder - through the internalization of social demands and self-monitoring. Psychopolitics propels the birth of a society of tiredness that, as opposed to disciplinary society, operates through a psychological discipline, moving from the individualizing pressures of the division of labor to the narcissistic pressures of self-affirmation in an information-driven global collectivity. In this paper we will discuss the birth of psychopolitics and relate its forms of power, first, to the new directions of the demands of the civilizing process as internalization of self-control and, second, to the demands of autonomy and performance of the new capitalism.

RC47-577.3

MOCTEZUMA MENDOZA, VICENTE* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

Armed with Words: The Resistance of Street Merchants to the Gentrification Process of the Historic Center of Mexico City.

This paper is about a struggle over the spatial order of the Historic Center of Mexico City. This area has been undergoing a process of gentrification for some years now. This has meant, as one of its main features, an effort to eradicate local street vendors. The expulsion has taken place, in large part, through the criminalization and police persecution of the vendors; but also, through negotiations with them, given the resistance of the street merchants to leave the space, in spite of punitive measures.

Indeed, street traders have not been passive in the face of a process that seeks to deprive them of a place where thousands of families in poverty have accessed to sources of income, in a city that both lacks types of formal employment, or instead has extremely precarious ones. So, through persistence, cunning and solidarity, many of they have managed to resist their expulsion, although in greater conditions of precarity and vulnerability.

But the impassivity of street merchants that defies and transgresses the distribution of the sensible (Rancière) that seeks to establish the urban renovation, also take place by appropriating words. The vendors arm themselves with words and present a dissenting voice to the distribution of the sensible that assigns the places for functions, bodies and meanings; as well as what has to be felt and ways of perceiving. A distribution that establishes and orders where the street merchants are a part without part, and are identified as the despicable and the abject.

Thus, in this paper I am interested in exposing the way in which the urban poor, "the people of noise", take up words, establish new meanings and, demonstrating their equality, fight to define the coordinates of the common world.

RC29-361.8

MOCTEZUMA MENDOZA, VICENTE* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

Control Social, Discursos Sobre La (i)Legitimidad Del Crimen y Las Desigualdades De Clase Urbanas.

En esta ponencia exploro una dimensión poco analizada en los estudios sobre inseguridad. Se trata de la descripción y análisis de cierta forma social de procurar condiciones de seguridad, que no se vinculan ni con el mercado, ni con las autoridades públicas. La forma de control social de la violencia criminal que me interesa analizar, tampoco está asociada con el despliegue de fuerza; ni con el levantamiento de murallas; ni con estrategias de evitación y elusión. Se trata más bien, de una forma de control social que opera a través de la circulación de discursos con los que se erigen marcos morales que definen la legitimidad de formas criminales.

En mi investigación etnográfica en un barrio popular central de la Ciudad de México, la Merced, me he encontrado en la voz de sus habitantes discursos que se escinden de los discursos dominantes sobre los actos criminales y los sujetos que los cometen, en los que avizoro lo que parece ser un mecanismo de contención popular de la violencia criminal: en su magnitud y espacialidad.

En estos discursos, la criminalidad no aparece necesariamente encarnada en un "otro radical" (como el que puebla maniqueamente el paradigma dominante sobre la inseguridad y sostiene la lógica punitivista). Por el contrario, en distintas conversaciones me he encontrado que cierta criminalidad es construida como "comprensible", en un contexto caracterizado por la precariedad de acceso a fuentes de ingresos tanto formales como informales. Sin embargo, al mismo tiempo, los discursos sobre el crimen, que circulan en el barrio, procuran también contener su presencia local al establecer elementos morales que median la "legitimidad" del crimen, asociados ya no sólo con las condiciones de su emergencia (la privación/necesidad), sino con sus víctimas (con relación a geografías de clase) y sus formas (en particular, respecto al uso de violencia).

RC09-JS-61.4

MODESTE, ABATE* (Université de Douala, Cameroon)

Les Leçons De La Trajectoire De Réussite d'Un Entrepreneur Transculturel Au Cameroun

Avec le doublement de la population continentale prévu d'ici à 2050, passant de 1,2 à 2,5 milliards d'habitants (Severino et Hajdenberg, 2016), si elle veut occuper sa jeunesse, l'Afrique devra être en mesure de créer pas moins de « 450 millions d'emplois sur les 20 prochaines années », indiquait en 2017 la Banque Africaine de Développement (BAD). Face à ce grand défi, l'entrepreneuriat est présenté comme la solution.

Cependant, si ce nouveau paradigme de développement est à soutenir, Kamdem et Nkakleu (2013) estiment que, l'une des faiblisses de l'Afrique est que, hier comme aujourd'hui, dans la littérature les entreprises et les entrepreneurs africains sont peu connus chez eux-mêmes, encore moins à l'étranger. Il est donc important d'intensifier les études sur les entrepreneurs et les entreprises qui réussissent.

Considérant que les trajectoires font référence aux mouvements et donc à la dynamique, à l'évolution, au processus de développement des parcours des acteurs sociaux, nous avons fait le choix de la méthodologie de récit de vie comme grille explicative et le moyen d'ouvrir les lieux et les paroles inaccessibles autrement (Bah, Ndione et Tercelin, 2015).

Nous avons alors identifié et étudié le cas d'un entrepreneur qui peut s'inscrire dans la nouvelle génération de réussite en affaires et dont le profil et le parcours peuvent inspirer. En effet, la trajectoire ou l'évolution du parcours académique et professionnelle de de M. NOA correspond donc à l'évolution de ses besoins en connaissances, compétences, capacités et habilités dans le cadre de la construction de son parcours. De Yaoundé à Rennes il est passé d'étudiant généraliste à Technicien de laboratoire. Et la formation à Sciences-Po Paris, lui a donné les compétences en management, passant d'Entrepreneur à Entrepreneur-Manager.

RC32-416.5

MOHAPATRA, JHILLI* (Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences-Deemed to be University, India)

Occupational Stress of Working Women: An Empirical Study of Women Employees of Private Hospitals in Bhubaneswar

Society has assigned women the responsibility of ensuring peaceful domesticity and skillful upbringing of the future generation. Today's society has added a new task to women that is contributing to family earnings. In her attempt to do justice to both the public and private sphere she is stressed out to juggle between career and family. The growing prospects of health care institutions, and cut throat competition for success creates occupational stress and role conflict, which can greatly affect the family life of working women. The current study is an attempt to explore the role stress of working women of private hospitals in Bhubaneswar. The present study is **exploratory** in nature. Two hundred (200) women employees from different private hospitals of Bhubaneswar city is the sample of this study. The objective of this study is: (a) to assess **psychological stress** of working women due to stress at work place; (b) to explore the **social stress** caused due to familial and social responsibilities. As women break away from their traditional roles and begins to struggle in the workforce, there is a growing concern of risk towards their well-being. Due to constant stress most of the women employees faced life style disorders and anxiety. Colossal proportion of women employees experienced role conflict and stress due to work family incompatibility. Inadequate time for children, parents and other relatives sometimes act as a major stressor and hamper the social relations. The social stress caused due to familial and social responsibilities, working women face role stress and severe strain due to the juggling burden between work and social life. The study also provides recommendations and suggestions to overcome stress.

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

RC53-654.2

MOITRA, ANUSUYA* (MURALIDHAR GIRLS' COLLEGE, India)

Situating Parental Care in Everyday Life of Children with (Dis) Abilities in Kolkata : A Quest in Intersectional Inequality

Caring for the child amounts to the most critical aspect of parenting practices worldwide and everyday parental care plays a decisive role in facilitating conceptions that dominate children's world view. Care giving attains special significance for children with (dis)abilities who due to their differential needs and inaccessible infrastructure, have fewer social contacts and depend primarily on their parents to interpret their surroundings. While disability scholars conceive disability not as a state of being but that of "becoming" (Erevelles, 2011), produced by multiple social factors, sociological discourses on care state that care roles frame and are framed by the existing social arrangements (Bruhn & Rebach,2014) and hierarchies. Against this backdrop the paper attempts to explore how the process of "becoming" disabled is shaped for children with (dis)abilities through everyday care giving practices of their able-bodied parents. The paper also attempts to find out how intersecting identity parameters of adult-ability, child-(dis)ability influences decision making with regard to and performance of daily life activities by children with (dis)abilities within the private sphere, in a developing country like India, where opportunities for participation by (dis)abled in public life are sparse. Mixed method research procedure has been applied in this study to analyze primary data on 15 children with (dis)abilities residing in Kolkata and their parents, collected through face-to-face interview from two genders and different social classes. Though parents run from pillar to post to provide comprehensive care to their wards, they were found to have ablest perceptions which get subtly exhibited in everyday interactions, and accentuate the already prevailing narrative(s) regarding (Dis)abled in society. (Dis)abled children, conform to disabling practices adopted by their parents, but also in some instances demonstrate resistance to the same whenever possible.

RC47-580.5

MOLARDI, GERMANO* (UFRGS, Brazil)

History, Objectivity and Subjectivity in the Class Struggle inside the Brazilian Press

Upon its arrival in 1808, the Portuguese Royal Family implements a set of tools for maintaining the legitimacy of the monarchical system vis-à-vis the colonies, including the Royal Press. In its early years, it devoted itself to the dissemination of scientific, cultural and artistic content, aimed at the production of knowledge about the uncovered territory within the continent. The second moment of the production of content aimed at the public debate is related to the aggravation of the crisis of colonial society and the development of the debate in defense of Independence, the founding of the Republic and the free market, as well as abolitionism. The leaflets produced were ephemeral and conjunctural, produced by family or individual initiatives to express their own opinions about the events of the effervescent public life of the period. From the advancement of technologies, journalism enters the 20th century in the process of maturing the technique of its production, with the formalization of the labor market and, therefore, the capital-labor contradiction; journalistic production is linked to a Taylorist-Fordist form, with journalism workers having more stable work conditions and life planning. In the 21st century, the consequences of the productive restructuring that, in Brazil, gains a systemic character and reaches the press in the 90's are verifiable from the analysis of the monopoly concentration level of the media and the contemporary organization of journalistic work. The present work seeks to understand how the Union of Journalists (FENAJ) acts in the face of the challenge of adapting to the new organizational dynamics of news production, which is problematized as a challenge that, not yet overcome, is treated as one of the reasons for the impossibility of massifying the debate on the democratization of communications not only in the area of consumption but also of production.

RC28-341.2

MOLINA DERTEANO, PABLO* (Programa Cambio Estructural y Desigualdad Social, Argentina)

Las Elusivas Formas Del Racismo En La Argentina ¿Un Caso De Nomenclaturas Equivocadas?

La presente comunicación es un ejercicio léxicométrico sobre las formas en que la discriminación por motivos étnicos aparece solapa en el lenguaje cotidiano en adolescentes y jóvenes residentes en el Gran Buenos Aires. La discriminación por motivos étnicos es un objeto de estudio complejo en América Latina, pero en el caso argentino, se encuentra bastante invisibilizada inclusive en el ámbito académico. Numerosos trabajos académicos suelen subsumirla bajo las categorías analíticas de xenofobia o desigualdades socioeconómicas y/o socioterritoriales.

El término coloquial "negro", en el caso argentino, tiende a referirse a sujetos miembros o descendientes de poblaciones originarias que son identificados como miembros de las clases trabajadoras. Una descripción más precisa encuentra una yuxtaposición entre identificaciones étnicas, migratorias, de clase y orientación política. El objetivo de este paper es desarmar la densidad de estas yuxtaposiciones y sus efectos estratificadores en el lenguaje cotidiano y en la construcción de esquemas discriminadores.

La estructura de la indagación parte de recuperar el concepto de matriz de racismo en los trabajos de Mario Margulis y de aplicar el concepto de interseccionalidad para desarmar la yuxtaposición de la categoría "negro/a" en el lenguaje cotidiano. Seguidamente, se analizan las verbalizaciones de 6 grupos de discusión de adolescentes y jóvenes de ambos sexos residentes en el Gran Buenos Aires y pertenecientes a hogares de clases medias y trabajadoras urbanas. Utilizando técnicas de análisis factorial se reconstruye la asociación entre términos y sus efectos estratificadores, que son reforzados por la yuxtaposición antes mencionada. Las conclusiones señalan que la implementación de la categoría "negro/a" como clasificador cotidiano tiene efectos de segregación tanto horizontal como vertical. A su vez, resulta necesario separar analíticamente el componente étnico, para profundizar políticas tendientes a promover el pluralismo y la inclusión.

RC55-JS-80.3

MOLINA DERTEANO, PABLO* (Programa Cambio Estructural y Desigualdad Social, Argentina)

Reformas Educativas, Federalismo y Reducción De Las Desigualdades: El Caso De 3 Aglomerados Urbanos Argentinos Entre 1997 y 2018.

En los últimos 25 años, se dieron dos reformas educativas globales en la Argentina destinadas a producir cambios en la educación básica y media. Uno de los objetivos explícitos de dichas reformas fue aumentar la terminalidad de la educación media y reducir las desigualdades de los hogares de origen, mediante la expansión de la oferta y el corrimiento de la obligatoriedad de la educación de los 12 a los 18 años. La evidencia empírica señala que, en términos globales, hubo un aumento del logro educativo medio. Cabe interrogarse en qué medida influyeron las reformas educativas por separado y qué impacto tuvieron en la reducción de las desigualdades.

El presente paper propone el análisis comparativo de dos cohortes. La primera está formada por quienes ingresaron a la escuela media en 1997 teniendo doce años y quienes podrían haber terminado el ciclo secundario en 2007, año en que se aprueba la reforma y se implementa al año siguiente. La segunda cohorte repite los procesos de selección, pero entre los años 2008 y 2018. El universo de estas cohortes proviene de la Encuesta Permanente de Hogares para los aglomerados de Córdoba, Partidos del Conurbano Bonaerense y Capital Federal. Este último resulta importante ya que nunca aplicó ninguna de ambas reformas.

Utilizando regresiones logísticas por paso, se toman como variables estructurales el clima económico y el clima educativo del hogar y el sexo. Como variables coyunturales, el aglomerado y la cohorte, buscando precisar en qué medida se redujeron las desigualdades de origen, teniendo en cuenta además las desigualdades de género, jurisdiccionales y el impacto de las reformas. Las conclusiones indican divergencias de grado y de alcance entre la primera y la segunda cohorte, durante la cual la reducción fue más pronunciada.

RC12-149.1

MOLINA-SALDARRIAGA, CÉSAR* (Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana, Colombia)

Del Constitucionalismo Aspiracional Al Fracaso Del Activismo Judicial. El Caso De La Justiciabilidad Del Derecho a La Paz En Colombia

El 24 de noviembre de 2016 el Gobierno Colombiano y las Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia, Ejército del Pueblo –FARC-EP- suscribieron el "Acuerdo Final para la terminación del conflicto y la construcción de una paz estable y duradera" –Acuerdo. Este incorpora un preámbulo y 6 puntos, derivados del proceso de negociación y los puntos definidos en la Agenda, que debían ser incorporados en el ordenamiento jurídico colombiano mediante una serie de reformas constitucionales, desarrollos legales y reglamentaciones, a través de un procedimiento normativo especial denominado *fast track*. En el marco de este procedimiento los desarrollos normativos estuvieron sometidos a control de constitucionalidad automático a cargo de la Corte Constitucional. El presente trabajo tiene como objetivo analizar el impacto sociopolítico del control constitucional -a partir del análisis de su alcance y contenido- ejercido por la Corte Constitucional colombiana sobre los desarrollos normativos tramitados y aprobados en el marco del proceso de implementación del Acuerdo Final suscrito entre el Gobierno Colombiano y las FARC-EP, a partir de un marco de referencia que incluye el "constitucionalismo aspiracional" y el "activismo judicial". Se concluye, entre otras cosas, que la eficacia del discurso judicial de la paz en Colombia es limitado y mínimo, y resulta sustituido por un discurso guerrerista pragmático y limitante de derechos fundamentales. Para ello se hace un análisis dogmático-jurídico de las sentencias

de control constitucional del proceso de implementación del Acuerdo, se contrasta con el análisis dinámico de las decisiones en materia de paz y se evalúa a partir de datos sobre violencia política entre los años 2016 y 2019.

RC15-180.3

MOLON, NEWTON* (University of Brasilia, Brazil)
BROWN, PATRICK* (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)
MAGNÓLIA MENDES, ANA (Department of Work, Social and Organisational Psychology, University of Brasilia, Brazil)

(Micro-)Pharmaceuticalisation in the Workplace? Digging into the Lifeworlds of Workers and Their Use of Anti-Depressants Using a Social Representation Approach

The existing literature on pharmaceuticalisation has tended to emphasise the creeping borders of medicines use in new contexts where medicines had previously not been employed, as well as the institutional dynamics and pressures which shape these borders. A smaller body of work has analysed pharmaceuticalisation and its social dynamics at a more micro-level, exploring 'lifeworlds' of medicines use in ways which denote not just the creeping 'breadth' of medicines use, but also the changing depth (taken-for-grantedness) and texture (meanings and emotions) of medicines use over time. This latter approach highlights that pharmaceuticalisation involves the gradual sedimentation of knowledge, representations and assumptions regarding types of medicines and their (in)appropriateness for use to solve particular 'problems' in particular contexts.

Taking as its focus the social representation and understandings of anti-depressant medicines to maintain workplace participation and performance, this study draws on 40 semi-structured interviews with Brazilian workers diagnosed with depression (stratified by age and gender) to consider: how explicit knowledge and more implicit assumptions regarding anti-depressants shape their (non-)usage and, in particular, how the role of work place performance pressures and social relations shape meanings of changing (non-)usage over time.

Our analysis is sensitised to gendered dynamics as evidence shows that Brazilian women are much more likely to use anti-depressants than men. We supplement this knowledge of differing breadth of medicines use by investigating the underlying assumptions and normalisation (depth), emotions and meanings (texture) of (non-)use. In this sense we explore how cultural representations of medicines, interactions amid social networks, and everyday performances of gendered identity interact to shape differing norms and expectations of anti-depressant use.

This Brazilian study enables the exploration of the relationship between everyday pharmaceuticaliastion and the workplace in a context beyond (northern) European welfare states, thus where the imperative of work and related pressures have different meanings.

RC23-274.1

MONIZ, ANTONIO* (Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Germany)
LIMA, YURI (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
CANDIDO, ANA CLARA (Federal University of Santa Catarina, Brazil)

Introduction to the Relation between Technologies and Inequalities: Can Innovations Drive Social Change?

Some innovative tech companies are presenting gender equity problems like the low participation of women and wage gaps. For example, in order to train their AI algorithms, several companies use crowdsourcing platforms to offer simple tasks - such as tagging images - and pay workers very little for each task. Later, these companies are sold for millions of dollars making a few people richer while intensifying economic inequality.

These issues lead to questioning how much of the new technologies being developed are gender-biased and tend to perpetuate the prejudice towards women still present in society. They may, as well, promote employment polarization increasing the number of unqualified jobs. This kind of examples show how technologies may act as drivers of different inequalities such as economic, gender, and political. Understanding the recent wave of emerging technologies (for example, additive manufacturing, robotics, assistive technologies, care and health technologies, quantum computing, etc.) becomes a necessity for researchers, politicians, companies, and citizens in general who are interested in ensuring that the impact of these innovations on society is positive.

The interplay between emerging technologies and inequalities represents a recent and major topic of sociology of technology. We intend to introduce the theme of how emerging technologies can impact the different types of inequalities, and how current inequalities shape emerging technologies.

RC56-JS-38.3

MONSMA, KARL* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)
VETTORASSI, ANDRÉA (Universidade Federal de Goiás, Brazil)

Intersectionality As Process: The Trajectories of Men and Women Who Migrate from Northeastern Brazil to the Interior of São Paulo

Intersectional categories are not fixed and permanent, because their meanings are socially constructed and reconstructed over time. The meaning of such categories, and the experience of those in them, are influenced by people's locations and previous experience in trajectories such as the life course, family formation and dissolution, occupational careers and migration histories, among others. The nature of these trajectories and intersectional identities within them also changes over time. The paper is based on interviews with male and female migrants from a municipality in northeastern Brazil to the interior of São Paulo state, where northeasterners are racialized and stigmatized as backward and violent. Migrants cope with stigmatization by maintaining strong ties to their region of origin and forming separate residential communities in São Paulo. Since the 1970's, the nature of migrant employment has changed twice, with consequences for migratory trajectories and intersectional identities. In the 1970's, entire families moved to São Paulo to work in the cane harvest. Starting in the 1990's, a shift to payment based on production led to an all-male harvest workforce, and a tendency for circular male migration, with women and children staying in the Northeast and the absence of husbands and fathers for about nine months each year. This led to increased female autonomy, even the formation of female agricultural cooperatives, in the Northeast, generally considered the most traditional and patriarchal region of Brazil. Recently, with the advance of mechanized harvesting, many male migrants now work year-round at other jobs, especially in construction, and women have again been migrating to São Paulo, finding mainly urban employment, especially in domestic service. Single women now also migrate to São Paulo, a form of autonomy which is facilitated by both changes in Brazilian culture and the prior experience of female autonomy in the Northeast.

RC31-390.2

MONSMA, KARL* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Migrations to, from, and within Brazil: Historical and Global Perspectives

Brazil received about half of the enslaved Africans brought to the Americas. Portugal also stimulated the settlement of Azorean families, especially in southern Brazil. After independence, the monarchy continued settlement programs, but favored mainly Germans and Italians. After abolition of slavery, São Paulo state subsidized immigration of mostly Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Japanese families to work on the coffee plantations. After the populist Vargas government limited immigration and restricted employment of foreigners in the 1930's, large numbers of people from the poor backlands of northeastern Brazil began moving to the industrial cities and more productive plantations of the Southeast, especially São Paulo, a migration stream which continues today. More recently, many Brazilians emigrated, temporarily or permanently, to the US, Europe or Japan, although there has also been significant immigration from neighboring countries, especially Bolivia, and from Haiti, Senegal and other African countries. Bolivians generally work informally in the São Paulo garment industry, sometimes in conditions resembling slavery. They usually remain undocumented, but some have benefitted from amnesty programs. Haitian immigration began when the US closed its doors and Brazil became visible in Haiti by leading the UN peacekeeping mission. African immigration increased after Brazil eased visa requirements during the 2014 World Cup. Due largely to pressure from employers, the government began issuing "humanitarian" visas to Haitians, permitting long term residence, and letting Africans apply for asylum, which allows them to work during case processing, although most do not gain asylum. With the current crisis, there is less demand for immigrant workers. Some Haitians have developed circular migration patterns between Brazil and Chile, or between Brazilian regions, working in fruit or coffee harvests occurring at different times of year. The Senegalese have become particularly visible in city streets selling cheap goods from China, generally imported, or smuggled, from Paraguay.

RC04-42.4

MONTEDURO, GIUSEPPE (University of Molise, Italy)
NANETTI, SARA (Catholic University Milan, Italy)
FERRUCCI, FABIO* (University of Molise, Italy)
RUGGIERI, DAVIDE (University of Bologna, Italy)
BERTANI, MICHELE (,)
PETTI, LIVIA (University of Molise, Italy)

Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Life of University Students in Italy

The emergency arising from the spread of Covid-19 on the global stage has affected lifestyles, the enjoyment of needs and the functioning of social institutions: among the latter, the regulatory restrictions have also changed the relationship between students who join academic life in presence and non-attending university students. Student life has experienced a unexpected transformation primarily on the educational sphere; at the same time, this change affected other aspects of the students life.

To understand the consequences at the level of the dailylife of university students in Italy, a national-scale research was launched, based on an online survey which was addressed to all Italian Universities. Over 16,000 students responded to the surveywhich has investigated 4 different thematic areas: education, social capital, digital capital and housing capital, as well as psychological and social well-being. The areas were questioned in relation to structural elements according to the theoretical approach of relational sociology.

We aim to present the main results of the survey which show a student population that is significantly differentiated by: condition, digital equipment, social capital and social participation. A part of the students refer to the value of the University as a "place" of life in which both purposes are interrelated: on the one hand the instrumental ones, on the other hand all those expectations consisting of meaning and knowledge of social reality which are not solely confined to the relationship with the higher education offer and simply notional contents. For other students the university represents a weak place, almost a transit space: the sense of membership is weak but not absent.

This research focuses on a transitional phase which helps to design the former model and concurs to reconfigure the forthcoming one, as well as it shows how probably we are encountering a new scenario for university life.

RC31-389.6

MONTES, VERONICA* (Bryn Mawr College, USA)

The Migrant Caravan As a Mobility Strategy: Lessons and Challenges for the Central American Region

Despite the fact that for decades there have been important movements of Central American people moving through Mexican territory in search of reaching the United States, no such large group had been observed traveling en masse, as was the case with the Central American migrant exodus that went through Mexico in 2018. This exodus has unprecedented characteristics in terms of human mobility in the region. First, there were a massive number and heterogeneity of people – young families, single mothers with children, unaccompanied minors, LGTBQ people, and elderly and handicapped people – who so rapidly joined the caravan. Second, there was the swiftness of their organization. Third, there was the abandonment of secrecy and invisibility of thousands of immigrants crossing the Mexican territory. Finally, there was the determination of thousands of Central Americans to travel main roads, demanding their right to free and safe transit through the territory. In this paper, I reflect on my encounters with participants of the Central American caravan that in 2018 crossed Mexican Territory in their quest to reach the U.S.-Mexico border. Drawing on open-ended interviews with members of the caravan, scholars, and volunteers, I address the following questions: What are the possible scenarios for thousands of Central Americans already in Tijuana, particularly when seeking asylum in the U.S. is not as easy as they originally thought? What are the challenges they may face by staying in Mexico? Can we talk about the caravan as a mobility strategy for the thousands of Central Americans who continue to leave their countries? My preliminary findings report that while the collective mobilization of people who joined the caravan was one of the decisive factors that helped them reach the border, today, that collective mobilization is gone leaving caravan members in a high position of vulnerability.

RC48-605.4

MOOKERJEA, SOURAYAN* (University of Alberta, Canada)

On the Communicability of the Future: The Class and Cultural Politics of Energy Democracy and Climate Action in Canada

The class and cultural politics of low-carbon energy transition now imposes itself on an ever widening range of social movement mobilization, both explicitly and implicitly, as the role of environmental crises in the making and unfolding of social injustices comes to be more widely understood (global warming especially). In the oil producing Canadian province of Alberta, social justice movement articulations of alternative visions of the future, in order to be possible must not only be communicable, but must also negotiate with (in order to criticize or displace them) scientistic, technocratic and "business as usual" models, projections and transition pathways constructed by a nexus of governmental agencies, energy industries and ngos like the World Energy Council as well as with racist and neo-fascist conspiracy theories and apocalyptic fantasies. This paper, drawing on my ongoing research, Feminist Energy Futures: Powershift and Environmental Social Justice, examines the ideological, media, and cultural-political strategies of climate action, energy democracy and just transition activism, protest and movement-building across a range of social movement organizations and popular cultural formations in Canada including Indigenous Climate Action, Blue Green Canada, The Leap, Climate Justice Edmonton, Extinction Rebellion, Our Time (for a Green New Deal), the Alberta Federation of Labour and their publics and constituencies. In doing so, I take an intermedia ecological approach which draws upon the theoretical insights and methodological strategies of Canadian communication theory, cultural studies, political ecology, the critique of political economy, post-Western Marxism, critical race theory, social reproduction and subsistence perspective feminism in order to interrogate the conjunctural conditions of communicability of regenerative futures and real utopias. The paper thereby seeks to draw lessons from the contradictions of proprietorial class power and of anti-systemic social movement futurism for the theory and praxis of degrowth, commoning and eco-socialism.

RC07-86.3

MOOKERJEA, SOURAYAN* (University of Alberta, Canada)

Utopian and Regenerative Praxes, Degrowth, Crises and the Revenants of Racial Capitalism

Fredric Jameson's injunction to "always historicize" (1984) applies no less to our conjunctural proliferation of crises. Not only have these all been long in the making but the 20th century trajectories of the exhaustion of historical natures (Moore 2015) ensure that environmental crises will continue to constitute the fulcrum around which class politics and imperialist war on a planetary scale will turn. This paper argues for a spatialized theory of class politics adequate to contemporary racial capitalism's twinned auto-immune reactions of green passive revolution and fascism redux. Paramilitary violence against environmental justice and anti-poverty activists and, more generally, militarized policing and (extra-)legal repression of subalternized classes and communities in the name of climate action, resilience infrastructure and national security are emerging modalities of development dispossession resulting from speculative investment opportunities provided by smart green urban renewal (Caprotti 2014), industrial corridor geopolitics (Ramachandraiah 2016) and land grabs for solar farms (Yenetti et al. 2016, Rignall 2016), wind farms (Cormack 2018), biofuels (Renzaho 2017) and carbon sinks (Fairhead et al. 2012). Drawing on research conducted through the University of Alberta's Feminist Energy Futures initiative on the class and cultural politics of renewable energy democracy and bringing together the theoretical insights of the literatures on varieties of capitalism, the multiple colonialisms framework, feminist social reproduction and subsistence perspectives as well as post-Western Marxism's account of interlocking systems of oppression, this paper examines the prospects for the Left's intervention in the speculative complex of passive revolution and fascism redux. The paper takes up the debate on the state between eco-socialists (Burkett, 2006, Lowy 2015) and the degrowth movement (Jackson 2017, Kallis 2017, Mies 2000, de Angelis 2017, Federici 2011) through the detour of a critical engagement with Jameson's redeployment of Lenin's classical transition theory of dual power. (2016)

RC06-75.2

MOORE, ELENA* (University of Cape Town, South Africa)

Under Pressure: Women's Responsibilities in Financing Household Social Reproduction in Multigenerational Households

Despite the expansion of the welfare state in South Africa, many poor individuals receive no public support and remain dependent on family for support. This paper examines how low-middle income, employed black South African women in multigenerational households are key providers and face numerous demands for economic and practical support from a wide range of dependents. The findings uncover multiple pressures on the providers including the precarity of work, problems with debt, the demands of larger, dependent families, the high level of care required and the limitations of the welfare state. The author argues that existing inequalities of gender, race and class are deepening in South Africa. This is due to the need for lower middle-income families to stretch their resources across their families to take physical and financial care of them. Women's role in financially supporting families is not a new phenomenon, however, the co-existence of high levels of care and the changing socio-economic context, including the welfare system, low marriage rates and higher levels of female employment, has created new conditions for caregiving responsibilities in multigenerational households. The paper fills a theoretical gap in the understanding of the hidden abode of reproduction and the full array of women's responsibilities in financing household social reproduction.

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

RC44-550.4

MOORE, MADELAINE* (Kassel University, Germany)

Liquid Gold? the Reconfiguration of Social Reproduction through Water Grabbing in Australia and Ireland.

The commodification of water sources and privatisation of water services reconfigures the boundaries between social reproduction, the circuit of commodities, and nature. Water Grabbing includes the transfer of wealth, control, and risk, and as water is such an essential part of life, these shifts can ultimately determine who has the right to survive under neoliberal capitalism and who is deemed excess and disposable. Water Grabs can be less visible than land grabs, but are global phenomena operating through regulation facilitated by state (in)action, often pushed for by financial institutions, and benefiting investment funds, at the expense of effected communities. Critically, they are often integral, and should be seen in relation, to dominant accumulation regimes. However, communities are resisting; they are not passive objects of abstract forces, but have agency, and particular collective political subjectivities are developing in response to water grabs. This paper explores the particular contradictions that such "water-based" accumulation strategies and the extension or intensification of the market into nature and social reproductive infrastructure such as water sharpen in the age of climate catastrophe, as well as the particular collective political subjectivities that have developed on the terrain of social reproduction as struggle. By linking the different processes of water commodification within the global dynamic of water grabbing, it asks the questions: what is a contemporary water grab? Why and through what processes is water becoming such a valuable commodity? And how have tensions between social reproduction, nature and accumulation strategies been heightened and contested? The paper draws on extensive field research in both Australia and Ireland through an incorporative comparison.

RC17-207.2

MOORTHY, KRISHNA* (University of Hyderabad, India)

Navigating the Everyday Maze of Bureaucratic Commitment: The Role of Voice in Indian Public Bureaucracy

Almost every civil service reform instituted thus far in India focuses either on improving civil servants performance or their accountability while neglecting the adverse institutional conditions in which they operate. Where such conditions are acknowledged, it is symptoms such as penal transfers and solutions such as secure tenures that draw attention rather than the cause – the voice of a civil servant or the act of speaking out. This article explores the contradictions of Indian public bureaucracy that demands honest and impartial voice from civil servants to fulfil their mandate while being vilified at the same time for doing so. The result, there is very little steel left in the 'steel frame', a sobriquet attributed to the Indian civil services. Further, it examines the everyday maze of bureaucratic commitment, and argues that voice – within and beyond one's workplace – is compatible and essential for the health of the institution and the practice of democracy.

RC34-438.4

MORA GUERRERO, MIRYAM* (DEPARTAMENTO DE PSICOLOGIA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA DE TEMUCO, Chile)

EL Cuidado Como Factor Limitante De La Participación Económica Y Productiva De Jovenes Mujeres Agrícolas

Aunque en Chile la participación productiva de las mujeres agrícolas ha aumentado, su trabajo sigue limitado por las actividades de cuidado que realizan en el hogar, sin que se cuente con información sobre las formas en que opera esta relación ni sobre las implicaciones del cuidado sobre la productividad femenina. En este escenario, la investigación se propone responder a la siguiente pregunta de investigación: ¿de qué manera las labores de cuidado infantil condicionan la participación económica y productiva de las mujeres rurales productoras de Chile? La investigación responderá esta problemática desde el punto de vista de jóvenes mujeres agrícolas de la región de la Araucanía, ubicada en el sur del país. Se trata de un estudio cualitativo, que se implementará por medio de revisión de documentos, entrevistas semi-estructuradas, observaciones participantes y grupos focales. La relevancia del estudio reside en su foco en el cuidado infantil como factor relacionado con la participación económica y productiva de las mujeres rurales y, por otra parte, en la perspectiva de mujeres jóvenes adultas, cuya trayectoria laboral toma lugar en un escenario en que la ampliación del transporte público y los medios de comunicación, el aumento de la escolaridad y la disminución de la tasa de natalidad, les abren nuevas oportunidades económicas y laborales, a la vez que siguen limitadas por sus responsabilidades domésticas y de cuidado. Se espera que los resultados se difundan, entre otros medios, en el IV ISA Forum of Sociology.

RC20-242.4

MORAES SILVA, DIEGO* (Instituto Sivis, Brazil)
MONT'ALVERNE, CAMILA (Instituto Sivis/Federal University of Paraná, Brazil)
KEMER, THAÍSE (Instituto Sivis, Brazil)

Is Digital Political Participation Substituting Other Political Participation Forms? Evidences from the Local Democracy Index in São Paulo, Brazil

One of the features of digital democracy is fostering participation into civil society (Gomes, 2016). However, it is still not clear if this new political arena complements others or grows at their expense. As technological change and political modernization go hand-in-hand (Bijker, 2006), technologically advanced societies transfer innovative and highly educated outlooks to politics, favoring democratic institutions and more active and demanding types of participation (Inglehart and Welzel, 2005). Still, users of mass media technologies could also be seen as more prone towards isolation, apathy and distancing from community life (Putnam, 2000), although studies have shown that preexisting behaviors and mass media consumption are positively associated with political participation (Zúñiga and Diehl, 2019). After all, digital technologies might be characterized as either a 'new era' or a 'false hope' for democracy (Diamond, 2016). This study sheds light at this issue by investigating forms of political participation among citizens in São Paulo in 2019. Based on a representative sample of 2,417 household interviews, we aim to verify whether there is evidence that digital participation is becoming a surrogate to other participation forms. Besides, we also investigate correlations between types of political participation and trust levels among interviewees. Our findings point out that individuals who engage more frequently in digital political participation tend to engage less in other forms of participation, especially more conventional ones, while the opposite is not true. In addition, we also found that individuals who participate in political life tend to have higher trust levels, especially generalized interpersonal trust, which is worryingly low among the whole population. Overall, trust levels correlate positively in particular with unconventional political participation. The results suggest that, while digital political participation seems to be supplementing, but not necessarily substituting, other participation forms, the trust level apparently benefits from alternative forms of participation.

RC02-32.2

MORAES SILVA, GRAZIELLA* (Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Switzerland)
LOPEZ, MATIAS* (Uppsala University, Brazil)

Elite Perceptions of Cash Transfer Programs in Brazil and South Africa

Cash transfer programs have gained rapid popularity among policy researchers and funding agencies due to their low-cost and high-efficiency (Leisering 2018). The popularity of cash transfer programs has been attributed to the fact that they do not rely on further taxation and have no clear pro-incumbent effects, allowing (limited) redistribution without penalizing those at the top (Correa and Cheibub, 2016). Nonetheless, there has been little research on how elites perceive cash transfer programs, which can play a key role in their further expansion or overturn. In this paper we analyze elites' views on cash transfer programs in two similar social landscapes with very different policy implementation strategies: Brazil's *Bolsa Familia* and South Africa's social grants. Looking at the responses from randomly surveyed political, technocratic and economic elites in both countries, we find that elite perceptions about cash transfers range from strong support to strong rejection. We also found that perceptions are partly shaped by national political contexts and debates, but also vary within countries. Our analysis show that where elites locate themselves in this spectrum depends on multiple dimensions, such as their potential electoral impact, trust in other elite sectors and moral assumptions about poor people behavior.

RC34-439.5

MORAIS, DANILO* (Fundação Hermínio Ometto - FHO, Brazil)
CARVALHO, SAMUEL (Universidade de Brasília - UnB, Brazil)

Digital Inclusion for Rural Youth (IDJR): Notes on the Articulation of a Youth Public Policy

This article presents the initial description and analysis, based on two case studies, over the implementation of a Brazilian Federal Government program called "Digital Inclusion for Rural Youth" or "IDJR" (Inclusão Digital para a Juventude Rural) - started in 2011, during former president Dilma Rousseff first term. Through a partnership between Brazilian Federal Government and Federal Institutes of Higher Education (IFES – Institutos Federais de Ensino Superior) and maintaining dialogue with rural social movements and organizations, the pro-

gram aimed at training young people from rural areas to use information and communications technology (ICT), respecting cultural and regional diversity. According to the authors' perspective, the IDJR is an articulation of subjects inserted within the state institutions field – Federal Government Ministries and Federal Higher Education Institutions (IFES) - and civil association subjects, with emphasis, in one of the researched cases, on young rural people struggling for land reform (named "De Olho na Terra"); and, in the second case, indigenous associativism (named "Mĩtãrusu Mbo´epy: Peteî Tape. Formação de jovens: um caminho").

The two IDJR program case studies were conducted by: documentary research; visits for direct observation; and semi-structured interviews with the project managers and social leaders (young and non-young) of the organizations. The fieldwork conducted in the first half of 2015 and documentary data were analyzed from the beginning of the initiative (2011). We draw attention to the the the descriptive dimension of the current stage of the investigation, yet our partial analysis results indicate that the interaction between associations, universities and actors of state institutions was an original articulation between elements of a Youth Public Policy, digital inclusion and notions of rural development.

RC37-471.3

MORAIS, LILIANA* (Tokyo Metropolitan University, Japan)

Material and Spiritual Entanglements in the Ceramics' Making Process of Western Migrant Artists in Japan

This paper looks at the case of Western artists who have crossed national borders to practice ceramics in Japan from the 1960s until today. Drawn by images of Japan centered on ideas of craftsmanship and spirituality, disseminated throughout the West from the mid-nineteenth century, these artists have searched in Japanese aesthetic traditions for something beyond the normative patterns of their societies.

In this sense, traditional Japanese craft making processes and philosophies have functioned as instruments for these artists to explore deeper bodily, sensorial, emotional and affective relations with the material world. By leading alternative lifestyles in close contact with nature and producing artworks meant to be used in the everyday life of their costumers, the relationships they establish with materiality reflect particular aesthetic sensibilities, (hi)stories and sociabilities.

Thus, in this paper we will explore the relationships that these potters' establish with the processes, materials, techniques and philosophies of Japanese pottery making, marked by spiritual concepts deriving from Japanese Taoist and Buddhist traditions which stress the idea of mind-body unity, as well as Shintoist non-binary conceptions of humans and nature.

Drawing on Clammer's (2002, 2015) view of aesthetics, spirituality and creative expression as basic human needs, I will suggest that the trajectories, bodily practices and worldviews of Western potters in Japan reflect a search for self-realization, happiness and well-being through the establishment of a closer contact with the material world.

RC35-452.1

MORCILLO-LAIZ, ALVARO* (Free University Berlin, Germany)

Introducing Rational Organizations into Patrimonial States? a Comparative Study of Donors' Impact on Latin American Social Sciences (1940-1970)

Within the comparative study of organisations, academic ones like universities and research centres have received limited attention (Turner 1990; Geiger 2018). This is even truer if we focus on the available sociological literature about how *Latin American* universities and research centres have developed since the early 20th century. In these countries, the passage from patrimonial to more rational academic organisations occurred within states in which patrimonialism was more widespread (Lempérière 1992; Roniger 2001; Mabry 1982) than in the advanced Western countries around 1900, the time at which rational scientific organisations first emerged (Rüegg 2004; Turner 1987). Despite the unfavourable environment in Latin America, some organisations moved away from employing members of the professions like lawyers and doctors as part-time teachers. Instead of this personnel, who was selected in consideration of their political and personal connections, and was also uninterested in, and unqualified to conduct research, some academic organisations began to hire full-time teachers and researchers with graduate degrees (Morcillo Laiz 2019). Correspondingly, graduate students also "professionalized". Approximately at the same time, differentiation within the traditional departments like law and philosophy led to the rise of new degrees, and then departments, in sociology, political science, economics etc. Through a comparison of the Mexican, Brazilian, and Argentinean social sciences, this paper studies how the Rockefeller and the Ford Foundation as well as UNESCO contributed to facilitate the passage of Latin American universities and research centres from patrimonial to more rational organisations. Particular attention is given to a) the different local responses to donors' policies designed for the whole region; b) to local resistance to adopting the research agendas favoured by donors; and c) the unintended consequences of foreign donors' attempts to rationalise the Latin American social sciences. The evidence used in the paper stems from donors' and recipients' archives.

RC35-453.6

MORCILLO-LAIZ, ALVARO* (Free University Berlin, Germany)

Turning the North Against the North. Dependence Theory As a Southern Alternative to Talcott Parsons' Weber

South America gave birth to one of the most successful adaptations of Northern social science to Southern social reality, the *teoría de la dependencia*. The present paper analyses its origins as an adaptation of the late Weber and as an instance of resistance against Talcott Parson's structural functionalism and his reading of Weber. The paper does so by following these steps: it first summarises the current discussion about Weber's reception in the US and comparing these events with the early reception among Spanish intellectuals before the Civil War. Some of them would seek refuge in Mexico City and translate there *Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft* for the Fondo the Cultura Económica. In a second section, the paper focus on the main Spanish translator and interpreter of Weber, José Medina Echavarría, who around 1960 proposed an adaptation of Weber for Latin American in the form of a sociology of development, which he devised while working at the ECLA under Prebisch and who was conscious of the epistemological and political limits of Parsons' structural functionalism. The third section centres around Medina's interaction with Fernando Henrique Cardoso and Enzo Faletto, one of Medina's student. It adapts a *material perspective*, identifying the iterations of two papers, one by Medina and collaborators, the other by Cardoso, which were discussed in different settings and then eventually merged into *Dependencia y desarrollo en América Latina: ensayo de interpretación sociológica*. The fourth section examines the Weberian elements grafted into the widespread Marxist explanation of underdevelopment to which South American sociologists had stuck until then. In the conclusion I discuss how Guillermo O'Donnell built upon Weber – and Cardoso – in his theory of bureaucratic authoritarianism and argue that neither Cardoso's nor O'Donnell's successful adaptations of Weber to the South would have been possible on the basis of Parson's translation.

RC16-194.3

MOREIRA, MAIRA DE* (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Analysing the Sociology of LAW WHEN the LAW Is a Network: POWER and Politics in Discussion

This work constitutes a theoretical consolidation in the field of sociology of law, based on two empirical researches. The first was carried out under the National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform of Rio de Janeiro, from which I sought to recompose the network around Article 68 of the Constitution, which gives Quilombola Communities the title to traditionally occupied territories, an award winning master's research. as the best dissertation under the Postgraduate Program in Sociology and Law (PPGSD-UFF). And, secondly, the research carried out at the Observatory of the Metropolis (Institute of Urban and Regional Planning - IPPUR/UFRJ) about the configuration of tenements (collective rental housing) in the port region of Rio de Janeiro. Both researches have in common certain epistemological perspectives better explained in the context of socio-technical studies, or from Action-Network theory, from which it is possible to go beyond the normativity of law to achieve its social construction. So when it comes to acting, it means what many others lead to acting. The actor in the expression actor-network is not the source of an act but the moving target of a wide range of entities swarming towards it. The insolubility of the problem of who is performing the action makes it perceived nonlocally, displacing the researcher, who must be intrigued with the identity of the participants in any course of action in order to explain their links. For the sociology of associations, translation is a connection between two mediators that carries transformations. We propose that such an approach not only allows us to approach "the [anthropological] field" from premises that put traditional sociologies in check, but also allows us to reformulate the relations between law, politics and power, restoring to actors the agency and the right to social construct them. This discussion yields results for pragmatist approaches.

RC19-231.3

MORELLI, NICCOLÒ* (Catholic University of the Sacred Hearth, Italy)

BARELLO, SERENA (Catholic University of the Sacred Hearth, Italy)

GRAFFIGNA, GUENDALINA (Catholic University of the Sacred Hearth, Italy)

Engaging Family Caregivers of Elderly People: Fighting Inequalities and Providing Psychosocial Intervention in the Rural Context of Valle Camonica. the Place4Carers Project

"Ageing-in-place", that elderly stay at home as long as possible, is recognized as a crucial strategy to improve the quality of life of elderly citizens as well as

the sustainability of social and welfare systems. However, there is a dearth of knowledge on the role of the caregivers in the ageing process in hard-to-reach areas. Engaging family caregivers in the care network could be a critical asset to make the "ageing-in-place" a reality. This is particularly evident in remote and rural areas, where family caregivers – if effectively engaged – can fill the inequalities that exist due to the fragmentation of the social and welfare system. However, to date, there is little knowledge about family caregivers of elderly citizens unique needs and expectations towards health and care services and scarce attentions has been devoted to their perspectives and communication needs in the health-care environment.

Place4Cares is a community-based participatory research project aimed to co-design an innovative organizational model of social services for family caregivers of elderly citizens living in the remote area of Vallecamonica. This innovative service model should be a way to guarantee ageing-in-place processes as well as higher families' inclusion and engagement in a more effective partnership with the welfare system and the local health organizations. Focus groups with caregivers have discovered a lack of information and of psychosocial and networking support and co-created a structured pathway of education and psychological counselling dedicated caregivers and co-lead by the caregivers themselves. Place-4Carers' results are going to contribute to deliver more value to elderly citizens and health and social system, while making the welfare processes and organization more efficient and accessible and with a peculiar attention to a sustainable and inclusive co-production, avoiding the risks of reproducing inequalities present in the society.

RC10-127.2

MORELLI, NICCOLÒ* (Catholic University of the Sacred Hearth, Italy)

Fighting Inequalites in Metropolitan Peripheries: A Case Study on the Civil Society Elites of Milan Functional Urban Area

In many peripheral contexts, where it is possible to find a pauperisation of associations and social bonds (Wacquant, 2010), associations that still resist and work in these contexts seem to play a fundamental role of socialisation that is different from the role of associations present in social centres of the main metropolitan contexts. However, major studies have not focussed on advocacy, negotiations and conflicts between civil society and institutional actors, other associations and philanthropic foundations. This research particularly focus on questions about the participatory background of civil society leaders in the biggest Italian metropolitan area: Milan. At present, it is important to study the actors involved in metropolitan peripheries because there is a new tendency to represent extreme right movements as the voice of the periphery. However, some articles have highlighted how these movements tend to use the peripheries to capture the attention of mass media, but in fact, they do not represent the peripheries at all; this has especially been noted in Italy (Castelli Gattinara et al., 2019). Associations and residents of these areas tend to be scared by the extreme movements, and so they remain silent in front of these acts of violence, but associations are promoting solidarity to fight the economic crisis, with inclusive initiatives on a local level; here, the political action remains slightly in the backdrop of the behaviours of these associations.

The main questions on civil society elites are: where they have learnt how to deal with other associations and institutions? Have they learnt this from previous experiences? Does this background influence the relationships with other actors? Qualitative methods are used in order to answer to these questions, in particular semi-structured interviews and etnographies will help to understand mechanisms, arguments and objectievs of these civil society leaders.

RC40-509.1

MORENO, JUANA* (UNIVERSIDAD DE CÁDIZ,)
MOZO, CARMEN* (UNIVERSIDAD DE SEVILLA, Spain)
REIGADA, ALICIA* (UNIVERSIDAD DE SEVILLA, Spain)

El Bienestar Laboral Como Dimensión Emergente En La Construcción De La Calidad De La Fresa y Otras Berries En Huelva

El desarrollo de certificaciones y programas concernientes al bienestar de los trabajadores y trabajadoras agrícolas constituye un fenómeno cada vez más presente en las cadenas agrícolas de valor. Una gran parte de estos programas y certificados están promovidos por organizaciones no gubernamentales, e incorporan luego a otros agentes como las empresas e instituciones estatales. No obstante, en el presente artículo, nos interesaremos por las acciones promovidas desde el ámbito empresarial que se han desarrollado al calor de las tendencias globales, así como a raíz de factores estrictamente locales, en el sector de producción y exportación de frutos rojos de la provincia de Huelva (España). Concretamente, proponemos el análisis del Plan de Responsabilidad Ética, Laboral y Social de Interfresa (PRELSI), promovido por la patronal del sector. Buscaremos comprender cómo esta iniciativa de reciente implantación se inserta en el sistema

de gobernanza de la calidad del producto y sus componentes, desde un enfoque relacional que tenga en cuenta las prácticas, visiones y posiciones de los diferentes actores sociales.

El análisis realizado parte de una metodología de carácter cualitativo, basada en una revisión documental y la realización de entrevistas en profundidad y observaciones participantes en el sector de frutos rojos en Huelva.

RC06-76.2

MORENO, MARÍA SARA* (, Mexico)

Personas Mayores y Cuidados, En El Marco De La Desigualdad Social.

Personas mayores y cuidados, en el marco de la desigualdad social.
María Sara Moreno Sandoval
Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro, México.
El informe mundial sobre salud y envejecimiento de la Organización Mundial de la Salud, ha hecho la advertencia sobre el reto de los cuidados de larga duración en las personas mayores. Este asunto debe ser analizado desde diversas perspectivas: la causa del número de años de vida saludables perdidos (que se vuelve a su vez causante de dependencia y demanda de cuidados), la ineficiencia de los programas de medicina preventiva, la poca previsión de cuidados para personas mayores dependientes por parte del estado, la situación de desigualdad social que impacta en la disminución en los recursos destinados hacia personas que requieren cuidados de manera particular a las personas mayores.

De acuerdo al informe del INEGI a propósito del día internacional de las personas de edad 2016, en el 20% de los hogares en México vive alguna persona mayor, asimismo en los hogares donde vive una persona mayor destina más recursos a medicamentos y atención médica, lo que implica un incremento de hasta el 150% en comparación con otros hogares, de igual forma una sexta parte de la población de personas mayores está en condiciones de dependencia, principalmente adquirida por malos cuidados de enfermedades no transmisibles.

Actualmente se han extendido y diversificado la oferta de servicios gerontológicos privados; sin embargo, solamente una parte de la población de personas mayores o de sus familiares accederán a ellos. Frente a esta perspectiva, será necesario fortalecer las redes de apoyo familiares, comunitarias y sociales, así como la vinculación de diferentes sectores públicos, privados y civiles. Particularmente, los servicios públicos deberán mostrar su eficacia, disminuir duplicidad de acciones, des-centralización y ampliar la cobertura en materia de protección social.

Palabras clave: desigualdad social, envejecimiento, cuidados.

RC19-226.4

MORERO BELTRÁN, ANNA* (Universitat de Barcelona, USA)
BALLESTEROS PENA, ANA (University of Toronto (Canada) and Universidade da Coruña (Spain), Spain)

Institutional Violence in Gender-Based Violence Services in Catalonia

This paper analyzes gender-based violence services for migrant and refugee women in Catalonia. While there is statistical evidence of the overrepresentation of foreign national women in sexist violence, the results of the research show that the gender-based violence services in Catalonia do not offer the adequate response to these women. These services are also fundamentally characterized by institutional violence and the absence of intersectionality.

In the first place, although sexist violence suffered goes through the entire migratory process -from decision-making in their countries of origin to their daily lives once in Catalonia-, care tends to focus on the "here and now" of women. Thus, a comprehensive approach to all the violence experienced throughout the migration project is completely absent.

Secondly, gender-based violence services mainly focus on intimate partner violence, leaving aside other forms such as sexist violence at workplace, which mainly affects migrant women working as domestic workers and caregivers.

Third, the interaction of certain articles of the immigration law and the legislation on sexist violence, added to the pre-eminence of the immigration regulations, creates significant obstacles in the relationship between women in situations of violence and public services due to the fear and mistrust they feel.

To conclude, this paper shows that these services do not adequately respond to the individual circumstances of migrant and refugee women, and do not take into account the differentiated effects of violence on the various situations of women. This mean that gender-based violence services are not complying with international human rights standards, which establish that the State must provide services that assist and care for all women in situations of sexist violence and for survivors.

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

RC15-186.4

MORETTI, SABRINA* (University of Urbino, Italy)

SACCHETTI, FRANCESCO (Universita degli studi di Urbino, Italy)

Patient Engagement and Relationships between Stakeholders in the Biotech Sector

Although the issue of patient engagement has been debated for several years, research in the health sector continues to be mainly conducted *on* patients, seen as a source of data, and not *with* patients, considering their active contribution in the research process.

The concept of *patient engagement* implies the need for integration between scientific competence regarding a given illness and knowledge based on the direct experience of the illness itself. In this sense, patients should be involved in the identification of health priorities/outcomes.

Italian biotechnology companies interpret *patient engagement* as *patient centricity*, an organizational model that includes the patient's experiential knowledge in research and development processes. This means passing from an illness-centered model to a patient-centered one, and, consequently, interacting constantly with the regulatory agencies and their request for a result produced accordingly. Nevertheless, many factors contribute to the spread of skepticism regarding patient engagement in many pharmaceutical industries: uncertainty about patients' ability to contribute to research, additional costs, slowdown and interference with the research process, uncertainty about how to resolve conflicts, confusion about how to implement a patient-centered approach, uncertainty about the financial value that patient centricity provides. So, patient engagement is often limited to participation, clinical trials, or education about a new drug using health professionals as proxies.

The interrelation between regulatory agencies, patients and industries is shaping the contemporary healthcare research and development landscape. Each of them in various forms is involved in a process of organization and change of perspective. Nevertheless, there are no common or shared protocols or best practices, and the initiatives of companies and patient organizations are generally sporadic and inconsistent, which limits their effectiveness. In the Italian context, as in all Western countries, patient participation is seen as a fundamental process, but its implementation is still a *learning by doing* performance.

RC33-425.3

MORETTI, SABRINA* (University of Urbino, Italy)

The Combination of Paradigms in Participatory Agent-Based Simulation

Currently, agent-based simulation models are the most common type of computational model among social scientists, so much so that the term *agent-based model* (ABM) has become almost synonymous with *simulation model*. ABMs allow the construction of artificial societies with which to explore scenarios and verify which properties emerge at the global level of a given system as the cause of the interactions that develop at the local level.

This work is intended to analyze the ABMs that are constructed by means of a process of direct participation by stakeholders, called *participatory modelling*. Such ABMs allow stakeholders to be actively involved in the different stages of the process: definition of the model's elements, choice of scenarios to be explored during simulations, validation of the model. Participation is achieved through strategies that combine quantitative and qualitative methods, ranging from ethnographic research to the use of statistical and environmental data, from role-playing games to experiments with different degrees of structuring. Through the study of some participatory modelling applications used in the fields of renewable resources management, social policy analysis and organizational studies, this work aims to classify these strategies by combining two criteria. The first takes into consideration the main objective for which the simulation model is constructed; the second is related to the epistemological perspective that steers the work of the developers.

In summary, it can be concluded that participatory modelling requires a research design in which are included both quantitative and qualitative methods, which can assume variegated combinatorial forms and which see the emergence of practices and formalizations of procedural research schemes that can contribute to the definition of new Mixed Methods Research strategies.

RC52-637.4

MORI, YASUNORI* (Hakuhodo Incorporated, Japan)

True Strength of Creativity; Human Relationship As Social Capital Combined with Creativity Enhances Business Performance

Researches (Saxenian 1996; M. S. Granovetter, 1973; J. E. Perry-Smith, 2006) show that human relationship still matters, that neither financial capital nor personal talents are sufficient to maximize a business's performance. Elements that are part of this human relationship are things such as trust and respect for one another as well as communicative attitude and fluid transaction of knowledge

among people – a set of values sometimes called the Social Capital(Colemann 1988). Social Capital matters, and when combined with financial and human capital, it can catapult the performance of a business in meaningful ways.

Also, exercise of creativity was found to have direct effects on the outcome of people's work performances. This is particularly true when people engage in - in addition to or in place of execution of a set of given tasks - volitional behaviours such as the Organizational Citizenship Behaviour (OCB) (Eschleman, et al., 2014). The concept of OCB is very closely interlinked with the quality of people's relationship, the Social Capital, making Social Capital and people's exercise of creativity highly correlational.

The author with a background in sociology and working experience in the Japanese advertising industry for many years closely examines the past researches conducted on these topics, and explores the applicability of their theories to the workers in Japan. A mass market research (n=2143, age 20 to 69, male and female) conducted by the author reveals findings that are statistically significant (p<0.01, Pearson correlation coefficient 0.32 to 0.45).

RC11-133.4

MOSCATELLI, MATTEO* (,)

NANETTI, SARA (Catholic University Milan, Italy)

MONTEDURO, GIUSEPPE (University of Molise, Italy)

BERTANI, MICHELE (,)

LOMBI, LINDA (Catholic University of Sacred Heart, Italy)

BRAMANTI, DONATELLA (Universita Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy)

Aging and Frail Elderly: A New Research Perspective to Innovate Local Welfare

Services for the elderly in Italy, traditionally aimed at the needs of non-self-sufficiency, are moving towards an expansion of the audience of users, compatibly with an integrated approach to life extension (Leichsenring, 2018). In this context, the category of frailty - conceived as a multidimensional concept that includes biological, psychological and social factors - has become a new key for reading elderly needs. The project Redesign – frail elderly, intergenerational solidarity and ageing friendly communities (2019-2021)- carried out by the Catholic University of Milan, the University of Verona and the University of Molise in partnership with several Italian municipalities, is a participatory research aimed at co-building knowledge on the transition to old age in situations of vulnerability. The goal is to develop and implement new community networks of care, promoting health and well-being, active aging and solidarity between generations. In order to investigate the *role played by* critical events on the life trajectories of the elderly, the study design has adopted both a qualitative and a quantitative approach. Diadic qualitative interviews have been conducted with the elderly and their reference persons, while quantitative analysis of secondary data has been carried out to build and validate an age-friendly index about the 8 cities involved in the project. The first results highlight how resilience is a crucial factor to protect the elderly after the occurring of a stressor event, in a context of the multidimensional crisis due to the Covid-19 pandemic. To reduce frailty among the elderly, three strategies seem to be strategic: (1) the collaboration between caregivers and communities; (2) the contribution of intergenerational solidarity to foster elderly and family resilience; (3) the provision of tailored interventions for the specific needs of the elderly and their families.

Leichsenring, Kai. (2018). Ageing 4.0 - Towards an Integrated Life-Course Approach to Population Ageing.

RC04-53.6

MOSCATELLI, MATTEO* (,)

CARRA, ELISABETTA (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy)

FERRARI, CHIARA (Catholic University Milan, Italy)

The Interplay between Child Educational Poverty and Family Relationships: Some Results from an Italian Project Based on the Family Impact Lens

Educational poverty concerns children's access to educational resources and families are recognized as crucial subjects to facilitate this access. Hence, to contrast educational poverty, family-based interventions are advisable. This paper focus on an project aimed to contrast educational poverty in an Italian marginal neighbourhood, in the city of Novara (Piedmont), adopting the 'Family Impact Lens' (Bogenschneider et al, 2012), a family-focused approach to policy and practice. This model was applied for the monitoring and the impact evaluation of the project 'Open Doors', realized in childhood services 0-6 years old. A theory-based participatory methodology was deployed: both monitoring and evaluation were intended as accompanying processes of the project, leading the operators first to share the theoretical model and subsequently to assess their ability to apply it in their work. The research conducted aimed to strengthen family and social educational relationships of children by acting on the 5 guiding criteria of the

Family Impact Lens and the path carried out, consisted of a survey on 140 families target of the services, 4 metaplans involving all the different typologies of operators working on the project (social workers, educators) and an auto evaluation checklist filled in by 105 of them. Results point out some first operational guidelines regarding the improvement of integrated networks between services, as they still appear fragmented, except in emergency cases. The other focus that must certainly be implemented is related to working with families of other nationalities and/or with special needs, in fact the training and sharing of good practices on these targets is still not optimal.

RC25-JS-21.3

MOSSERI, SARAH* (University of Sydney, Australia)

Mixing and Matching: The Meaning of Trust in Precarious Work

In an era of deinstitutionalisation, informal mechanisms of ordering social life become increasingly salient. Sociologists have long viewed trust as central to the establishment of social order, yet previous accounts of trust have under-theorised its emergent, contested and performative properties. In this piece, I use the case of the American workplace – where traditional structures such as stable employment contracts, internal labour markets and unions have fractured and weakened and where interpersonal trust in co-workers and managers remains surprisingly high – to examine how trust is negotiated and performed within the context of structural insecurity. Based on fourteen months of comparative ethnography and 120 in-depth interviews, I find that workers do not simply trust or distrust, as if turning a light switch on and off. Instead, they act like sound mixers, experimentally turning up or turning down the volume on different logics of trust within specific situations until a meaning resonates. The polysemy of trust enables its accomplishment. I conclude that this accomplishment is the discursive mechanism that 'greases the wheels' of precarious work by facilitating a sense of loyalty within employment relations, and in concert, encouraging and enabling workers to justify or disregard actions that undermine their interests.

RC30-371.5

MOSSI, THAYS* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Designers Graphiques Indépendants : Entre Formalité Et Irrégularité

Le débat sur les zones grises du salariat a été inauguré par Alain Supiot, qui a constaté que l'opposition entre travailleurs indépendants et subordonnés, très claire dans le modèle tayloriste-fordiste, était devenue fluide. La continuité de ce débat au cours des dernières années a mis en évidence une prolifération des catégories d'emploi, en introduisant notamment l'axe formalité-informalité dans l'analyse des relations de travail.

Au Brésil, le statut de microentrepreneur individuel (MEI) est une formule qui produit de l'hybridation. C'est une politique publique qui vise à la formalisation des petites entreprises et à l'inclusion dans le système de sécurité sociale. La création de nouvelles entreprises formelles est encouragée afin de stimuler l'activité économique et de formaliser l'entrepreneuriat informel existant, à condition qu'il ne s'agisse pas des activités de nature intellectuelle, artistique et culturelle.

À partir de l'étude empirique des utilisations pratiques du statut du MEI, nous examinerons comment formalité et informalité s'articulent dans les trajectoires individuelles des designers graphiques indépendants. En raison de la nature à la fois technique et artistique de leur travail, ils font face à une ambivalence. En effet, le statut de salarié est rare dans le domaine artistique mais, dans le même temps, ils sont aussi confrontés à une nécessité de formalisation pour travailler pour des clients plus importants.

Outre le brouillage des statuts du travail dans les trajectoires des designers, nous avons identifié une nouvelle forme hybride de mise au travail : la "formalité irrégulière". L'irrégularité découle de l'injonction à la formalisation elle-même, puisque le statut du MEI exclut de son système fiscal et de protection sociale les activités intellectuelles et artistiques, telles que celles exercées par les designers. Dans l'injonction entre la demande d'indépendance, le besoin de formalisation et l'insécurité économique, l'utilisation du statut du MEI, tout en permettant la formalisation, produit des formes d'illégalité.

RC22-252.1

MOSSIERE, GERALDINE* (Université de Montréal, Canada)

The Psychologization of Religion: Moralizing and Rationalizing Religious Behaviour

Ethnographic observation conducted among believers of various traditions has documented the use of psychological resources (Neurolinguistic programming, Emotional-rational theory (from behavioral theories, etc.) to monitor behaviours and head towards the model of the perfect believer and practitioner. Tools stemming from movements of personal development are equally used to work and better the pious self under the «spiritual» canopy. While this trend is mediated

by new religious authorities who act as spiritual coaches, it gains its legitimacy by relying on scientific progress aimed at rationalizing behaviour. Drawing on fieldwork conducted among converts to Islam, I show how the use of these rationale techniques frame believers' bodies, grid of perception, affects and behaviours according to specific moralities. I then examine how these moralities articulate with neoliberal and religious ethics before discussing their conditions of circulation on a transregional scale.

RC08-100.4

MOTA, RODRIGO* (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Brazil)

Simmel's Relational Dualism

Relational sociology emerges as a promising theoretical turning point in Social Theory. Among its canon of influences, Georg Simmel's thought stands out. However, something distinguishes this author from most relational sociologists, both classical and contemporary: his recourse to dualisms. In this work we seek to understand the role of dualisms in his sociology to analyze whether they are incompatible with relational thinking. We find dualisms throughout his work, from sociological to ontological, alongside the defense of a methodological pluralism and multidimensional theory. These dualisms are essential to questions central to sociology, such as the relationship between the individual and society, with its modern synthesis in individualisms. The apparent contradiction comes from a mistaken notion of what the simmelian dualism is, a vitalist dualism formed by a dialectic of the irreconcilable. This dualism is not formed by separate substances, but by opposite poles of an original unity. An exception is his metaphysics of the sexes, which had its contamination by common sense exposed by Marianne Weber's criticism. However, confronted with the methodological history of the German sociologist, this metaphysics emerges as a point outside the curve, not being enough to disfigure its relational sociology. We conclude with the affirmation of the simmelian relationism as composed of the dualistic relationship between opposite poles, fundamental to his method, because they consist of fixed points to be overcome in new historically observable syntheses.

RC11-144.4

MOTTA, ALDA* (, Brazil)

Solitude and Sociability in Older Persons

Loneliness, as a feeling, can be present in all ages. Meaning a lack of connection and emotional satisfaction of one person in relation to others, feeling without affection, support or acceptance, it can happen in several circumstances and situations that would not affect some people, but could affect others deeply. It can happen when there are few people present in one's life, but also when the available people have no special significance... In the case of old age, it acquires special configuration, because it refers comparatively to past positive experiences. The point of arrival of a long life trajectory reveals losses and, not exclusively limited to subjectivity, expresses, above all, the social marginality that every old man or old woman is an object of. In the research, the complaints point to situations expressed in terms of "I spend the day alone, at night the children come from work, take a shower, dine and go out to meet friends. I'm still lonely" or, "There is a lot of people at home, but I feel lonely." "After I got old, I have become invisible". In more general terms, the elderly person feels the experience of those who do not receive invitations, of whom he or she does not arouse interest; of someone who is "different". It is the sensation of the one who sits out, precisely because, materially or symbolically, he or she is actually put on the sidelines. Yet, the natural human inclination to sociability remains even among the very old people, but it hardly attains significative expression. These are experiences of the oldest people, as found in research in Bahia, Brazil.

RC47-574.4

MOTTA, RENATA* (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)
TEIXEIRA, MARCO ANTONIO (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)

Allowing Rural Difference to Make a Difference: The Brazilian Marcha Das Margaridas

The *Marcha das Margaridas* is a Brazilian grass-roots mobilization of rural working women that started in the year 2000 and takes place every four years since 2003 to claim for their rights. The *Marcha* is led by the Brazilian trade union movement of rural workers and counts on partnerships with more than ten different movements and organizations, including women's movements, trade unions, agrarian movements, environmentalists, as well as transnational feminisms like the World March of Women. Based on a discussion of Mohanty's "common contexts of struggles" as well as the concept of "common differences", we analyze how the *Marcha das Margaridas* has been constructing alliances over time through an intersectional analytics. We found that work (class), gender and ruralities appear as main axis of difference already in intersection. Ethnicity, race, and generation are other axis that structure the narrative of the difference, but that are not

core translated into proposals for the Marcha's list of demands until recently. We argue that the Margaridas are actively constructing their common differences. Their commonalities are thus a result of an ongoing political work of building solidarity as well as a condition to the success of their politics of alliance. In terms of data and methods, the research is based on analysis of the documents organized in the *Marcha das Margaridas'* archive, interviews with some of the coordinators of the *Marcha*, as well as on-site observation of the 2015 and 2019 editions of the march.

RC47-587.1

MOTTA, RENATA* (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)

Feminist Solidarities and Coalitional Identity: The Popular Feminism of Marcha Das Margaridas

The Marcha das Margaridas is a mass mobilization in Brazil that started in year 2000 led by women organizations within rural trade unions in alliance with other social movements and NGOs, including transnational partners like the World March of Women. The main political subject are "rural working women", in a political process that articulates gender, class and urban-rural inequalities that are foundational for the "popular feminism" of the Marcha. At the same time, the Marcha das Margaridas emerged as part of a network of solidarity, which resulted in what I have identified as a coalitional identity, that of Margaridas. The Marcha became an important collective action of feminist movements and workers movement along the years. In its 6th and last edition in 2019, it was perceived as a key mass movement to show the strength of popular resistance to the right-wing government in Brazil. Guided by a theoretical discussion between poststructural feminism and postcolonial feminist around the role of political identities in building coalitions, I examine the negotiations and tensions over such a coalitional identity in what regards, first, its relationships with the left and its understanding of popular feminism, and second, its politicization of racial, ethnic, decolonial and sexual differences.

RC35-446.4

MOTTA, ROSANA* (UBA, Argentina)

The System of Relevance in Alfred Schutz´s Work

In *Reflections on the Problem of Relevance,* Shutz shows that in order to study the problem of relevance in the sphere of perception, it is necessary to state that all perceptions imply the problem of election. This difficult problem makes us go to phenomenic field differentiating those elements that are to be interpreted afterwards. However, phenomena are not completely new: these have been already thematized, and they are a true possesion of the I, which have their origin in the correlation between empirical types and habits. Things that we find in this world are not just things, they form a type, i.e, they look familiar to us. This way, considering the problem of relevance as the ripest fruit of the constitutive phenomenology of the natural attitude, we present notions like selection, interest, attention, association and motivation, that contributed to clarify how social environment is organized upon typifications that deal in a direct way with the acts of conciousness and their cognoscitive modifications

RC23-272.4

MOURÃO, VICTOR* (UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE VIÇOSA, Brazil)

ALVES, DANIELA (Federal University of Viçosa, Brazil)

COSTA JUNIOR, ILSON SOARES (Federal University of Viçosa, Brazil)

PEDROSO, MICHAEL (Universidade Federal de Viçosa, Brazil)

Macaúba As an Internationalizable Object: Connecting Diverse Sociotechnical Imaginaries

This article seeks to investigate at the process of internationalization of science taking as its starting point a research laboratory in the field of agrarian sciences. Based on the literature produced in the field of Science, Technology and Society (STS), especially actor-network theory and socio-technical imaginaries, the paper seeks to understand the relations, agents and symbolic configurations involved in the formation of an international research network about Macaúba, a Brazilian native plant. Based upon interviews with laboratory researchers and an ethnography performed in this space, the analysis argues that the process of internationalization of macaúba occurred in a process of co-production of nature and society, in which its potential as a plant and source for knowledge were built together with its adherence to diverse socio-technical imaginaries and to networks of different scales. Thus, aspects related to environmental and sustainable imaginaries are linked to geopolitical imaginaries around elements of knowledge, such as center and periphery, to allow the displacement and production of macaúba as an

object of knowledge throughout the international space. The research aims to contribute to the field of research on the internationalization of science, bringing attention to symbolic and imaginary aspects of these processes.

RC04-48.5

MOYANO, CAMILA* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

JOIKO, SARA (UCL, Institute of Education, Chile)

OYARZUN, JUAN (UCL Institute of Education, United Kingdom)

Searching for an Educational Shelter: Classification, Racialization and Genderization in the School Choice Experience of Migrant Families in Chile

Latin families moving to a different Latin American country are placed in a dominated and oppressed position by what Quijano (1992) called "coloniality". Therefore, the social order as well as the racial hierarchies of those host countries they encounter are still located in terms of the "colonial difference" (Walsh et al, 2006); which defines society in "ranks, places and roles within the social structure of power" (Quijano, 2000). In this sense, we will argue in this presentation that the processes of classification (in terms of social class), racialization and genderization that Latin families experience when choosing a school for their children in the Chilean contextcan be a form of encounter with this coloniality.For this, we show narratives from in-depth interviews conducted in the central coast of Chile with families who applied to schools under the new admission system.

In the Chilean educational context, migrant families are placed in a disadvantaged position regarding their peers, by a new Chilean educational system that assumes to be universal. In this sense, narratives show that process of classification, racialization and genderization, as socio-cultural productions, are intersected in the migrant families' experience of school choice. These intersections emerged when families match the school choice with an imaginary shelter search, as they manifest their interest to protect their children, avoiding contexts with "marginal children", racial bullying and safeguarding gender expectations accomplishment.

We believe that the figure of "the shelter" represent in a good way a material and symbolic space where the three processes intersected for these parents. Shelter as protection of something that could threat their children's development in Chile. However, their interpretation towards this protection is not linked to diversity acceptance, by contrast, the schools that are "appropriated" for these parents -which reproduce coloniality order-, are those where discipline prevail over academic or inclusive features.

RC04-54.6

MPOFU, NGONIDZASHE* (University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA)

WU, YI-JUNG* (University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA)

LOR, ZOUA (University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA)

Assessing the Moderating Effect of Socioeconomic Status between Perceived Supervisor Support and Student Internship Satisfaction at a Historically Black College and University

When it comes to preparing for life after college, it makes sense that students would want to increase their competitiveness in the job market. Due in part to this concern, experiential learning is highly valued in educational and job-related settings as a means for preparing students for real-world work (Hora, Wolfgram, & Thompson, 2017). Internships—short-term work experiences—enable students to apply their academic knowledge to real-world settings (Hora et al., 2017).

The research question: To what degree does SES moderate the relationship between perceived supervisor support (PSS) and student internship satisfaction (SIS) at HBCUs?

The theoretical framework used for this study was the Minnesota Theory of Work Adjustment (MTWA; Dawis & Lofquist, 1976, 1984). This theoretical approach asserts that the experience of work can be conceptualized within the reciprocal interaction of the individual and the environment. This approach allowed for the observation of SES as an environment.

Data were collected as part of a larger study on internships at an HBCU in the southeastern U.S in the Spring of 2018 (Hora et al., 2019). Regression analyses examining perceived supervisor support, internship satisfaction, and socioeconomic status were executed. Results indicated that although there was a significantly positive relationship between PSS and SIS, there was no significant relationship with SES as the moderating variable. The absence of a significant effect did not negate the presence of an effect at all. Results showed students from middle-income households had an initial high level of satisfaction with their internship choice prior to the experience of supervisor feedback, while low- and lower-middle income students had the second highest rate of satisfaction prior to supervisor feedback compared to upper-middle income students.

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

RC33-419.2

MUELLER, GEORG* (Univ. of Fribourg, Switzerland)

Computer Models As Pilots Thru the Space of Qualitative Social Dynamics

Computer models of social dynamics generally have a formal core of quantitative equations. The temporal dynamics of their output variables may however be categorized according to qualitative typologies: depending on the model parameters, output variables may fluctuate, steadily increase or decrease, converge to an equilibrium, etc. Hence the present paper suggests to explore - either by computer simulation or formal reasoning - the critical parameter values, which trigger a transition from one type of qualitative model dynamics to another. The result may be mapped in a multi-dimensional parameter space.

Maps of qualitative model dynamics are useful tools for systematic empirical tests, which are more rigorous and complete than the usual checks with particular data sets, often chosen for practical reasons of easy availability. Like in theoretical sampling in the tradition of purely qualitative studies, they enable the researcher to find similar or contrasting cases and guide the investigator to rare phenomena, which otherwise would be overlooked. If reality and qualitative model predictions systematically coincide, the tested model has an unusual degree of empirical validity. Otherwise its equations and the underlying theories have to be modified.

The use of quantitative computer models as pilots thru the space of qualitative social dynamics is illustrated by an analysis of a simulation model of Thomas Kuhn's theory of scientific revolutions. Depending on the parameter values of the model, it has three possible qualitative outcomes: the persistence of the old paradigm, its complete replacement by a new one, and the coexistence of the old and a new paradigm. The analysis of the model by computer simulation allows to draw maps of outcomes, which can be used for theoretical sampling of situations that represent the mentioned dynamics of paradigms.

RC20-245.4

MUELLER, GEORG* (Univ. of Fribourg, Switzerland)

Information Theory As a Toolbox for Comparative Analyses of Social Signals

Social status is often not directly visible. Consequently, privileged social classes use status symbols like luxury cars, precious jewelry, or prestigious residences in order to display their social standing. Similarly, important beliefs and attitudes are often not sufficiently perceivable and thus need to be communicated to the public by means of symbolic acts "proving" religiosity, honesty, generosity, etc. However, such signals are often copied and "misused" by bluffers, posers, and hypocrites and consequently contaminated with a lot of disturbing statistical noise.

The amount of information and noise contained in signals is a classical topic of abstract mathematical information theory, originally developed by C. Shannon and W. Weaver. Thus, the proposed paper tackles the phenomenon of social signaling with concepts borrowed from information theory such as synentropy, information gains/losses, redundancy, etc. One of the important advantages of the use of information theory in this context is the high comparability of different concepts and analyzed social groups, which is due to the existence of a common scale based on bits.

In order to illustrate the proposed methodology, the author analyses signals of religiosity: regular church going, religious education of children, and volunteering in religious organizations. For this purpose, survey data of the European Values Study EVS 2008 referring to Jews, Muslims, Protestants, and Catholics are used to compare different denominations with regard to the amount of information, which is contained in the previously mentioned signals of religiosity. Their redundancy and contamination with noise are other important topics, which are also explored with the survey data of the EVS 2008.

RC39-487.1

MUKHERJEE, SONALI* (Save the Children, India)

Livelihoods and Climate Change: Impact on Children and Their Lives

Climate change is one of the biggest threats posing the humanity today. It poses risk to lives, livelihoods and resources. India is one of the most vulnerable countries to the impact of climate change. According to Global Climate Risk Index released by Germanwatch, a Berlin based NGO, India is 6th most vulnerable country in terms of vulnerability to climate risks. Children are widely considered as one of the groups most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change (IPCC). It is widely acknowledged that children, as a broad group, are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change for reasons related to their physical and mental development as well as their general exclusion from decision-making processes (Save the Children, 2009).

Save the Children has conducted a research study in partnership with PriceWaterhouseCoopers India (PwC) to understand the impact of climate change on children in vulnerable areas in India. The study is aimed at assessing the impact of climate change on children in a climate change sensitive area and identify the adaptation and mitigation measures in short, medium and long term to reduce the impacts.

The study has used multiple criteria for selection of states including exposure to hazards, availability of ecosystems and density of child populations. Basis these criteria states of Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh have been selected. The study has used mixed methods approach involving both qualitative and quantitative methods. A household survey has been conducted on a selected sample for quantitative data.

Qualitative methods have helped us in understanding the critical nuances, which may not have been captured adequately in quantitative methods. In addition, children, who are our main stakeholders, may not have responded to a face to face questionnaire regarding climate change and their response to climate change, as they have in a FGD.

RC07-85.5

MUKHERJEE, SRAMANA* (National Institute of Technology Rourkela, India)
RAY, STHITAPRAGYAN (,)

Gender and Technology in Everyday Urban Space: A Study of Smart City of Bhubaneswar in India

Smart Cities represent a neo-liberal response to the urban crisis in the world, particularly in the global south. Driven by the logic of techno-urbanism, Smart Cities seek to use market and technology particularly ICT as a panacea to address the development challenges created by the withdrawal of the state in delivering urban infrastructure and services to the citizens, particularly the vulnerable. As a typical post-industrial strategy, the use of ICT for bringing about urban transformation in developing countries is fraught with potential risks. Among others, the technology-induced transformation of urban space has implications for gender groups including that for women and third gender groups. Urban space plays a key role in shaping social identities like gender and allows for certain social processes to flourish while inhibiting others. The intersection of gender and urban space mediated through technology assumes significance as gender is both a marker of identity and serves as a matrix of inequality as well. This intersectionality feeds into the bivalent dimension of gender which involves both political-economic and cultural-valuational aspects. The gendering of access to and use of technology in the everyday urban space of Smart Cities raises fundamental questions about issues of redistribution, representation and recognition. The social embeddedness of digital technologies and their interface with gender, therefore, have significant policy and theoretical implications. The present study seeks to explore this interface between gender and technology in Bhubaneswar – a Smart City of Odisha[1], India, where following the global urban trends, the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) was launched in 2015. The study findings might contribute to establishing the 'Right to the City' by the marginalized gender groups.

[1] Odisha being one of the poorest states in the country posits a hopeful picture in terms of it urban development with Bhubaneswar ranking 1st during 2015 Smart City selection.

RC56-676.4

MUNGUÍA GALEANA, FERNANDO* (FCPyS/UNAM, Mexico)

Is There a Historical Sociology in Mexico? Expressions and Disputes of a Field Under Construction Since the Global South's View

The objective of this working paper is to point out the tensions between the academic exercise of sociology and history in Mexico and provide some elements that allow establishing if it is possible to recognize, within the broad and diverse set in which these disciplines have been developed in specific academics centers, the field of Historical Sociology as a space of hybridization and articulation between these two disciplines for the production of concrete investigations that give it particularity and autonomy. In the first part of the work I concentrate on identifying some features of this "dispute between members of the same family", as Peter Burke named it, that allow to trace the boundaries of the field that interests me. I propose the consideration of the following elements: a) recognize the influences and local structuring of some of the main veins from which the development and possible confluences between history and sociology have taken place; b) identify the substantive issues addressed in the works that can be recognized as socio-historical research; and, c) mark some of the current challenges and possibilities that are foreseen in the horizon of their academic practice. This discussion will allow, in the second part of the paper, to argue why the approach of Historical Sociology, from the Global South view, can be considered as a perspective in constant construction (the different waves of Historical Sociology that are distinguished at various times in the American academies and in certain European spaces), and expose that it is in conditions of social crisis when this, from its methodological and theoretical contributions, can be configured as an intellectual dispute field capable of articulating different temporal and analytical records that helps to subvert the conditions of "entrenchment in the present" and promote critical dialogues between various academic spaces and regions.

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RC14-174.1

MUNIZ, AUTRAN* (Unicamp, Brazil)

Cultural Critique and Environmental Crisis: The Contribution of Theodor Adorno and Max Horkheimer

In Dialectic of Enlightenment, in reference to the evolutionary history of humanity, Max Horkheimer and Theodor Adorno describe the development of a dominant reason which is the basis of the relationship between humans and nature in the current society. This mastery of nature logic (in which subject and object are rigidly separated) spreads, according to the authors, to all the relations in human society, including its cultural aspects, as it is made clear in the chapter about the Culture Industry. The goal of the discussion proposed here is to present some fundamental elements of Adorno's and Horkheimer's critique of domination, focusing on its cultural aspects, in order to assess its possible contribution to the critical debate of processes that the authors couldn't envisage more than 70 years ago: the environmental crisis and also the advent of the Internet. In other words, if the present communication provides the image of a nostalgic return to nature (which is critically innocuous), may Adorno's and Horkheimer's cultural critique (which is imbricated to their social critique) contribute to an approach that goes beyond this image, reaching the immanent contradictions in the current social process that led to the present environmental crisis?

RC28-343.1

MUÑIZ TERRA, LETICIA* (UNLP/CONICET., Argentina)
VERD, JOAN MIQUEL (Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona,)

Desigualdades Sociales En Clave Comparada: La Potencialidad De La Perspectiva De Trayectorias Sociales Para Una Análisis Comparado De La Desigualdad.

La presente ponencia se inscribe en las discusiones sobre las desigualdades sociales comparadas desarrollando un análisis teórico-metodológico que aporta a la construcción de miradas críticas sobre el fenómeno en un contexto en el que se hace necesario promover políticas públicas que propicien la igualdad.

En particular, se estudian las desigualdades sociales a partir de la perspectiva del curso de vida que promueve análisis multidimensionales a lo largo del tiempo. Más concretamente se propone actualizar las discusiones en torno a las potencialidades, métodos y estrategias de análisis existentes en el marco de esta aproximación para la aplicación de un modelo teórico-metodológico que profundice los desarrollos actuales en torno a la Perspectiva Biográfica Comparada.

El modelo que se propone se aplicará de forma empírica en el análisis de las carreras laborales de trabajadores y trabajadoras con distintos niveles educativos en dos empresas, una argentina y una española. Se realizará, en particular, una comparación identificando similitudes y diferencias, para mostrar la forma en que las transiciones en el marco de las carreras constituyen pasajes institucionales y subjetivos que construyen situaciones y lugares de privilegio y privación, reproduciendo es este proceso las desigualdades sociales.

Esta mirada centrada en las trayectorias de vida y las desigualdades se inscribe y pretende aportar a la construcción del Modelo AMOSIT (INCASI), en tanto analiza las desigualdades sociales y las trayectorias productivas y reproductivas entrelazando los análisis macro sociales con las miradas meso institucionales y las representaciones subjetivas de los actores sociales.

RC28-339.2

MUÑIZ TERRA, LETICIA* (UNLP/CONICET., Argentina)

Trayectorias Laborales Ascendentes En Argentina (1990-2019): Un Análisis De La Importancia De Las Disposiciones Subjetivas En La Movilidad Social.

Los estudios realizados sobre desigualdad y movilidad social tienen una amplia tradición Argentina, y se han concentradoen la disminución de la movilidad ascendente desde los estratos de clase trabajadora a los de clase media de 1960 a 1995 (Jorrat, 2000) y a principios del sigloXXI (Benza, 2010; Dalle, 2011), sugiriendo que la transformación estructural neoliberal indujo un cierre progresivo del sistema de estratificación, que logró modificarse levemente entre 2003 y 2015 (Plá, 2012, Dalle, 2012) Chávez Molina, 2013)

Los estudios realizados desde una perspectiva cualitativa, se han dedicado,a estudiar los procesos de movilidad descendente de las clases medias durante la década del 90 (Minujin y Kessler, 1995; Kessler y Di Virgilio, 2005), las formas de sobrevivencia de las clases populares tras la pérdida del empleo fabril (Salvia y Chávez Molina, 2007, Muñiz Terra, 2012) y la movilidad ascendente de corta distancia (Dalle, 2012, Plá 2012).

Hasta el momento son escasos los trabajos que se preocupan específicamente por recuperar el lugar que tiene el capital social desde la perspectiva de los actores sociales. A partir de un estudio basado en 20 entrevistas biográficas esta ponencia se inscribe en la perspectiva de las trayectorias sociales y recupera la forma en que los sujetos construyen sus trayectorias laborales como resultado de una sedimentación entre los constreñimientos estructurales, los factores in-

stitucionales y las acciones individuales a lo largo del tiempo. En particular, se hace hincapié en la forma en que los actores sociales que llegaron a la clase de servicios (desde las clases intermedias y trabajadoras) tomaron decisiones y actuaron considerando sus experiencias individuales, sus disposiciones culturales (hábitus), sus cálculos de costes y beneficios, su evaluación de la estructura de oportunidades y sus respuestas frente al azar o la indeterminación, logrando salir de la conducta/elección/camino esperado en función de su clase social de origen.

RC40-JS-27.3

MUÑOZ, ESTEVAN* (, Brazil)

Social Movement Organizations and Food Markets: The Meetings and Mismatches in Brazil and Chile

The consequences of the expansion of the corporate food regime have led to a series of countermovements, which combine a civic critique based on the societal demands for equity, justice, social participation and sustainability. This paper presents a comparative analysis between the strategies of social movement organizations in Brazil (MST) and Chile (ANAMURI, MAELA and MUCECH) that represent challenging actors to the corporate food regime. The survey was conducted from 2016 to 2018, through interviews with leaders of social movement organizations, technical teams of economic enterprises and consumers of selected marketing channels, as well as direct observation of marketing practices. While in Brazil, the MST mobilizes and develops a diversity of productive and commercial actions, in Chile it is exposed that ANAMURI, MAELA and MUCECH have difficulty on achieving the same advances. This led to a change in the Chilean case, where INDAP, or the State, assumed centrality in the food markets. The main results of the research indicate that, in the last two decades, countermovements to the expansion of the corporate food regime opened spaces for different food market modalities, attributing new roles of economic agents to social movements' organizations, which enabled the emergence of innovative trajectories of development. However, such initiatives do not represent a dispute for a capitalist market *per se*, as the mainstream of economic theory devises. It is the social construction of markets that may have multidimensional viability (social, economic, environmental and cultural), at the same time as it is articulated with the principles and values that guide the organizations of family and peasant farming social movements, where political flags such as food sovereignty, agroecology and *buen vivir* have gained centrality and reveal attempts to re-embeddedness these markets.

RC28-339.4

MUÑOZ ROBLES, MARCOS* (Universidad de Chile, Chile)

Trayectorias Sociales En El Proceso De Individuación De Los Profesionales Titulados De Universidades No Metropolitanas Chilenas

La presente ponencia muestra las trayectorias sociales en el procesos de individuación de los/as titulados/as de universidades no metropolitanas chilenas. Ello a través de un análisis de las narrativas biográficas, creencias, experiencias y capitales asociados a las estrategias de posicionamiento de los titulados en el mercado laboral y/o continuidad de estudios. Importa también analizar las tensiones entre producción y reproducción social en tanto pruebas estructurales, como también el rol de las universidades y carreras de egreso en la transición universidad- trabajo, desde la perspectiva del capital institucional y su conversión.

El actor social que estudiaremos culminó con éxito el largo proceso de escolarización y educación terciaria en un sistema universitario masivo, desregulado y jerarquizado en cuanto a calidad. Estos sujetos de interés conforman una nueva fuerza de trabajo profesional siendo primera y segunda generación de profesionales en sus familias, hombres y mujeres jóvenes entre 25 a 35 años, todos titulados de universidades tradicionales y no metropolitanas chilenas

El enfoque propuesto para este estudio es la interseccionalidad, desde donde las posiciones sociales y subjetividades son analizadas a partir del entrecruce de distintos sistemas de diferenciación social y dominación. En este marco, una sociología de las trayectorias sociales y la individuación posibilita conocer el efecto de la individuación meritocrática y neoliberal sobre las trayectorias familiares, las redes de relaciones, afinidades y estilos de vida, la transformación de tareas productivas y reproductivas, la singularización de las biografías y las desigualdades, en tanto obstáculos y riesgos acaecidos, ligados a la inseguridad, la precarización y el desempleo, en la transición universidad-trabajo.

RC05-63.1

MURJI, KARIM* (University of West London, United Kingdom)

Writing and Publishing for Early Career Scholars in the Field of Racism, Nationalism, Indigeneity and Ethnicity

Karim Murji 's research focuses on race, culture, and policy. He has been a member of the RC05 board since 2014 and some recent books include Racism, Policy and Politics (Policy Press, 2017) and, edited with Asma Sayed, The Transnational Imaginaries of MG Vassanji (Peter Lang, 2018); edited with Giovanni Picker

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and Manuela Boatca a special issue of Social Identities (2019) on 'Racial Urbanities'. From 2013-2017 he was one of the editors of Sociology, and, with Sarah Neal, he is the Editor of Current Sociology. In both roles he has run workshops in Britain and elsewhere on writing for publication, particularly for early career scholars.

RC24-297.4

MURPHY, RAYMOND* (University of Ottawa, Canada)

Analysing the Fossil-Fuelled Climate Crisis Using the Social Closure and Social Practices Frameworks

Fossil fuels have been the energy source powering modern societies, currently providing 81% of the world's energy. However, fossil-fuelled practices of huge oligopolistic companies and of eight billion people generate greenhouse-gas emissions causing costly global warming. These externalized costs to the atmospheric commons used as a carbon dump constitute an enormous environmental debt to be paid by future generations in disasters and costs of disaster preparedness and adaptation. This paper shows how my social closure framework based on monopolisation, exclusion, and usurpation can be integrated with Shove's social practices framework to analyse the accelerating treadmill of carbon-polluting fossil-fuelled practices. It investigates how environmental social closure involving the appropriation of biophysical resources including carbon sinks by the present generation, disproportionately benefiting some of its members, results in excluding latecomers and other species from such benefits. Latecomers consist of poor individuals, poor societies, and future generations. The global biophysical environment, particularly the atmosphere, is a medium carrying social relations of monopolisation and exclusion across space and between generations over time. Priority given to near-term economic benefits to the exclusion of long-term costs, which are discounted, results in social closure embedded in culture, practices, and physical infrastructures. Usurpation is led by environmental movements, impact scientists, social democratic governments, and nature whose biophysical dynamics strike back, with fossil-fuelled global warming unleashing intense wildfires, hurricanes, flooding, etc. The paper also examines environmental regulations as undermining monopolisation, and deregulation as strengthening monopolization. It explores whether reluctance of carbon polluters, big and small, to modify fossil-fuelled practices and pay the full cost of fossil fuels upon use through carbon taxes, etc., motivates reliance on future just-in-time technological remedies, conceptualized as "faith 2.0 in the mastery of nature". The paper concludes with three possible energy futures and relates them to whether foresight or discounting danger will prevail.

RC06-79.2

MURRU, SARAH* (CIRFASE (Interdisciplinary Research Center on Family and Sexuality), Belgium)

Children's Experiences of Living in Joint Physical Custody in Italy : Norms and Practices.

This paper presents new results that emerged from an innovative research grounded in a yearlong fieldwork in Turin, Italy, where I exchanged with 22 children living in JPC, aged 10 to 16. The data presented, as well as the creative methodological design that was put into place, comes from an ERC Starting Grant funded research project entitled *MobileKids: Children in Multi-Local, Post-Separation Families* (supervision, Prof. Laura Merla). The problematic is to understand how the lives of children are affected by divorce, mobility and multilocality in the context of shared custody arrangements, and how children accommodate to this family situation. Considering children as active social actors that can, to various extents, exercise agency and influence on their own lives as well as on the lives of the people surrounding them, while being constrained by institutions (James & Prout 1997, Sirota 2012), I look at the *process* of moving from one house to the other every week and ask *how* children maneuver inside this mobility. In this perspective, I look into *the work that is done to move from one home to the other*: what are the children in charge of, what resources or infrastructures are made available to them, what skills/competences do they have (had) to acquire, where is there coordination with the work of others (parents, siblings, etc.)?

The overarching question being: *how these children's family practices are socially organized (what discourses/norms/ideologies shape them) and, especially, what role children play in this context?*

RC06-74.1

MURRU, SARAH* (CIRFASE (Interdisciplinary Research Center on Family and Sexuality), Belgium)
THEYS, CORALIE (University of Louvain, Belgium)

Critical Analysis of the Use of the Socio-Spatial Network Game in a Study in Shared Physical Custody to Capture the Children's Standpoint.

Based on an ongoing research project entitled *MobileKids: Children in Multi-Local, Post-Separation Families* (*ERC Starting Grant project* – supervision: Prof. Laura Merla), this paper critically examines the use of the Socio-Spatial Network Game (SSNG) as an innovative method to observe children in shared physical custody's experiences of multi-locality. The problematic is to understand how the lives of children are affected by divorce, mobility and multilocality in the context of shared custody arrangements, and how children accommodate to this family situation. The SSNG is a board game where children can concretely construct the experience of their multi-local everyday life (Schier et al 2015). In other words, it is as a space sensitive tool for qualitative egocentric network analysis, that is developed for research with children and allows great creative freedom in an aim to capture information about social relations and their spatial dimensions. This paper will thus start by exposing the method, its pertinence to capture the children's standpoint, as well as an ethical reflection of its use with minors. As we all mobilize the SSNG during our first encounter with children, we then propose a critical and reflexive analysis on the strengths and weaknesses of using this method in a collective project such as *MobileKids* – where each researcher focuses on a specific research question. In particular, we present how the method was used to document social networks in two separate sub-cases: one that focuses specifically on children's social networks, and the other that is framed as an institutional ethnography, documenting everyday practices.

TG03-738.3

MUSIC, LEJLA* (University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Female Sociology As a Source of Women Empowerment in Academia, and Society

Even though there are many influent female sociologists they are not well introduced in literature and academic journals because of double standards in recognition of academic works of women. Jessie Bernard (Wharton, 2012, pp. 5) strives for the female enlightenment, questioning the sociology as male stream, and therefore focused only to male experiences, in famous statement: „Can sociology become science of society rather than science of male society?" (Wharton, 2012, pp.5). Dorothy Smith wrote her famous work Sociology for women as antecedents of later formed discipline of sociology of gender. She was lecturer at University of Oregon, where in the academic staff of 44 persons she was the only woman: „The chilly climate for women"(Ritzer, 1997, pp. 308-309), is the way in which Dorothy Smith explains her experience in teaching Gender studies in early seventies. Radical feminism, with its notion of violence over the women in public and private sphere, demands the identification of these spheres, in order for women to be involved in academic life with overcoming the negative stereotypes regarding the roles of women and man. CEDAW convention, Istanbul convention, and Peking platform for action influenced changes for the role of the professional female in Science.

RC48-JS-32.1

MUSLEH, ABEER* (Bethlehem University, Palestine)

Building Group Collective Agency in Youth Led Initiatives in Palestine

This paper will look into How do youth led organizing groups in Palestine build their collective Agency. The paper researched five youth initiatives that have been active for more than three years, interviews were conducted with groups leaders and members, in addition to observation for groups activities. The groups indicated that building internal trust among members, finding ways to share power, and the joint learning process are all factors that developed the individual and collective power of the group. The world view of the group members for their social and political role impacted the process of building power of the group through the mechanisms and approaches it utilized. A group who perceived its role in working without any dependency on organizations, meant that it needed to find new ways to channel resources into their activities which varied through creating new income generating projects, or sharing the personal resources. While groups who perceived its role in supporting the local community could depend only on networking for conducting its activities.

Individuals showing commitment to the group, sharing their personal knowledge, resources, and networks, in addition to finding ways for alternating power of decision making were all ways that the groups utilized to build their agency.

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

Founders of the groups played an important role in enhancing the positive atmosphere in groups and in providing a sense of assurance to group members, in addition, mentoring in the groups especially for young women was vital in enhancing the inclusion of young women in the groups. Engagement in Palestine is not risk free, in such context, collective power is essential for the sustainability of the work and to create an impact for youth group members in particular, and in the community in large.

RC34-440.4

MUSLEH, ABEER* (Bethlehem University, Palestine)

Formation of Gendered Spaces in Youth Engagement in Palestine

During the last 7 years,Active young women have been more visible in leading roles within youth organizing initiatives and programs in Palestine. Hence, being more noticeable meant facing more criticism for the role that they are claiming in the public sphere whether in political or civic engagement. This paper aims to analyze the dynamics that forms the gendered spaces within a colonized context, in which youth initiatives and organizations are aiming to create social change. This paper will look into the creation of gender divide among youth whether in their engagement in youth initiatives and youth organizations. Within youth groups, differences in roles played by youth groups based on their worldview, background of their members, and the role of founders in setting the gender divide among members within the groups. Additionally, the paper will analyze the role played by group founders in setting the gender divide in the group. As for organizations the paper will look into the type of programs implemented and how it shape the roles, networks, capacities of both young women and men. This paper utilizes qualitative research methodology in which interviews were conducted with members and leaders of youth groups, and youth workers, and observation took place during meetings of youth groups and activities conducted by organizations and youth.

RC25-305.1

MUTHUSAMY, PARAMASIVAM* (University Putra Malaysia, Malaysia)

Diversa Pros and Cons Perpectives and Attitudes Towards Sociolinguistics

With the advent of sociolinguistics as a wide-ranging interdisciplinary field in the 1960s, language was considered a part of society and culture and was studied in relation to social factors. Within this vein, sociolinguistics and English language teaching have had a lasting and close relation as evidenced by the influence of social and cultural variables on the environment of foreign language teaching in both theoretical perspectives and concrete guidance for language teaching. However, in the wake of extensive globalization, migration, and as a result the spread of English, great diversity of social and educational contexts has led to some hot debates over the monolithic and superior position of the Standard English in schools. In fact, spreading multilingualism has made the society environments of today's schools diverse and pluralistic. Therefore, this paper intends to analyze different pros and cons perspectives and attitudes toward the idea of language as a means of social control and discrimination in this recent diversity of language and social backgrounds in order to better understand the ways in which language might be used to perpetuate social discrimination and power differentials and the ways in which sociocultural aspects of development and the concerns of various individual with diverse language and social backgrounds can better be taken into account.

Key words: Sociolinguistics, English Language Teaching, Pedagogical Applications, Pros and Cons

RC25-JS-84.4

MWANGI, PHYLLIS* (Kenyatta University, Kenya)

Sacrificing a Woman'S Dignity at the Alter of Euphemism: The Portral of Women By Panelists Discussing Taboo Topics on Kenyan TV Shows

Language is a powerful tool that can be used to create and entrench gender discrimination. Women often have the short end of the stick given that cross-linguistically, language is replete with sexist terms that objectify women while glorifying masculinity. What is intriguing is the fact that women are sometimes willing partakers at the altar of linguistic stereotypes that demean them. This study looked at the portrayal of women in Kenyan TV shows that deal with taboo marital issues. It sampled the two leading Gikuyu TV stations, three programmes in each. Gender asymmetry was clearly brought out by these TV family shows that are supposed to help couples build and maintain successful modern marriages. It emerged that, in a bid to avoid taboo language, the panelists, both men and women, used euphemistic metaphors that cast women in dim light. Guided by the Conceptual Metaphor Theory, the paper discusses the portrayal of the woman as a garden to be tilled, a car part, a currency denomination, snuff, prey and so

on. In contrast, the man is seen as a fierce or virile animal that devours, garden tiller and choice maker among other attributes. In some cases, female panelists even advocated gender-based violence in which they are on the receiving end. It was observed that callers, again men and women alike, raised no objection to the blatant gender bias. The study therefore argues that language use in these programmes mirrors how the Gikuyu community in particular, and the African society in general, perceive women and their role in society. It concludes that unless women begin to linguistically and mentally emancipate themselves, it will be difficult for them to take up their rightful positions domestically and socially.

TG04-751.1

MYTHEN, GABE* (University of Liverpool, United Kingdom)
LEE, MURRAY (University of Sydney, Australia)
WESTON, SAM (University of Keele, United Kingdom)

The Climate Emergency, Young People and Resistance: A Case of Generational Metamorphosis?

In recent times, media and political discourses around the problem of environmental risk have undergone something of a transformation. Alongside public lobbying of politicians, waves of protest against climate change have taken place outside of the formal democratic process in many countries across the world. What has been remarkable about protests against the intransigence of the State in addressing the climate emergency, has been the central role of young people - particularly those under eighteen - in mobilizing to highlight the immediacy and severity of the problem. Young activists such as the 16 year old Swedish student Greta Thunberg have captured the attention of the media and are part of a geographically diverse and powerful movement involved in raising awareness of the transnational nature of climate change and using direct political action in order to pressurize government's to act with urgency.

Given the material impact and novelty of these practices of political resistance, there is a need to explore sociological frameworks that can enable us to understand rapid, underlying transitions and interventions by contemporary youth that emerge in response to systemic environmental risks engendered by profit driven forms of turbo capitalism. To this end, we explore the explanatory potential of the theory of metamorphosis proposed by the German Sociologist Ulrich Beck in his last contribution, *The Metamorphosis of the World*. Drawing on cross-continental vignettes of patterns of environmental activism among young people, we explore both the sociological explanatory potential of key Beckian concepts - including 'anthropological shock', 'moral volition' and 'emancipatory catastrophism' - and identify notable elisions. Further, utilizing the theory of metamorphosis as a framework for analysis, we consider the implications of the 'metamorphosis of generations' for both risk perceptions and future cultural and political practices.

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RC14-168.1

NAG, DEBANJANA* (CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES FCI BUILDING, India)

Globalization, Communication Technologies and Cultural Change Among the Middle Class Youth in an Urban Setting of Northern India

The era of 21st century, a number of changes have been observed every walk of social life including the field of art, economy, culture, technology. The technological advancements in communication technologies haven't only brought the mass-media at centre-stage but also affected the material and non-material cultural life of both the rural and urban dwellers. The traditional cultural norms and values of the society have given space to new cultural patterns among the youth who have high mass media exposure. The communication technologies developed a potential for flow of ideas, public contents through mass media (i.e. newspaper, television, magazines, radio etc). In last three decades of twentieth century, the emergence of "new media" (Facebook, Whatsapp, You tube etc.) have also affected the values and cultural patterns by facilitating the free flow of the cultural artifacts through web based global connectivity. While the mass media like print media (Newspaper) and audio-visual media (television) are still popular in society, It has an impact both on the material and the non-material culture. In material culture, its impact can be observed in changing lifestyle and living standards of people whereas in non- material culture it often help to create a more liberalized society by developing 'Cultural Homogenization'. Sometimes it also showcases a dualism between two different values and culture and creates 'digital divide' within the society. The present paper is based on an empirical study of the impact of globalization and communication on life style and cultural patterns of the middle class youth in an urban setting of a northern Indian, namely, Allahabad city in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. The study is focused on the youth of two middle class localities of the city.

RC31-JS-30.3

NAGAMURA, YUKAKO* (JICA Ogata Research Institute, Japan)

Self-Government of Nikkei Citizens and Their Participation in Local Politics

-Case of Municipalities That Originated from Japanese Settlements at Sao Paulo State -

Before World War II, several Japanese settlements were built in an undeveloped area in Sao Paulo State, Brazil, that have since become independent cities, with a large Japanese descendant (called Nikkei) population and economic activities sustaining the locals' development. Nikkei from these municipalities started to participate in city governance and congress, motivated by community activities.

This presentation clarifies how the self-government consciousness of Nikkei citizen in Brazilian municipalities originating from Japanese settlements and their participation in local politics from the 1950s to 1980s formed. We examine major Japanese settlements considering Brazilian Nikkei's experiences: persecution by being the national enemy of the Brazilian government during WWII, the Kachimake conflict (between Nikkei who believed in Japan's victory and Nikkei who accepted Japan's defeat after the war), and ethnic relations with other non-Japanese citizens in a particular geographic space. We consider the cases of Bastos, Registro, and Promisson cities, using field surveys, interviews with Nikkei citizens, and examining Japanese local newspapers and administrative materials.

To analyze micro-histories, we focus on three different layers of identities: local, community, and ethnic. In Japanese settlements, Nikkei have developed a feeling of belonging and identification because of the strong and sustaining settlement memory, which motivated the Nikkei's participation in local politics. This work shows the various motivations for immigrants' political participation and suggests reconsideration of the modernization of Brazilian rural areas from an immigrant's viewpoint.

RC25-315.3

NAGAR-RON, SIGAL* (Sapir Academic College, Israel)

Ethnicity, Inequality, and National Statistics: The Israeli Case

Ethnicity is a core issue politically and economically embedded in the nation-building process. Although ethnic groups are imagined, socially constructed categories, they do have real effects on people and on state policy. One of the effects of categorizing people by ethnicity in Israel is the creation of an ethnic stratification. Namely, the correlation between Mizrahim (Jews who immigrated from Arab countries) and working-class, and Ashkenazim (Jews who immigrated from Europe) and middle/ upper classes. But, while inequality tends to perpetu-

ate, the ethnic categories in formal Israeli statistics have an expiration date: two generations after immigration. The massive immigration to Israel occurred during the 1950s. Thus, in the last two decades, third and fourth generations of Mizrahi ethnic group has become untraceable by official statistics.

About the time the ethnic category faded out from formal statistics new indexes were developed by the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) in order to measure inequality: The Socio-Economic Cluster Index in 1987 and the Peripherality Index in 2008. While the Socio-Economic Cluster Index echoed the initial rationale for the distinction between Ashkenazim and Mizrahim, in the Peripherality Index, ethnic indicators disappeared completely.

I discuss the implications of the "ethnic-blind approach", arguing that the absence of statistical measurement of intra-Jewish ethnicity hinders proper analysis of current inequality in Israeli society.

TG03-732.3

NAGRALE, PRALAY* (Shri Narayan Guru College, India)

Discourse of Indian Mainstream Media in Creating Nationalist Approach to Kashmir : A Failed Watchdog of Human Rights

Indian administered kashmir which is also the world's most militarized zone is fighting from the last six decades for its right to self determination. In the recent move Indian Government has scrapped Article 370 of Indian Constitution which gave special status to Jammu and Kashmir. Following the abrogation of Article 370 Indian Government has also suspended communication services including telephones and internet which is also the violation of Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

This move of Indian Government and Communication blackout had been supported by Indian mainstream media and the huge propaganda done to show the normalcy in Kashmir by fake news, censorship. Shockingly the Press Council of India had also moved to the Supreme Court of India supporting the India Government and Jammu and Kashmir government's decision to impose restrictions on communication in the state by saying due to security concerns there can be reasonable restrictions on the media.

Using a framework set by Noam Chomskeys Propaganda Model how the media form a decentralized and non-conspiratorial and a very powerful propaganda system that is able to mobilize an "elite" consensus of masses. This paper will examine the Discourse of India media in creating the Nationalist approach to Kashmir within the masses and its recent coverage on the Atrocities in Kashmir leading towards the failure of being watchdog of the Human Rights in India and in Kashmir.

RC09-103.4

NAGRALE, PRALAY* (Shri Narayan Guru College, India)

Justice Means Annihilation of Caste

The prevalence of caste based occupation like manual scavenging is a prime example of how caste is a social construct, pervades economic activities and perpetuates discrimination, exclusion, ostracization and victimization. Dalit castes engaged in manual scavenging (Valmiki, Mehtar, etc)are compelled to perform the task of cleaning human excreta with bare hands or to clean sewer lines and septic tanks.

Narratives from the families of manual scavengers suggest that the manual scavengers who are asked to change livelihood don't get the dignified jobs when they try. When they try to start their business of their own, social psychology of the society does not allow them to buy from the scavenger who has turned into businessmen.

Manual scavenger and sanitation workers are only left with two options either to migrate to the city or to get educated. But even if they are educated there won't be change in discrimination and atrocities towards him. In that case, so the educated workers are left with only one option which is to migrate to the cities. But through case studies the paper argues that, even after migrating they are actively discriminated against by dominant castes. Urbanization reinforces the caste stigma and harassment they have always been facing at the source.

The paper adopts the critical framework of Ambedkar, that argues that until annihilation of caste is not achieved the caste based work will be continued and Dalits will be carrying this undignified work. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (1936) in his book Annhilation of Caste says that nothing can emancipate the outcaste except the destruction of the caste system. Within this framework this paper argues how the dominant narratives of providing them the alternative livelihood or introduction of advanced technologies are limited in their scope in ending caste based occupation.

RC49-613.2

NAHKUR, OLIVER* (University of Tartu, Estonia)

Genders in Focus: Depression Symptomology and Its Multilevel Correlates Based on Pooled Data from 18 European Countries

Aims: To identify men's and women's interpersonal but also individual, community and country level correlates of depression symptomology based on pooled

data from 18 European countries. *Methods:* The study is primarily based on the European Social Survey 2014/2015 and includes 14,003 men and 15,133 women (15 years or older). WHO's Mental Health Atlas 2011/2014, OECD Health Statistics, Eurostat and Nahkur et al. (2016) were used for country level data. Data were analyzed by means of multilevel linear regression models. *Results:* Men's and womens's higher level of depression symptomology was associated with more frequent interpersonal destructiveness in family during childhood, lower level of emotional support, less frequent social meetings, same or lower level of participation in social activities compared to others of same age, being unmarried and living alone; poorer economic coping and housing conditions, higher level of physical health problems, having caregiving responsibility and problems accessing healthcare services, lifestyle factors like lower physical activity and smoking; perception of belonging to a discriminatory group and less safe neighborhood; lower effectiveness of his/her country's social system on poverty reduction. Increasing age, lower education, higher BMI and smaller number of psychiatrists per 100 000 were significantly associated with higher level of depression symptomology only among women and higher societal level of interpersonal destructiveness only among men. *Conclusions:* The level of depression symptomology is higher among women than men, even after taking into account all other selected factors. Women's risk of depression compared to men is more determined by individual characteristics and healthcare services availability, and their interpersonal relationships seem to have more protective effect.

RC55-667.2

NAHKUR, OLIVER* (University of Tartu, Estonia)
TAAGEPERA, REIN (School of Social Sciences, University of California, Irvine, USA and Johan Skytte Institute of Political Studies, University of Tartu, Estonia, USA)

Lead and Lag Times of Countries in a Gentler World

According to Pinker (2011), Ingelhart (2018) and Welzel (2013), the human world has been moving toward more tolerance and less violence. We aim to quantitatively specify this trend toward "a kinder, gentler world" for various indices using extrapolations from previous decades. Linear extrapolation from previous decades is the simplest, but when indices are defined to run from 0 to 1 (100%) or vice versa, it risk leading to absurd values, negative or exceeding 1. We avoid this by using exponential approach to a ceiling of 1 or a floor of 0, over time. Integrated Values Database 1981-2014 and dataset "WVS Wave 1 to 6 Key Aggregates" are used in these analyses.

We first, compared to world average, list the lead and lag times of 26 countries for Welzel's Gender Equality (*TGE*) and for Nahkur's Societal Index of Interpersonal Destructiveness (*TSIID*) scores. This will illustrate the type of results the method used can produce. For example, we found that *TSIID* ranges from a 158-year lag (Russia) to a lead of more than 300 years (Sweden) compared to world average, while *TGE* ranges from a 46-year lag (Philippines) to a lead of 67 years (Norway).

Next, the method leading to such results is explained and applied to measures like Welzel's Emancipative Values Index and question about respondents' locus of control (both ranging from 0 to 1)

Finally, we compare the patterns in time for all indices/measures investigated, as well as the lead and lag patterns of individual countries.

RC11-142.1

NAIR, CHITRA* (Govt. K NM College, India)

Age Identities, Ageism and Reverse Metamorphosis - a Gender Perspective on Well - Being of Aged Women in India

Age identities – self and social - are intricate to the fabric of well being in old age. In a multi – cultural society like India age identities are shaped by socio-cultural constructions. In the context of graying population with feminine touch, the paper tries to explore how self and social identity constructions are mutually influencing and how they impact life satisfaction and subjective well-being of aged women in India. Analysis of primary data collected using mixed methodology [survey (n=300) and case studies (n =14)], showed that sweeping social changes are influencing age related identity constructions more negatively than positively. Positive identity constructions act as support mechanism for navigating through old age. Negative *Self identities* and *Social identities* bring forth attitudinal moulds that act as cocoons which nestles the aged women. Unlike biological metamorphosis– where the process carries life to an active, vibrant and beautiful stage before ultimate death, ageist self and social identity brings Reverse Metamorphosis. These cocoons of identities and images correlate their life as a passive, inactive and shade less period. Changes in tastes – dress, food, entertainment, possessions, preferences and resources - all undergo transformations. Daily life practices like asceticism, vegetarianism, spiritual orientation etc are certain manifestations. While positive identity constructions consider these changes as a major coping mechanism that provides life satisfaction, inner strength and provision to shed sorrows, negative ageist identity constructions results in self neglect, marginalization, depression and dependency. Hence strategies are to be developed at both individual and societal level to break the clutches of negative socio cultural constructs of identities. Personalized, gender sensitive approach needs to be de-

veloped taking into account individual necessities, priorities, and life experiences. It is also suggested that 'Conditions' in the life of aged women have to be changed to make positive 'experiences' in their life.

RC11-144.2

NAIR, CHITRA* (Govt. K NM College, India)

Dialectics of Identity Constructions – the Concept of Reverse Metamorphosis Reinforcing Ageism

Self identities and social identities about aging are designed on the basis of 'conditions' and 'experiences' in the life of the aged. Often these identities are responsible for ageist socio-cultural constructions that depict old age as passive, sacrificial, dependent and unattractive. Using Bourdieu's Theory of Habitus, the study intended to understand the dialectics of self and social identity constructions on subjective well being and quality of life of oldest old women. Qualitative analysis (n=14) using narratives and photo elicitation method was undertaken. Age, education, marital status, living arrangement, life satisfaction and happiness were the major variables selected. Results showed that perceptions about age identity have both direct and indirect impact on subjective well being. Corresponding to the nature of self identity, both positive and negative social identities were observed. Disengagements from active roles and power positions, attitude towards old age as a definite period of dependency, belief on inevitability of ill health, pessimism about cure for health problems, fear and anxiety about miseries and unpredictability in life were the leading self identity statements. Identity constructions when used deliberately as a tool of oppression results in Reverse Metamorphosis. Unlike biological metamorphosis– where the process brings life to active, vibrant, beautiful stage till the end of life – in Reverse Metamorphosis, aged women enter into cocoons of identities and images that label their life as a passive, inactive, shade less and unattractive period. Gender and widowhood add to the process by setting limits to the conditions of life. Reverse metamorphosis is reinforced through marginalization, isolation, neglect and abuse leading to depression, poor subjective well being and reduced quality of life. Suggestions are made to use Social, Cultural, Economic and Symbolic Capitals envisaged by Bourdieu to design Inclusive Social Spaces and gender sensitization to reduce ageism.

RC09-102.2

NAIR, DEEPA* (Carnegie Mellon University in Qatar, Qatar)

Right Wing Nationalism and the Rewriting of History in India

In 2016 a 14-member committee was set up by the ruling Hindu nationalist party, the BJP named, 'a holistic study of origin and evolution of Indian culture since 12,000 years before present and its interface with other cultures of the world'. Its mandate was to use archaeological artifacts as well as DNA evidence to prove that Hindus are the original inhabitants of the Indian subcontinent and ancient Hindu scriptures are based on facts and not myth. For India's Muslims, who have faced communal violence and discrimination under the BJP, this move was seen as another attempt to marginalize a minority community. My paper explores the process and agenda of re-writing History in India under the aegis of right-wing nationalist party, the BJP. It contextualizes the current debates on development and democracy in India in the area of school textbooks. By focusing on various attempts made by the BJP to promote the idea of a Hindu India through interventions in education as well as mass-media propaganda campaigns, my paper analyses the shifting notions of democracy in India. It finally evaluates the role of India's PM, Mr. Narendra Modi in creating the idea of a 'global Hindu' by addressing events like 'Howdy Modi' attended by US President Mr. Donald Trump and over 50,000 people in Houston, Texas on September 22, 2019. The support of the Hindu diaspora to Mr. Modi reveals the transnational appeal of his brand of right-wing nationalism, and hides the disturbing reality of minority persecution in India. I argue that Mr. Modi's populist politics mask the failures of the Hindu nationalist project in creating a unified idea of India.

RC11-132.4

NAKAMURA, MAYUMI* (University of Toyama, Japan)
AKIYOSHI, MITO (Senshu University, Japan)

Health Deprivation of Single Mothers in Japan

RC16-200.4

NAKAMURA, YUKI* (Waseda University, Japan)

Accountability and Social Theory

The present paper explores what is the role that the concept of accountability plays in social theory. The interplay between the different manifestations of violence at the structural and individual level expose certain elements that cannot be explained by focusing on one side alone. The act and social phenomena of harming others has been a topic that has been treated throughout the entire

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

spectrum of the social sciences but what has baffled researchers is that there are characteristics in structural violence that cannot be found in the violence done at the individual level and vice-versa. The most notable characteristic being the perpetrator-less aspect of structural violence and the dissipation of accountability. Even at the individual level, properties such as (un)intentionality and unintended consequences of action also undergo complex social processes when the harm is committed by collective and organizational agents. The key issue then is to connect violence at the individual, collective and organizational levels with structural violence to shed light on issues that entail its social processes and determine what happens to accountability when harm is done by a collectivity or organization.

RC51-622.3

NAKANISHI, MACHIKO* (Chukyo University, Japan)

Transformarionof Reflexivity in Global Society

The purpose of my presentation is to discuss the transformation of reflexivity and to suggest Market Reflexivity, Media reflexivity. In addition, comparing reflexivity in Japan and West, I anticipate the transformation of reflexivity in capitalist global information society.

Reflexivity is the concept of reflecting on oneself in the presence of others, and changing oneself in relation to others. By repeating this process, the agent changes. Scott Lash criticizes the reflexive modernization theory of Ulrich Beck and Anthony Giddens, as they presuppose that reflexivity is essentially cognitive and institutional. Lash draws attention to the aesthetic dimension of reflexivity over the cognitive. He insists capitalism opens up possibilities for, not only cognitive but also aesthetic reflexivity. He also discusses hermeneutic reflexivity.

I suggest that new reflexivities can be born and transform in and through markets, which I call market reflexivity. I also suggest media reflexivity, which can be born and transform in and through medias.

Lash and John Urry discuss Japanese systems involve collective reflexivity. Sometimes Japanese society and policies are changed without explicit discussion. Market reflexivity and media reflexivity with collective reflexivity work very well in Japanese society. In a global information society, reflexivity changes the reflexive tying together of knowledge and action, so that there is no distance between them, which Lash terms phenomenological reflexivity. In capitalist global information society, they will continue to change us ever more radically and quickly.

In capitalist global information society, as reflexivities can be automatically transformed by market and media, including platform capitalism without our realizing it, it is very important for us to be conscious of the current transformation of reflexivity and build an awareness of its effects at social level to try to communicate and criticize it.

RC34-427.1

NAKANO, MARILENA* (Centro Universitário Fundação Santo André, Brazil)

TARÁBOLA, FELIPE* (Universidade Federal de São Carlos - UFSCar, Brazil)

XAVIER, SARA MARTIN (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

Movilización Y Participación Política De Jóvenes Brasileños EN La Escuela Y EN EL Entorno Social: Indicativos De Experiencias De Estudiantes De Educación Secundaria De São Paulo

Se pretende aquí presentar parte de los resultados obtenidos en la investigación Ciudadanos inteligentes para ciudades participativas, una iniciativa de estudio colaborativo, financiada por la Unión Iberoamericana de Universidades, que reunió investigadores de la Universidad Complutense de Madrid, de la Universidad de Barcelona, de la Universidad de Buenos Aires, de la Universidad Autónoma de México, de la Universidade Federal de São Carlos y de la Universidade de São Paulo. Realizada entre 2017 y 2018, los objetivos de la investigación fueron aprehender y analizar la laguna existente entre la experiencia cívica de los jóvenes estudiantes dentro del mundo escolar y sus vidas como ciudadanos en el entorno de las ciudades, en las redes sociales y canales tecnológicos, y las concepciones que los jóvenes-estudiantes desarrollan sobre la diversidad social y cultural en que están inmersos. La etapa empírica de la investigación se llevó a cabo mediante la realización de grupos focales con estudiantes de enseñanza secundaria, del entorno de las cinco universidades, y produjo innumerables hallazgos acerca de la participación estudiantil-juvenil en diversos espacios de integración y expresión. En esta comunicación, se presenta el análisis de los datos obtenidos de los estudiantes de secundaria de cinco escuelas públicas del Estado de São Paulo, marcadas por procesos de movilización estudiantil (por ejemplo, las llamadas ocupaciones estudiantiles de 2015, debidas a determinadas directrices político-pedagógicas impuestas por los gestores de la política educacional del gobierno local). Dialogando con las contribuciones de la teoría social y de la filosofía, que contribuyen para la comprensión de la juventud en la contemporaneidad, los análisis reflexionan acerca de las múltiples formas de participación política y de compromiso de los estudiantes, y la pluralidad de sentidos del término no participación para los jóvenes investigados, ampliando los usos habitualmente presentes en la literatura académica e indicando nuevos sentidos de la acción.

RC06-79.1

NALDINI, MANUELA* (University of Turin, Italy)

SANTERO, ARIANNA (University of Turin, Italy)

MERCURI, EUGENIA (, Italy)

Post Separation (Co) Parenting Styles As Family Practices

In the context of increasing 'family instability', parenting symbolizes the "long-lasting commitment". The new awareness of childhood's value and the increased responsibility put on parents has led to disputes about what constitutes appropriate care for children and who is a 'good mother' and a 'good father', even more so for separated parents. In Italy, as it is increasingly common in many Western countries, shared child custody is the standard arrangement for separated and divorced parents since a 2006 law, aimed at the "best interest for the child". As the law does not explicitly state the time each parent should spend with children nor the trade-off between time of custody and child support payment, though, separated couples experience a wide array of child custody arrangements.

Drawing from Morgan's conceptualization of family practices, which sees everyday activities and experiences as pivotal for interpreting family as a "set of activities", we aim at exploring the relationship between physical child custody arrangements and post-separation co-parenting practices and routines.

How do parents in shared custody interpret and enact their role in everyday life? How are care practices/management allocated within the former couple, and which circumstances contribute to hindering or fostering the development of different co-parenting styles?

The study draws on qualitative interviews with 40 Italian separated mothers and fathers, including 7 former couples, all with a – formal or informal – shared child custody arrangement. Results show a variety of trade-off between financial provision and care co-existing with interrelated dimensions to cope with conflicts between the parents and to define and pursue the best interest of all family members. Three post-separation co-parenting configurations emerge: "parallel", "cooperative" and "competitive". These results are of interest especially in the Italian context of the persistent gender asymmetry in care and financial responsibilities before separation observed in most families.

RC34-JS-16.4

NAMUPALA, NDESHI* (University of Namibia, Namibia)

KASOTE, DICKSON (Social and Human Sciences UNESCO Regional Office for Southern Africa, Zimbabwe)

Exploring Young People's Perspectives on Precarious Employment and the Emerging Digital Technologies in Namibia

The realities of work have been changing and job stability has become a phenomenon of the past. Some organisations have adopted precarious employment as a way of minimising wage bills at the expense of employees, leading to exploitation of workers. These conditions tend to weaken job security and limit workers' legal protection and entitlement. The youth and women are the hardest hit by the phenomenon. Precarious employment is understood as employment which is insecure, uncertain or unpredictable from the point of view of the worker (Kalleberg, 2009). Some scholars argue that informality accompanied by precarious employment and economic inequalities are now the norm. The rapid technological changes that have permeated the labour market are the major drivers. Emergence of digital technologies and automation has resulted in diminishing employment opportunities and surge in precarious employment. A particularly striking phenomenon in Namibia is the increasing automation in various sectors. For instance, automated parking ticket machines in major shopping malls mean parking assistants are no longer required. Furthermore, cell phone banking apps are replacing the bank teller. Such automated activities signify the beginning of a worrying trend characterised by job losses, insecurity and uncertainty. In a country like Namibia, where unemployment is high and precariousness and uncertainties define informal life-worlds, particularly among the youths, an understanding of young people's perspectives on precarious employment and the emerging digital technologies becomes essential. This study used qualitative and quantitative approaches, which included semi-structured interviews and questionnaires. The results paint a picture of how automation and digitalisation contribute to growing insecurity for the youth. The participants pointed out that the reality of a street airtime/recharge voucher vendor losing their work to vending machines, or a customer service employee to cell phone apps signifies the social inequalities and insecurities, which contribute to high youth unemployment in the country.

WG06-717.5

NAPLES, NANCY* (, USA)

Teaching and Applying IE Policy Analysis in Higher Education

It is unsurprising to say that feminist pedagogy and institutional ethnography are mutually constitutive forms of praxis as they are developed from and contribute to the creation of critical knowledges for social change. This paper reflects on the outcome of working with graduate students from diverse institutional locations across the university who are exploring different policy arenas as they relate to experiences of student mothers, students experiencing racism, and those experiencing sexual and other forms of harassment within higher education. The presentation highlights how the students' personal experiences with these different abuses in the university setting and their attempts to address these issues when brought into light through learning about institutional ethnography led to greater understanding of the complex structural and discursive context which contributed to the replication of the problems over time and inhibited their social change efforts. With this new understanding students were able to generate new knowledge about higher education policy construction and implementation as well as a more effective approach to policy analysis. The paper draws on teaching and mentoring over twenty-five years and in two different university settings. It highlights both the teaching process and research mentorship that also deepened the knowledge gained by the instructor to further develop pedagogical tools and research strategies.

RC20-251.3

NARBUT, NICKOLAY* (Peoples` Friendship University of Russia, Russia)
TROTSUK, IRINA* (RUDN University; Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration, Russia)

Possibilities and Limitations of the Comparative Research: Additional Difficulties When Happiness Is Involved

In recent decades, sociologists have become used to media criticism of the results of public opinion polls on electoral behavior and of mass surveys on political issues. However, in recent years, we see a new ground for reproaching sociologists – quite positive assessments by the population of their lives in terms of well-being and happiness (people declare to be happy and to live a decent life) despite objectively depressing social-economic and political-legal realities. Unlike representatives of other, more metaphorically free disciplines and journalists, sociologists are limited by the requirements of the scientific method. Therefore, such reproaches require a dual response: on the one hand, an intradisciplinary study of the methodological limitations of the survey techniques used in public opinion polls; on the other hand, public discussions of these techniques – for explaining the wider audience the general possibilities, limitations and prospects of empirical sociological methodology. Thus, since 'happiness' does not have a clear and unambiguous definition, in general and in most empirical projects, sociologists study rather well-being than happiness, and the latter turns out to be an empirical 'indicator' of 'subjective well-being'. The situation gets even more complicated in the comparative, cross-national perspective. However, even small comparative projects, which focus on happiness (or subjective well-being), can provide significant comparative descriptions of the priorities of younger generations through similarities and differences in their life strategies, horizons of social action, criteria for assessing events and situations, value orientations and patterns of self-identification. Some results of our comparative research in the post-socialist countries turn out to be strikingly similar, while other, on the contrary, are unexpectedly different. For instance, in some indicators, the Russian student youth is closer to their peers from other countries than to the Russian younger generation that is just ten years older.

RC31-JS-35.3

NARITA, RYO* (Tokyo Metropolitan University, Japan)

Settlement Intention of Japanese Young Adults in Rural Regions

This report aims to examine the tendency that Japanese young adults have of settling in rural regions. I focus on the following two points: 1) the relationship between the desire to settle and the history of residence, and 2) the difference between more disadvantaged areas and comparatively urban areas in rural regions. Data were obtained from men and women, aged 20 to 40, living in two municipalities in Aomori Prefecture, Japan.

The analysis revealed the following four points. First, young adults living in disadvantaged areas were less likely to settle in their current areas. Second, in both regions, about 60% of young adults living in the area were originally born there, of which about 25% had never moved from their birthplace. Third, residents in disadvantaged areas and urban areas followed distinct employment patterns. The young adults in disadvantaged areas were divided between highly educated, high-income immigrants and unstably employed people who had not

moved from their birthplace. Those in urban areas were typically married and either regularly employed or domestic/unemployed. Fourth, local factors negatively and positively affected men's domiciliation preferences. High satisfaction with local opportunities, many local friends, and the size of their city all positively affected where men wanted to live. Conversely, young, relocated residents and non-regular employment opportunities in disadvantaged areas and the relocated residents and university graduates in urban areas negatively affected where men wanted to live.

These results suggest possible methods for retaining young adult residents. At present, local governments in Japan are engaged in a variety of projects to prevent young adults moving away from rural regions into metropolitan areas. If the local governments can help young residents to maintain local networks of friends and increase local satisfaction, they may increase the number of returnees who want to settle in the future.

RC53-655.1

NASCIMENTO, MARIA LETICIA* (Universidade de Sao Paulo, Brazil)

Estudio Sobre Participación Infantil / Protagonismo Infantil: ¿Qué Revela La Investigación Sobre El Tema?

El campo de los estudios de la infancia en Brasil continúa expandiéndose tanto en el ámbito académico como en el educativo, especialmente a través de investigaciones y publicaciones basadas en las ciencias sociales, como lo comprueban las ediciones especiales de revistas, que contienen artículos cuyo apoyo teórico y metodológico está en el campo de la sociología de la infancia o la antropología de la infancia, o en la conexión de estos campos con los campos clásicos de los estudios de la infancia.

Uno de los temas más provocativos de los estudios de la infancia es la participación, que, por un lado, forma parte de un conjunto de derechos que se encuentran en tratados internacionales, como la Convención de las Naciones Unidas sobre los Derechos del Niño (UNCRC) de 1989, y en La legislación nacional, como la Ley de la Infancia y la Adolescencia (ECA) de 1990 y, por otro, forma parte de un discurso predominantemente social, que habla sobre redes, inclusión, relaciones entre adultos y niños, prácticas participativas. (Thomas, 2007). Además, los conceptos de participación y protagonismo se confunden con frecuencia (Ferretti, Zibas, Tartuce, 2004).

Esta investigación en curso (FAPESP 2018/15700-1) tiene como objetivo identificar, examinar y analizar la producción bibliográfica sobre participación / protagonismo en la producción académica brasileña y latinoamericana, para reconocer diferencias conceptuales, autores que discuten el tema, para mapear la producción. Se examinarán las bases epistemológicas que respaldan los estudios publicados, sus influencias teóricas y los elementos constituidos de la investigación. La recopilación de esta información ayuda al análisis de las concepciones de participación / protagonismo y permite investigar cómo se retrata a los niños y las diversas formas de estudios de la infancia. Este análisis está claramente vinculado a la identificación de factores que se consideran indicadores de participación / protagonismo infantil en la sociedad.

RC49-613.1

NASI, CÍNTIA* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Nursing Actions for Mental Health in Primary Health Care: Preliminary Considerations

The acting of a nurse in the countless scenarios for health care has been demanding the incorporation of new knowledge and skills by the professionals to exercise the Nursing. In the field of health and Nursing, the context of work nowadays has been generating reflections on the nursing actions towards mental health in the Primary Health Care in order to favor the consolidation of Psychiatric Reform, as well as the effectiveness of care related to psychosocial rehabilitation and family insertion into therapeutics. In this study, we aim to understand the meaning of nurses' actions focused on mental health in the Primary Care, from the perspective of nurses, users and families. This is a research of qualitative approach. Theoretical-methodological framework is the phenomenological sociology from Alfred Schutz. A survey will be conducted in Primary Care in Porto Alegre, Brazil. Information collection will be carried through phenomenological interviews with nurses, users and family members. Results will be analyzed to the light of phenomenological sociology framework. With the study, we expect to contribute both scientifically and in the Care aspect, for the construction of knowledge in the fields of Health and Nursing. Thus, we hope to collaborate for mental health care in the context of territory, raising reflective processes that allow the nurses and the health managers to settle mental health actions inspired on the psychosocial care, in which the user and the family can be the protagonists of therapeutics. Furthermore, the study is developed in a context of questioning about the regressions that can be seen in mental health policies in Brazilian scenario, as well as a possibility of reflection on the need to consolidate Brazilian Psychiatric Reform.

RC22-261.1

NAUMANN, INGELA* (The University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)

PATERSON, LINDSAY (The University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)

Why Swedes Trust the State and Scots Don't. an Exploration of the Religious Foundations of State - Citizen Relations in Modern Welfare Systems.

In Scottish political debate, Scotland is often likened to the Nordic countries in its views about social justice. Yet social policy making in Scotland has followed 'un-Nordic' routes. An immediate explanation would be that Scotland, as part of the United Kingdom, is also part of its liberal welfare regime. This explanation may, however, be too simple. This paper explores how the Protestant traditions of Presbyterianism and Lutheranism have shaped state-church relations differently in Scotland and Sweden, resulting in different understandings of the role of the state and civil society in public welfare.

Until recently, the dominant understanding in comparative research was that religion mattered for the development of the welfare state in predominantly Catholic countries, but not for Protestant ones. A growing body of research is countering this view and pointing to Lutheran influences in Nordic welfare states. There exists however, little systematic research on differences within Protestantism and their distinct contributions to social policy development. This paper explores how Scottish Presbyterianism and Swedish Lutheranism, respectively, conditioned public debate on the welfare of children from the late 19th to early 20th century. It finds similarities in the moral attitudes towards children that can be traced back to the common Protestant roots, and differ from those of social Catholicism; yet, attitudes towards the role of the state and civil society in providing education and welfare for children differ between Scotland and Sweden. It concludes that high levels of public acceptance of the state's authority and state intervention in Sweden can be traced back to Lutheran doctrine and institutionally close links between the Swedish (state-)Church and the state, while in Scotland emphasis on an independent civil society and its responsibility for welfare reflects the distance of the Presbyterian Scottish Kirk to the state both in theological and institutional terms.

RC40-504.1

NAVALÓN-MIRA, ALBA* (University of Alicante, Spain)
FABREGAT CABRERA, MARIA ELENA (Universidad de Alicante,)

Sociodemografía De Los Hábitos Alimentarios. Una Investigación En Jóvenes Universitarios Europeos.

El objetivo de esta investigación es describir los hábitos de consumo alimentario y determinar qué variables sociodemográficas, pertenecientes a estudiantes jóvenes universitarios, están implicadas en la elección de los alimentos. Para ello, se ha llevado a cabo un estudio descriptivo basado en el método cuantitativo. La muestra estuvo compuesta por 598 estudiantes de la Universidad de Alicante (España), matriculados en el curso académico 2018/2019 y seleccionados mediante muestreo estratificado proporcional por sexo y tipo de estudio. Los datos se han obtenido mediante un cuestionario de elaboración *ad hoc*, anónimo y auto-administrado. La hipótesis de partida sugiere que los hábitos alimentarios de los estudiantes universitarios educados o socializados en un estilo materno-parental autoritario son menos saludables.

RC04-52.6

NAVIA ANTEZANA, CECILIA* (National Pedagogical University, Campus Ajusco Mexico, Mexico)
CZARNY, GABRIELA (National Pedagogic University, Mexico)
SALINAS, GISELA (National Pedagogical University, Mexico)

Procesos De Interculturalización Entre Docentes y Estudiantes En La Licenciatura De Educación Indígena, Upn

Nos interesa debatir sobre los procesos de interculturalización que se generan en la Licenciatura en Educación Indígena de la UPN. Intentamos problematizar cómo se van construyendo interacciones entre docentes y estudiantes, y cómo a través de éstas se van generando procesos formativos, interpelaciones, cuestionamientos, en los que se juega un debate sobre el currículum, la noción de interculturalidad en el mismo y el tipo de sujeto ético que se pretende formar. Esto no ocurre al margen de tensiones, reconociendo que en los procesos educativos y en los espacios universitarios se hacen presentes diversos conocimientos y saberes, vinculados a sus lugares de origen y contextos socioculturales. Algunos puntos que pretendemos revelar refieren a cómo viven los estudiantes su estancia en la universidad, qué tipo de vínculos establecen con sus profesores y sus pares indígenas y no indígenas, cómo se relacionan con los conocimientos que entran en juego, y en ciertos casos en conflicto, en su formación. A partir de ello preten-

demos explorar posibles relaciones entre los procesos de interculturalización y de empoderamiento que aspiramos promover. Reconocemos que en el acceso, permanencia y egreso en educación superior siguen prevaleciendo inequidades sociales y educativas, tales como discriminación y exclusión. Pero es en esta realidad que es necesario analizar el papel que ocupan los profesores universitarios para revertir estas inequidades, lo que nos lleva a pensar en los alcances éticos de su actuación.

RC48-600.2

NAYAK, AKHAYA KUMAR* (Indian Institute of Management Indore, India)

Emerging Trends in Indian Anti-Displacement Movements

Development-induced displacement in India for long has remained a bone of contention. Between 1951 and 1990, 21.3 million people in India are displaced due to development projects, out of which 40% are tribals. Consequently, there emerged numerous anti-displacement movements in several parts of India. The purpose of this paper is to explicate the trend of these anti-displacement movements in independent India. This conceptual study is based on the information derived from secondary sources such as published academic literature and government records. It critically analyses several cases of anti-displacement movements using the frameworks of New Social Movement Perspectives (NSM) and Resource Mobilization Theory (RMT). Based on the nature of mobilization, tactics used by movement actors, and the outcomes, the author discusses the anti-displacement movements originating in Independent India through three separate phases. The paper concludes that the existing social movement theories explain these movements to a certain extent. However, these theories are inadequate to explain the emerging trends in the Indian anti-displacement movements originating in the last (third) phase. The nature of mobilization of the movements happening in this phase usually follows a 'controlled from the top" approach. Opposition parties highlight the tribal identity to mobilize the aggrieved mass and use the protest as a means, not to protect the interests of the tribals, but to discredit the political party in power. Indian legal system being negligent towards the interests of marginalized eases the endeavour of opposition. In this process of politics of development, identity politics, and the battle between political parties, the project affected people, particularly tribals, stand losing a lot. The paper adds a fresh dimension to the existing social movement perspective and has significant policy implications.

RC57-JS-55.3

NCUBE, NOLWAZI* (University of Aberdeen, United Kingdom)

A Reproductive Childhood: The Beginning of 'Work'

In a forthcoming publication (Ncube, forthcoming 2020), I introduce a concept I refer to as 'reproductivity'. It is defined as "the confluence between reproduction and productivity". In this paper, I will expand reproductivity to invert visualisations of childhood as the idyllic frolicking and playing of games with others as integral parts of child development. I will use the case study of rural Zimbabwe to demonstrate how following ménarche (the first period), the reproductively capable bodies of girls must equally be productive bodies. This productivity is achieved through their participation in the division domestic of labour within the family household. Puberty evolves a young girl's once seemingly gender-neutral torso into a sexualised reproductive body. This sexualised reproductive body lies at the intersection of childhood and adulthood. The intersection is characterised by outward, conspicuous signs of reproductive maturity – thelarche (breast development) and differentiation of hip width as well as concealed signs of reproductive maturity such as: ménarche, menstruation and differentiation of pubic hair contour. These images of a girl's early pubescent childhood evoke imagery of a body that is reproductively capable but simultaneously perceived as too young to be sexually active. Douglas reminds us that, "Danger lies in transitional states, simply because transition is neither on state nor the next" (1966:97). Reproductivity marks work not only for the girls in the way of participation of chores and a childhood that lies on the cusp of adulthood but also the work of protecting from these children from the danger of 'premature' sexual debut with childhood peers or even through violation by surrounding adults. This childhood transition exposes the dangers that may exist in kinship structures, because whilst this work is morally expected of the parents, guardians and caregivers of the child, it is sometimes these same adults who exploit this vulnerable childhood.

RC48-JS-78.2

NEDERVEEN PIETERSE, JAN P.* (, USA)

After Populism

Most discussions of populism and authoritarianism focus on their outward manifestations. But let us take a step back and consider underlying enabling factors. A key factor in authoritarianism is the weakness of institutions; a key factor in right wing populism is the weakening of institutions. This is the point of convergence of right wing populism and authoritarianism. A key factor of neoliberalism

or permissive capitalism is the weakening of institutions via deregulation. Weak institutions enable the concentration of wealth and power. Forty years of neoliberalism have paved the way for right wing populism. Political authoritarianism prepares the way for market authoritarianism; alternatively, market authoritarianism prepares the way for political authoritarianism. The Sustainable Development Goals are inclusive and sustainable development; weak institutions enable the opposite -- exclusive growth and transactional and unsustainable policies.

RC26-323.4

NEGRI, MICHELE* (University of Tuscia - Viterbo - Italy, Italy)

Citizenship and Civic Culture of Adolescents: A Comparative Study on Opinions, Attitudes and Experiences of Migratory Phenomena in Italy

The migration phenomenon has recently experienced a strong acceleration in Italy, making the process of intercultural relations more urgent and complex and requiring the educational institution to take on the role of a crucial actor in the socialization to integration. The question appears to be particularly relevant in a historical phase of politics marked by populism and social media communication. An innovative decision making in migration policies in Italy could certainly be based above all on observing attitudes and listening to the opinions of the young generations. The paper describes the outcomes of a survey about the identity and cultural models being developed in Italy, with specific regard to students of the secondary schools.

RC43-536.2

NEISCH, PAULINA* (City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

The IMPACT of Airbnb on the Affordable Housing Market in Hong Kong

Over the last few decades, urban tourism has experienced huge growth and has become an extremely important activity in many cities, including Hong Kong. Pressure from tourism has intensified because of the availability of services such as Airbnb, and the sharing economy is continuing to trend upward.

According to Inside Airbnb, an independent organisation that provides data on Airbnb usage, most Airbnb rentals in Hong Kong (almost 6,500 listings as of October 2018) are unlicensed and thus illegal. According to Hong Kong's Hotel and Guesthouse Accommodation Ordinance, premises that offer sleeping accommodation for a fee for any period less than 28 days must be licensed. However, it is almost impossible to find any Airbnb premises in the public registry of licensed guesthouses. Despite the enormous public interest in and growing policy regarding the impact of short-term rentals on housing affordability, to date there has been little scholarly investigation of this problem on a worldwide scale, and no scientific research has been published concerning this issue in Hong Kong. The research presented in this paper addresses this deficit by presenting a framework for analysing Airbnb and gentrification via an exploratory case study of Hong Kong.

The results, obtained through qualitative methods, help identify the scale of Airbnb's impact on Hong Kong's housing market, the gentrification of neighbourhoods and the displacement of local residents.

WG08-723.4

NELL, CHARLOTTE* (Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, Germany)

Emotional Communities and Their Collective Memories: Reconstructing Contested Commemorative Spaces within the German Society Using the Example of the Media Career of the "Munich Terror Shooting" 2016

Taking the Shooting in Munich 2016 as an example, this paper aims to investigate socio-cultural images, framings and reservoirs of violent incidents and the role they play on a societal level for constructing and also denying spaces of (national) commemoration. Understanding how voices of the public (i.e., media, legal and civic action) are not solely reflective of micro-phenomena transmitted to a social public, but play a role in shaping and modelling "emotional communities" (Rosenwein) and orders of "legitimate" emotions, this paper will describe the conflicting negotiations of public processes of situation-definition ("terror"/"right-wing-extremism) that shape and further structure collective memories.

The "Munich-Attack" is used as an example as the first occurring assessment of an Islamist terror attack proved false, as a motive of right-wing extremism became more plausible, which however was ultimately dropped and the case was ultimately ratified as an incident of "personal trauma". Drawing on an ethnomethodological discourse-analysis (Sacks), Munich can be considered as a „Diagnostic event" (Moore) for the German society, in which it shows that the terror category is closely interwoven with a racist notion „othering" (Said). It shows that while "Islamist terror" is considered as a specific threat to Germany at a whole, right-wing

extremism is not considered a national fatality. Also, the migrant victims of the Munich Shooting appear as outsiders to a "German" civil society. Altogether the elasticity of terror and amok within the Munich example and its respective definition of the situation, seem to have allowed for both, an othering of the attacker *and* the victims, who could not be seamlessly integrated into a story of national spaces of mourning and thus into an "emotional memory-storage".

Overall, the presentation will contribute to a better understanding of public debates that structure images and narratives of violence, memory-spaces and cultural knowledge.

RC37-470.5

NEPOMILUEVA, MARIIA* (Saint Petersburg State University, Russia)

Meta-Modernism in the Modern Russian Theatre: Analysis of the Leading Directors' Opinions

This report discusses secondary analysis of interviews with major Russian theatre directors on the issue of theatre transformations. The results suggest the emergence of elements of the so-called new atmosphere and new sincerity in the Russian theatre, which are characteristic of the socio-cultural phenomenon of meta-modernism which makes the turn to the individual, reconsiders such concepts as "social interaction", "daily life', "space", including the space of the theatre.

The request for transformation of the modern Russian theatre is dictated by the change of one of the subjects of communication - the appearance of a new type of spectator, an individual of new responsibility, preferring to communicate with God and art without intermediaries. The theatre of the old type, which previously transmitted the viewer a model of unbalanced relations, contributed to a distorted, unhealthy perception of their personality by both the viewer and the actor, today can't adequately answer such a viewer to the main question: why does individual need it? The theatre of illusions stagnates as a genre. This condition challenges theatre to search for new models and methods of communication, forms of expression adequate to the modern audience. At the heart of this quest lies a central value which is the utmost degree of respect for any human being, their personal boundaries, freedom, development and responsibility. The basic principles of this theatre are as follows:

developing partnership relations with the audience,

rejection of the role of the preacher,

refusal of flirting with the spectator, of task to sell an idea or emotion to the audience,

rejection of playing as insincerity (there is not an actor, but storyteller),

alive, sincere communication is not limited to the interactive practices,

rejection of conceptualism for conceptualism, of revolutionary for revolutionary,

statement instruments can be very bold, however, content should not carry "negative energy".

TG04-740.1

NERI, HUGO* (University of São Paulo, USA)

Imaginary Risks: Social Science-Fiction

Since there has been no empirical evidence for fearing AI, the harm it can cause has been imagined as something likely not for the present but for a possible future. The conception of possible worlds from the actual world as a result of a technological advancement is an imaginative exercise undertook by science-fiction. In the possible future worlds sci-fi conceives, it is committed to explore the effects of the undesired side effects of the development of a technology such as AI. Among the exemplars of science-fiction from Mary Shelley's Frankenstein to Netflix's Black Mirror there is a sub-group of social science-fiction that explores the impact in society. This is the group that envisions powerfully future risks of AI. The goal of this paper is twofold, a) to give an account of the development of how the real technological changes impact in the construction of these possible worlds and the undesired effects of AI in society; b) how the social science-fiction can be a thinking style per se, independent from the pure fictional world. We conclude the paper demonstrating that as a style of thinking, social science-fiction cannot be the source of the fear of AI, but only the imagination of future risks of it.

RC09-113.3

NEUBERT, DIETER* (University of Bayreuth, Germany)
SABBI, MATTHEW (University of Bayreuth, Germany)
STROH, ALEXANDER (University of Bayreuth, Germany)

Local Level Political Communication in Ghana in Times of Covid-19: The Role of Social Media

Ghana is one of a few African countries that have consistently decentralized their political structures allowing locally elected councillors and mayors to decide on local political issues. Social media especially Facebook and Twitter have become a new channel of political communication for these decentralized struc-

tures. With its commentary functions, social media offers a platform for intensive political debate, particularly in crisis situations. Although the topics of debate often vary according to local contexts, the outbreak of Covid-19 presents a cross-cutting issue that affects both urban and rural districts. Drawing on an ongoing online study on Ghana, we analyze local political discussions on social media in three selected districts. We ask the key question: what topics are communicated and how do local people react? Based on an earlier field study, our analysis also compares the relationship between the topics of social media debates with the everyday contents of local political debates. We conclude with observations and hints on methodological challenges of online research.

RC40-505.2

NEVES FONSECA, RAFAEL* (Postgraduate Program in Public Management and International Cooperation - Federal University of Paraíba, Brazil)

The Expansion of Flexcrops in Non-Traditional Agricultural Exports (NTAEs)

Inside the variety of phenomenons and concepts studied in the corporate-financial food regime approach is present the intensification of FlexCrops. The agricultural crops and commodities in 21st century are defined through the principle of flexibleness and 'multiple-ness'. With the financialization process, agricultural crops assume a function of inputs for different industrial segments. Also, the expansion of the Flex Crops changes social relations among proprietary rights, landowners, industrial segments, traders, peasants, habits of consumption and others. This process is investigated mainly in the 4F Crops: Food, fiber, fuel and forest, represented by case studies such as soy, sugar cane, corn and palm oil. However, researchers appoint the rise of flexibleness and 'multiple-ness' in other crops (manioc, coconut, sunflower, etc) (Borras et al., 2016).

In this sense, the research has as objective understand the relations between flex crops and 'non-traditional' agricultural exports (NTAEs). To achieve this goal, a comparative-historical method articulated with a case study is used to analyse the phenomena. The object of study is the Açai (Euterpe oleracea Mart.). This case was chosen for a few reasons: 1) Açai is a non-traditional agricultural export. 2) The crop has socioeconomic and environmental importance in the northern region of Brazil and the Amazon ecosystem. 3) Contacts made with important food industry opened connections that allowed interviews with actors from the financial, industrial and extractivist segments. 4) Since mid-1980 studies developed shows evidences of the insertion of the fruit in the corporate food regime (1980-). 5) finally, the crop is used as input for processed foods and cosmetics industries.

Saturnino M. Borras Jr., Jennifer C. Franco, S. Ryan Isakson, Les Levidow & Pietje Vervest (2016) The rise of flex crops and commodities: implications for research, The Journal of Peasant Studies, 43:1, 93-115, DOI: 10.1080/03066150.2015.1036417

RC25-JS-84.5

NEZHADHOSSEIN, ELAHE* (Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada, Canada)

What Factors Can Affect Hegemonic and Counter-Hegemonic Discourses about Women, in Mass Media

Representations of women are significant to understanding and interpreting the cultural sites of hegemonic and ideological systems of power. To understand the hegemonic and counter-hegemonic discourses in the US and Canada's mass media and the factors that affect this representation, this paper asks: how the discourses, including texts, language, and images in US and Canadian mass media, have changed? How are resistance against oppression, or accepting the oppression integrated into networks of power and how do they challenge or maintain inequality and the dominant discourses of the media? Through a critical discourse analysis of four most circulated national newspapers in Canada and US (*The Globe and Mail*, *National Post*, *The New York Times*, and *USA Today*) and using theories of hegemony, counter-hegemony, and intersectionality, this research shows that the patriarchal system in Iran reinforces race-based and ethnicity-based oppression systems in western countries. Moreover, resistance against oppression can be connected to resistance against other systems.

RC47-589.5

NG, FELIX SAI KIT* (, Hong Kong)

Living with Nature Peacefully in Political Conflict: The Interaction between Taiwanese and Mainland Chinese Environmentalists

After the Chinese civil war, the Kuomintang of China (Chinese National Party) then settled in Taiwan as a self-ruled state and the Chinese Community Party officially in 1949 established the People's Republic of China on the Chinese mainland. The civil war was over, and they have both experienced their economic miracle as well as neo-liberal development. However, political disputes between two political regimes in the Greater China region has seemingly not yet ended. In recent decades, though, peaceful interactions between two societies, namely some of

their local environmentalists, have occurred under the threats of climate change, cross-border pollution, and the like environmental risks. It is interesting to examine what makes them interact constructively with each other in spite of the difference in political identity. Besides, it is noteworthy to investigate the "convivial" tool of these environmentalists, i.e., the ways in which they can live together with nature and stay together in political conflict. This presentation, therefore, focuses on the peaceful interactions between Taiwanese and mainland Chinese environmentalists affiliated with local-based environmental non-governmental organizations. More specifically, it will first present the peaceful interactions of these environmentalists. It will then turn to examine their convivial tool, which facilitates their exchanges and cooperation for environmental protection. The presentation will end with a convivial implication for post-national solidarity.

RC15-186.3

NGAI, STEVEN SEK-YUM* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

An Exploration of Best Practices for Promoting Sustainable Development of Self-Help Organizations

Self-help organizations (SHOs) are formed when members with a common chronic illness come together to share their perspectives and knowledge in problem solving with the support of helping professionals. SHOs in Hong Kong have been developing rapidly in the recent two decades and today there are over 170 SHOs in the city. Despite the rapid development of SHOs, there are very few studies that examine the success factors and well-consolidated models for sustainable SHO development. Most of the available SHO references are from Western contexts. Moreover, Hong Kong's self-help movement has reached a stable but stagnant stage, and obstacles such as issues associated with the succession of leadership and the paradigm shift from mutual support to membership welfare may hinder the development of SHOs. There is an urgent need to build an indigenous model with best practice guidelines for local SHOs that best fit their needs and concerns. Such a model of development will help SHO leaders identify unique developmental needs of their SHOs and what strategies SHOs can use to meet these needs. Accordingly, this study examines best SHO practices in Hong Kong by using data collected from a territory-wide survey of 232 SHO leaders. We will report findings on nine best practice strategies for sustainable SHO development. These include success factors for good SHO leaders, team building and managing to achieve SHO goals, working with paid staff in daily SHO operation and development, development of effective mutual support core services for members, development of participation ladder for members, engagement of community resources for developing long-term collaboration, raising or applying for different funding in cost-effective ways that fit the development of the SHO, facilitating members to participate in policy advocacy for promoting their well-being, and raising public awareness and understanding of chronic illnesses and SHOs.

RC04-43.1

NGAI, STEVEN SEK-YUM* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

The Mediating Roles of Training Adequacy and Self-Actualization on the Effects of Vocational Training on Work Motivation of Unemployed Youth

Vocational training has become a key service of the human capital development approach that is emphasized in China. Nevertheless, official documents and empirical studies have primarily focused on employers' skill requirements for young people in transition to the labor market, and in most cases have relied on single indicators, such as the participation rate or employment rate. Further examinations of the factors motivating young people's will to secure jobs will likely enrich our understanding of the volume and quality of the training. Accordingly, this study investigated work motivation, along with its associated factors, among unemployed young people participating in vocational training schemes in Tianjin, China. Derived from a sample of 209 young trainees (mean age = 22.67, SD = 1.93), the results supported the hypotheses that training adequacy and self-actualization showed positive effects on work motivation. Furthermore, training variables (the number of training courses attended and duration of workplace training) did not present any significant direct effect on work motivation; however, they predicted the outcome variable indirectly through the mediating effects of training adequacy and self-actualization. The study shows that power, skills, and other resources gained during the training provide fuel for motivation and performance. It also advances the human capital development approach by unraveling the mechanism through which hard skills and soft skills contribute to youth empowerment and employment. The implications of these findings for theory, practice, and policy will be discussed and presented.

WG05-708.2

NGCWANGU, SIPHELO* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

"Long Transitions" – Community and Organizational Responses to Youth Unemployment in Daveyton, Ekurhuleni, South Africa

Youth unemployment is featuring strongly in South Africa's development debate. At the core of these debates is the construction of policy and programmatic responses to integrate young people into the labour market in order to provide them with better economic prospects. In the case of South Africa the challenge is shaped by the skewed patterns of racial inequality which by design have produced a society in which the black African community are disproportionately the most highly affected by challenges of high levels of youth unemployment. This article examines the question of youth employment challenges within the community of Daveyton, a black African township situated in the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality area in Gauteng, South Africa. The paper focusses on two main issues: (1) how community based organizations and NGOs within Daveyton are grappling with the question of youth development in conditions of high levels of unemployment and widening inequalities in South Africa; (2) how the youth are grappling with challenges of unemployment and what strategies they are using to make a living in conditions of a deepening economic crisis. There has been proliferation of projects that are orientated towards self-help, work preparation and means of creating transitions to employment for the youth. Within Daveyton some of these organizations operate within a framework of micro-level bureaucratic arrangements which are not connected to party political interests and vary in support from the state. The study is based on qualitative interviews, informal conversations, group discussions with twenty two participants who include the unemployed youth, leaders of community organizations and local activists involved in youth development. The findings point to three overarching issues that shape the struggle of the youth to gain employment or gainful economic livelihood:(1) entrapment, frustration and hopelessness; (2) loose connections to the labour market and; (3) spatial inequality.

RC25-316.1

NICOLSON, MARCUS* (Glasgow Caledonian University, United Kingdom)
FOLEY, JAMES (Glasgow Caledonian University, United Kingdom)

The Production of "New Scots": Welcome Cultures, Nation Branding and Anti-Racist Strategies

This article investigates the complex relationship between official welcome cultures, nation branding and the experience of racism. Recent critical scholarship on racism and migration has focused on themes of (authoritarian) populism, where political entrepreneurs have appealed to "the people", promising them greater sovereignty and control over borders, migration and national identity. Our aim is to look at the impact of an opposing scenario. In the United Kingdom, the devolved Scottish Government has pursued what can be conceived as, formally speaking, the opposite of a populist strategy, seeking to incorporate expert opinion and civil society leadership in a top-down idea of an open, inclusive national identity. A series of programmes and political discourses have promoted Scotland as a welcoming place, often with an implicit contrast to other parts of the UK. We argue for developing a critical stance on the impact of this. Firstly, we ask the question of whether differences in macro-level national identity discourses manifest themselves in micro-level racist behaviours. Secondly, we then examine how intermediary actors in civil society respond to and are incorporated into the government discourse. Thirdly, we look at how micro-level actors incorporate the discourse of Scotland as a welcoming culture into their everyday narratives, sometimes to the point of excluding their own experiences of racism. Fourthly, we ask what mechanisms have been designed to link the broad macro discourse of inclusion to everyday behaviours. We find that the measurable difference in behaviours between Scotland and comparable countries is not significant; that, in some circumstances, the depoliticised discourse of inclusive Scotland has made it harder to challenge everyday racism; that micro-level actors feel the compulsion to integrate to "Scottish" behaviours, especially in terms of accent; and that government programmes have not designed sufficiently robust mechanisms to link official good intentions to institutional behaviour changes.

RC16-199.2

NIELSEN, GREG* (Concordia University, Canada)

Populism, Journalism (real and fake), and the Flight from Democracy.

The flight from liberal democracy toward oligarchy has spread out from the unexpected results of the 2016 American presidential elections bringing in a wave of reactionary populism, climate-change denial, anti-"globalism" (islamophobia, a push toward white supremacy, anti-immigrant, anti-refugees, anti…the non-documented, DACA, LGBTI, and many other vulnerable communities). There are questions as to what role fake news plays in this and of how much of this flight is about populism, what kind, and of how much of it is baked into ethnic nationalism, a 1930's style racism, or a reaction to decade's long expansion of inequality. But if this is not a flight from democracy, it is a distinct erosion of its principles and a freezing out of its preferred legitimation operations through deliberation as can be seen in voter suppression, the never ending Brexit referendum, a new Cold Trade War, the globally publicized impeachment ("constitutional coup") of the President of Brazil, Dilma Rousseff, followed by perhaps the most spectacular election built from fake-news of one more of the world's most extremist politicians in Brazil just as large swaths of children from the failing part of the triangle in Central America are joining caravans to nowhere and other American iron cages.

Real fake-news cannot simply be explained via public relations strategies that shift toward post-truth where emotion triumphs over reason; computational propaganda over common sense, or sheer power over knowledge. The paper tries to asses claims that the political field is weakened to the point of absurdity (not just endless spin, but constant fake claims that real journalism is fake-news); that journalism's professional culture (as gatekeeper of democratic values) is simply a cover for the interests of the most well off globalists, liberals, or other equally conflicted progressives; and that social science (cultural Marxism) is falling victim to the same charges.

RC28-338.4

NIENHAUS, SYLVIA* (, Germany)

Advancing social-emotional skills in early childhood? Discussing possible impacts of education plans in kindergartens on the (re-)production or reduction of educational inequalities

Even before going to school education is central to children's lives (OECD 2018). In Germany, this can be concluded from the expansion of institutions of early childhood education and care: today, 93 % of the 3- to 6-year-olds visit kindergarten (education report 2020). However, as educational inequalities are still prevalent (Kruger & Peter 2019), educational plans, which are still a quite new phenomenon in Germany (Meyer 2017), may be seen as a chance to compensate for educational inequalities (German education report 2020) in the way that educationally relevant skills are promoted (Conference of the German Ministries of Youth & Culture 2004). Here, advancing socialemotional skills (SES) becomes especially important (NICHD 2001, Sylva et al. 2011) as children's deviant behavior increases in German ECEC (Klipker et al. 2018).

This in mind, the aim of my postdoc project I would like to present and discuss in my paper is to show how educational plans in German kindergarten, in particular the educational plan of the federal state of Lower Saxony (Ministry of Culture Lower Saxony 2005) interrelate with educational inequalities in early childhood focusing on children's SES. To do so I am working on three studies based on qualitative multi-level analysis (Hummrich & Kramer 2018) featuring expert interviews with kindergarten providers in rural and urban areas, interviews or field talks with parents and educators in socio-culturally contrastive kindergartens and observations of formalized meetings of the same parents and educators in the same kindergartens focusing on children's SES before and after their transition to formal schooling.

The interviews with kindergarten providers I conducted so far show that while the promotion of SES is seen as central to future educational success, it often remains unclear how heterogeneity is to be dealt with (Meyer 2017), so that, for example, "unequal" children are treated "equally" (Author, forthcoming).

RC28-339.3

NIETO RIVERA, PATRICIA* (OIM, Chile)

La Influencia Del Capital Social Sobre El Logro De Prestigio Ocupacional En Chile y México

El trabajo explora en que grado la calidad de las redes de contacto y la asociatividad cívica influyen sobre el logro de prestigio ocupacional en Chile y México, controlando el efecto del nivel educativo y el origen social. Para ello, se construyeron dos modelos de ecuaciones estructurales con los datos de la encuesta ENACOES del año 2014, de COES y EMOVI del año 2011 (EMOVI), levantada por CEEY.

Los hallazgos de ambos país fueron disímiles, en Chile los mayores niveles de capital asociativo se relacionaron con el género masculino y con niveles terciarios de educación, mostrando una desigual participación en la esfera cívica. Por otro lado, destacó la alta movilidad educativa intergeneracional, aunque las transiciones fueron de corto alcance. Además, se observaron diferencias en el estatus de las redes de contactos a favor de los hombres. Por último, el modelo de medida para Chile mostró un efecto positivo y significativo del capital social, en términos de redes de contacto y asociatividad sobre el logro de estatus, no obstante, estos factores eran influidos por la educación de ego que, a su vez, recibía el efecto del origen social. En México destacó el menor porcentaje de personas que movilizaron sus redes de contactos en la búsqueda de empleo, las redes

fueron movilizadas para acceder a los grupos ocupacionales, 'Trabajadores de los servicios y vendedores ' y 'Oficiales, operarios y artesanos ', esto es, dos grupos que no requieren de mayor calificación. Otro punto a destacar es que en México el acceso a la educación terciaría está más restringido que en Chile, lo que podría explicar los resultados que arrojó el modelo de ecuaciones estructurales. En el modelo se observó una asociación negativa entre educación y movilización del capital social y este no influyó sobre el logro de estatus ocupacional.

RC52-636.2

NIGENDA, GUSTAVO* (National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico)
ARISTIZABAL, PATRICIA (National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico)

Professionalization in the Era of Globalization: How Mexican Nurses Are Coping with It?

The efforts of professionalization of nursing in Mexico encompass already four decades that started with the training of nurses at university level. Achievements in the progress of the professionalization of nursing are clear, but challenges are still monumental in order to achieve autonomy of practice and capacity of self-regulation. In this period, the training of nurses and the labor market have shown the effects of a market oriented rationality that transformed processes of high state control towards processes where new actors participate according to a competitive rationale, downplaying the consolidation of professional and institutional capacities, as the case of the certification of nurses. Various authors have attributed these effects to the globalization in the fields of education and health. Evetts proposes a change in the focus to shift from the definition of an occupation as a profession to use the concept of professionalism as a means to adapt to changes in the labor market in order to preserve service orientation that would allow the achievement of professional and institutional objectives. In Mexico we have observed a marked increase in the production of university-trained nurses in the last 20 years as part of a process of substitution of ancilary and technical nurses by university-trained nurses to increase professionalization. However, the access of new generations of nurses to the labour market is already marked by cost contention policies producing partial and precarious incorporation to the labour market. Specific aspects of this integration are analyzed in order to understand the mechanisms that have been developed by nurses to consolidate its participation, social prestige and their capacity to put in practice their technical capacities in the production of health services in an environment that is increasingly characterized by a weakened role of the State.

RC31-JS-35.2

NIIKURA, HISANO* (Ferris University, Japan)

Is Returning Home a Sweet Dream or Bitter Reality?: Preparation for Retirement of Thai Middle Age Female Migrants in Japan

Currently, some of the numerous Thai female migrants who have resided in Japan since the 1980s have started to visit Thailand to prepare for retirement. Previous studies have argued that the return of migrants to their home country is the "myth of return" (Anwar 1979) or a "dream" of going home (Gardeners 2002). However, for Thai middle age female migrants who are retiring from the role of parenting in Japan, returning home may become their reality. This paper explores Thai female migrants' "return" home with a focus on their mobility, remittance and transnational family ties between Thailand and Japan after several decades of migration to Japan.

The data are based on field work from 2016 to 2019 in Japan and Thailand. I analyzed the narratives of three Thai middle age female migrants who resided in Japan for more than two decades and built their own families in Japan.

The research results show that long-term separation from the Thai family, due to their vulnerable situation in Japan, including visa problems with human trafficking, domestic violence, and poverty, has created a range of challenges for transnational families. However Thai families tend to lack sympathy with the hardship in Japan, while retirement, Thai economic growth and affordable travel promotes mobility. This mobility leads to the decision to return, the reasons being that they are tired of working as low-wage workers in Japan and choose the cheaper cost of living in Thailand. Once they return home, however, they find that their remittances, based on their huge sacrifices, may not cover all their retirement costs, including what they require for their daily needs, such as housing. These findings show consequence of long-term separation as bitter realities. Thus, this study contributes significant discussion points on the mobility and transnational family ties.

RC40-515.1

NIKULIN, ALEXANDER* (Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration, Russia)
KURAKIN, ALEXANDER (Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration, Russia)
NIEDERLE, PAULO (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Rural Development and the Similarities of Social Differentiation Processes in Brazil and Russia

Despite very different historical formations and cultural backgrounds, Brazil and Russia have shaped models of agrarian and rural development with multiple similarities. Based on recent data from National Agricultural Census and fieldwork we have carried out since 2017 in Brazilian (Santa Rosa and Passo Fundo) and Russian regions (Rostov-on-Don, Krasnodar, Kolomna), this article propose a comparative analysis focusing on seven differentiation processes we identified in both countries: i. Economic regional differentiation ("rich" and "poor" regions); ii. Rural-Urban differentiation; iii. Socio-demographic differentiation (rural poverty, generational and gender imbalances, rural migration); iv. Institutional and structural differentiation in agrarian areas (the so-called "large" versus "small" agricultural production); v. Technological differentiation in agriculture ("modern" and "backward" models of agri-food production); vi. Infrastructural differentiation (health and education systems); vii. National-cultural differentiation (nationalism and interethnic migration in rural areas). By using a comparative methodology that focus on compare the cases and inside them some key dimensions, in the end of the paper we present some ideas to identify commonalities in the pathways of rural development in both countries which can be useful to think about social differentiation and agrarian changes as a whole.

RC10-125.1

NINA-PAZARZI, ELENI* (University of Piraeus, Greece)
TSANGARIS, MICHAEL (University of Piraeus, Greece)

Gender and Hotel Management in Greece

Tourism industry apart from being an important factor for the economic development of Greece it is also one of the major sectors of women employment. A review of past studies reveals that the proportions of employed women and men are approximately equal in the hotel sector, if all types of employment are included. Nevertheless, women are generally under-represented concerning leadership as most of them are associated with middle or lower management positions. Women working at hotels are often trapped in the frozen middle or faced with glass ceiling problems that prevent them in accessing higher management posts; most of those issues are related frequently to the business culture and gender stereotypes. This study examines basically the main problems of women managers in the hotel sector. Based on semi-structured interviews, we present opinions coming from women employed in hotels regarding problems they are facing in their everyday managerial practices as well as the usual barriers for their career advancement. The interviews revealed that there are still problems of inequality between men and women in the world of hospitality. Although education plays the most significant role for professional development, there are still discriminatory employment patterns that stress and strain working women in Greek hotel management.

RC19-228.4

NISHIDA, NAOKI* (The University of Tokyo, Japan)

Varieties of Unionism and Welfare State Development: A Qualitative Comparative Analysis of the Evolution of Unemployment Funds in France

Welfare states vary widely in the manner in which they choose to redistribute the unemployment risk among workers. This paper examines how institutional configurations, not single institutions, provide labor unions with unemployment funds (Caisses de chômage). Building on the power resource theory, varieties-of-capitalism, and insider-outsider theory, it is argued that unemployment insurance in labor unions may be supported by combinations of certain institutional conditions: High unionization rate, high risk of unemployment, high skilled-labor intensity, small-size company, and low level of labor market duality. These hypotheses are tested on industry-level data for 12 sectors in the early 20th century France. Unlike previous studies, a fuzzy-set Qualitative Comparative Analysis (fsQCA) reveals two different paths to increase in the number of unemployment funds. High unionization rate leads to the unemployment insurance development in labor union if it is combined with low risk of unemployment. However, the low unionization rate combined with low degree of labor market duality offers high outcome as well. A high skill intensity and small-sized firm are complementary institutions associated with the growing number of unemployment funds. Implications of these findings for theory and policy are developed.

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

RC06-77.4

NJEMANZE, VIVIAN* (Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu Alike, Nigeria)

The Nigerian Family in Change: A Study of Selected Traditional Families in Glocalism

The Nigerian family is intersected by an increasing glocal force such that a focused study on it portrays a hybrid trado-modern family. The aim of this study is to ascertain the trend of change and the effects of global family issues on the traditional family structure among families in Ikwo local government area of Ebonyi state. The paper examined the influence of the issues of gender equality and family planning on the traditional family structure on a sample of 200 randomly selected respondents. Adopting mixed methods, regression analysis was carried out. The results show a gradual slackening of the traditional values and a mix up of the features of the global modern family which increases its proneness to crises and change. The consciousness of gender equality was significantly related to family structure. Family planning was also positively related to family size. The findings suggest that the current structure of the Nigerian family is important for policymaking.

RC32-407.2

NJIRU, ROSEANNE* (Department of Sociology, Catholic University of Eastern Africa, Kenya)

Gender Relations and Women's Resilience amidst Marginalization in a Cash-Cropping Community in Rural Eastern Kenya

Dramatic changes, including colonial land redistribution, introduction of cash crops, neoliberal policies, and other recent rural social changes have affected agrarian practices and rural livelihoods with important repercussions on social differentiation and gender relations. Drawing on ethnographic research with married couples in a small-scale tea and coffee farming community in Kenya, this paper examines how these structural forces configure household gender relations and, particularly, create women's vulnerabilities. I begin by briefly locating tea and coffee cash-cropping households within the wider social and political-economic context, taking account of colonial and post-colonial state policies on land and agriculture, land shrinkage, structural adjustment programmes, and institutional practices of the tea and coffee industries. I then examine how these intersecting capitalist relations create vulnerabilities for both men and women, shape gender relations, and re(produce) hierarchies of power that make women relatively more vulnerable and risk eroding spaces of recognition, autonomy and agency they once had. Yet, for some women, these changes might mean enhanced opportunity for autonomy and agency within their household. Finally, going beyond discourses of victimhood, I discuss how women made vulnerable by these social forces attempt to deal with their disadvantaged position through collective networks. The paper argues for the need for agricultural policies and development initiatives to pay attention to how wider social contexts of agrarian change affect men and women in cash-cropping in order to support sustainable approaches for addressing their disadvantage and, particularly, women's vulnerability.

RC42-526.1

NOBILE, MARIANA* (FLACSO Argentina, Argentina)

Educational Inequality, Student Emotional Repertoires and Subjective Forms

Argentina's secondary school has been politically sanctioned as the legitimate space for the social integration of adolescents. Although progress has been made in democratizing access, the education system still constitutes a space marked by the inequality that affects students' educational pathways. The forms of interaction and the links impregnated by school logics of merit that are generated in everyday school life preserve the capacity to model youth subjectivities that are far from being homogeneous.

These logics of merit, in dialogue with the psychic and emotional economies of the subjects, contribute to generating different forms of the "self", some as "intitled" subjects, with the capacity to project their future lives and experience a feeling of vital control, while others lead to the acceptance of a subordinate position that limits the possibilities of personal development.

Within the framework of a project that aims to reconstruct the meritocratic expressions in different secondary schools of the metropolitan area of Buenos Aires, this paper aims to investigate the emotional repertoires that delimit the subjective ecology of those who pass through high school as students. These repertoires will be read with the underlying concern of investigating the way in which emotions contribute to the reproduction of class positions, thus exploring the emotionality that permeates the students' discourse. Thus, students' emotional expressions will be problematized, whether they speak of recognition, pleasure, contempt, shame, fears, among others.

RC24-293.1

NOBRE, EDUARDO* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)
GATTI, SIMONE (University of São Paulo, Brazil)
CEZARIO SILVA, PATRÍCIA (Federal University of ABC, Brazil)
KIM SEO, HE NEM (São Paulo City Urban Development Department, Brazil)

The Search for Metropolitan São Paulo Planning: The Case of the 2014 City Master Plan

In 2010, the population of São Paulo Metropolitan Region - the Brazilian largest urban agglomeration - was approximately twenty million inhabitants, corresponding to 12% of the Brazilian population, half of it living in the City of São Paulo. From an economic point of view, the metropolis and the municipality held respectively 19% and 12% of national GDP. Its growth happened in the last century in a Dependent Development context, resulting in an extreme uneven society in which only 6% of households earns more than twenty minimum wages, whereas 43% earns less than three. The physical result of this proccess was a fragmented space where the higher income strata have appropriated the central areas, best endowed with jobs, services and infrastructure, while the poorest were "expelled" from these areas, living in the precarious outskirt with huge deficits in mobility, infrastructure, services and public facilities, sometimes even occupying environmental protected areas of greatest risk. Since the 1970s there has been many attempts to plan this metropolis with little results. In 2014 the City of São Paulo enacted a new master plan, with a metropolitan vision, trying to promote a more environmentally balanced and socially equitable urban development. The plan proposed a series of new planning tools to cope with these problems. The aim of this paper is to analyse the partial implementention of this plan and its tools, considering the principles of socio-territorial equity and inclusion and the Right to the City, checking its limits and possibilities to revert this problem. An evaluation of the application of the instruments so far will be carried out, with emphasis on access to urbanized land for social housing as well as the financing for urban intervention projects, specially related to mobility and public services. This project has been partially financed by CNPq and FAPESP.

RC40-507.3

NOGUEIRA, DENISE* (Queensland University of Techonology, Australia)

Feeding (from) the Crowd: Implications of Social Finance for Alternative Food Networks

Alternative food networks (AFNs) emerge as spaces of resistance to the global food system by establishing a place-based approach to food production, distribution and consumption. Through the (re)articulation of multiple stakeholders and resources, these networks aim to promote social justice, ecological sustainability and democratic participation in food systems. Common examples of AFNs are community supported agriculture programs, farmers' markets, organic food buyers' clubs, community gardens, urban agriculture initiatives, and food box schemes. Some AFNs combine social and market approaches to develop a viable model to pursue transformative outcomes. These AFNs operate in ways that are different from the conventional social or for-profit initiatives. For them, among other challenges, access to adequate funding in different stages of development has been considered a barrier to achieve viability, scalability and replicability.

In this context, alternative finance offers funding possibilities beyond the conventional financial system or government grants. Some examples of alternative financing can include crowdfunding, peer-to-peer lending, solidarity finance, and impact investment. Most recently, digital platforms have been used to intermediate funding and reach out to a broader 'crowd'. Several AFNs have adopted alternative financing to raise funds within their community and expanded network to support their organisational goals. However, there is limited research on the effects of alternative financing to the broader community ('crowd'). This paper reflects the starting point of a three-year study that aims to understand the implications of alternative finance to AFNs, particularly in terms of social justice and democratic participation.

RC39-492.2

NOGUEIRA, FERNANDO* (Federal University of ABC, Brazil)
MOURA, RODOLFO (Federal University of ABC, Brazil)
SILVA, LUCAS (Federal University of ABC, Brazil)
SULAIMAN, SAMIA NASCIMENTO (Laboratório de Gestão de Risco-Universidade Federal do ABC, Brazil)

The Progression of Hazard: Discussing the PAR Model

Blaikie et al. (1994) elaborated an important theoretical-methodological reference for the analysis of social risk construction based on PAR (Pressure and Release) Model, highlighting different spatial and temporal scales in the vulner-

ability analysis as a socio-historical process of developments and interrelationships. This model considers that vulnerability evolves progressively influenced by root causes (e.g. distribution of resources, neoliberalism), dynamic pressures (e.g. lack of local investments, rapid population change and displacement) and unsafe conditions (e.g. dangerous locations, poor social protection), producing risk and disaster situations. Although Wisner, Gaillard and Kelman (2012), reviewing the PAR Model, emphasize the "accentuation of some (not all) hazards" by anthropic action, it is crucial to complement the right side of the PAR Model (hazards) for a better understanding of the risks and disasters causalities, without which risk reduction actions are limited and insufficient, demonstrating the role played by different interest groups and social actors in the *catalyst actions* of *hazardous events, processes or phenomena* and their historical evolution. Thus, we propose to work with a focus on the *progression of hazard* composed by these *catalyst actions* that are related to the dimensions of: Food Security (e.g. use of pesticides, fires); Water Resources (e.g. unconscious water consumption, lack of environmental sanitation); Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (e.g. wildlife hunting, deforestation); Health (e.g. insalubrious housing; use of fossil fuels); Human Habitat (e.g. soil movement, improper waste disposal); and Infrastructure (e.g. dams, nuclear power plant). These dimensions can generate or intensify *hazardous events, processes or phenomena* of different categories, such as: biological (e.g. epidemics, invasive species), environmental (e.g. air pollution, contamination of water sources), geological and geophysical (e.g. landslides, subsidence), hydrometeorological (e.g. floods, heat islands), technological (e.g. nuclear explosion, dam collapse).

RC30-372.1

NOGUEIRA, PATRICIA* (Pompeu Fabra University,)

The Future of Work

This paper is the first of a three-stage project that investigates the impact of innovations in the labour market in OECD countries. We focus mainly on how occupations are being transformed, as well as tasks performed by workers. During this phase, we look at the socio-economic and political characteristics of different economies and how they affect the introduction of two main innovations: process and product innovations. This distinction is crucial as these innovations tend to have different outcomes: complementarity or substitution of work. We use a multilevel model analysis with simultaneous equations with two dependent variables: the number of patents and the number of new firms in each country and year. We assess how different countries' characteristics inhibit or enhance the adoption of innovation.

RC05-66.3

NOGUEIRA BELTRAO, BEATRIZ* (Independent, Mexico)

Todas Las Ciencias Están Hechas Por Cuerpos: Notas Teórico-Metodológicas Para Reflexionar Sobre La Ciencia De La Partería En Una Comunidad Indígena Mexicana

En este trabajo discutiré los aspectos metodológicos de una investigación que realicé en Presidio de Los Reyes, Nayarit, México, junto a parteras voluntarias del Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social (IMSS). Con esta investigación, criticamos el racismo/sexismo epistémico institucionalizado en el IMSS, que da más valor a los médicos titulados en universidades oficiales que a las médicas parteras del contexto local. Para tal trabajo, dialogué con las metodologías horizontales y su crítica a la noción de autoridad científica. Sin embargo, en este marco teórico-metodológico, si bien hay una crítica a la autoridad científica desde una crítica al eurocentrismo y a la posición histórica de europeos como los "más" o los "únicos" científicos, no está explícita una crítica a la imposición del sujeto masculino como el sujeto "racional", de manera que integré a las metodologías horizontales la dimensión de un racismo/sexismo epistémico constituido históricamente en el marco de la colonialidad. Las parteras reclaman un sueldo más justo y que sus conocimientos sean considerados tan válidos como los conocimientos de las médicas alópatas, una vez que la institución no las contrata como trabajadoras asalariadas, y mantienen el rol de "voluntarias". Para realizar esas críticas, dialogué y escribí un texto con María Asunción, partera que fue mi par investigativo. La práctica de la partería como ciencia médica, la cual es realizada y teorizada por María Asunción, es, explícitamente, hecha cuerpo a cuerpo, lo que me llevó a enfatizar que toda ciencia está hecha por cuerpos. Lo anterior me llevó a las preguntas ¿Por qué, entonces, ciertos cuerpos son considerados autoridad científica y otros no? ¿Solamente se debe a la literacidad universitaria o también hay otras marcas significativas usadas para valorar en los cuerpos su capacidad de hacer ciencia? ¿La literacidad está, acaso, como constructo social, racializada y sexualizada?

RC16-197.3

NOGUEIRA JOAQUÍN, MARÍA ELENA* (Universidad de Valladolid,)

¿Viejo Vino En Nuevas Odres?: Revisando El Concepto De Estructura Social En Las Sociedades Del Siglo XXI

El tema central de esta ponencia es el análisis actual de la estructura social en términos teóricos. Aun siendo un concepto muy trabajado en el marco de la Teoría Social, muchas veces queda acotado en sus usos a variables clásicas: los niveles de ingresos o la ocupación, sólo por poner unos pocos ejemplos. Sin embargo, en la sociedad actual, diversas variables afectan la conformación de la estructura social. Cuestiones territoriales, de género, etnia o religión, entre muchas otras inciden necesariamente en la dinámica de cambio de este concepto. Esto no resulta una novedad y más bien supone un desafío permanente en términos de investigación y de respuestas posibles. En esta ponencia se propone una revisión literaria de los estudios de estructura social en la actualidad desde tres líneas: 1) relación agente-estructura, 2) la construcción de la desigualdad y 3) las estructuras del bienestar. Se considera que desde estas líneas es posible recuperar análisis innovadores y no necesariamente muy trabajados desde los estudios sobre estructura social. En este sentido la metodología para la elaboración de la ponencia es de carácter cualitativo: se construirá una muestra intencional de autores y artículos en términos de lo anterior, con un carácter exploratorio y con el fin de contribuir al debate.

RC40-503.2

NOIA, ELEONORA* (Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Milan, Italy)

Cultural Production in Rural Italy

In recent years, the debate on production and consumption within the Alternative Food Networks has intensified. Literature has highlighted many aspects: the new contacts that arise between the countryside and the city; the relationships established between producers and consumers. The literature on *prosumers* has shown new meanings produced by consumers, especially when purchasing choices are covered by ethical, political and identity issues. Meanwhile, there has been less talk about cultural production by producers' side. The overlapping of production and consumption, in fact, has always characterized the model of management of the peasant economy. However, at nowadays this model seems to change its meaning, considering both the production and the country lifestyle choices related to environmental and cultural issues.

The aim of this research is to show how farmers produce culture within AFNs.

The research uses 17 interviews with farmers from Piedmont, Northern Italy, and 5 interviews with farmers from Basilicata, South Italy, participating in the WWOOF Italy network (World Wide Opportunities on Organic Farms, since '70s, internationally promotes organic farming and sustainable lifestyles through the work-hospitality exchange).

To verify how farmers produce culture, a new model has been developed hybridizing two analytical instruments: the Theory of Practices (Shove, Pantzar, & Watson, 2012), and the Circuit of Culture (Du Gay, 1997). Considering AFNs as sets of practices, the model developed shows how, starting from the self-production practice, farmers 1) convey new meanings, 2) create new spaces of representation, 3) outline alternatives aimed at preserving the environment and the small-scale agriculture, both from a socio-economic point of view and from a regulatory point of view, developing proposals answering to farmers' needs.

Du Gay (1997). *Doing cultural studies: The story of the Sony Walkman*.

Shove, Pantzar, & Watson (2012). *The dynamics of social practice: Everyday life and how it changes*.

RC38-478.1

NOIRI, NAOMI* (University of the Ryukyus, Japan)

Web-Transmission of Collective Memory on Covid-19

In this presentation we discuss how we can build a collective memory of the COVID-19 pandemic and take it over after the pandemic period.

In the first semester of this year, A group of students of the University of the Ryukyus, which located in Okinawa, Japan, started the project to introduce their own experiences under COVID-19 and what they want to remain after the pandemic period.

They worked together to set up the website through on-line tool, without seeing each other during the lock-down of the university.

Through this presentation we discuss how we can collect and share 'the voice' under COVID-19 through introducing the composition of this project and its contents.

RC56-684.2

NOMIYA, DAISHIRO* (Chuo University, Japan)

Into the Sacred and Symbol of Peace: Memorizing Atomic-Bomb Survivors in the Post-War Japan

This paper explores the process in which atomic-bomb survivors acquired a sacred status in the social memory of the post-world war II Japan.

On August 6, 1945, the drop of the atomic-bomb to the city of Hiroshima drove tens of thousands of people to instant death. It also left another tens of thousands of survivors, who later came to be called "hi-ba-ku-sha (atomic-bomb survivors)". Initially, those survivors were socially seen as ominous and untouchable as, with deformed faces and bodies, they were feared as a source of disease infection. However, as years went by, they came to be regarded as carrying a divine nature, even becoming a symbol of peace.

Studies exist that point out the acquisition of a sacred nature by the atomic-bomb survivors throughout the post-war historical process in Japan. However, many do not provide an insight with which to understand the mechanisms through which the deformed were transformed into a symbol of peace.

This study intends to clarify the mnemonic practice that has led socially avoided individual to a divine symbol. Employing as data national newspaper articles, I performed trend analysis and network text analysis. The results show that the survivors went through stages of change in the way they were remembered; (1) transforming real individuals into generalized collective entity by becoming a collective actor, (2) change in the meaning attached to the survivors, from negative to positive, (3) acquiring a sacred status through being honored in the process of historicization, and (4) becoming a symbol of peace through abstraction from history. In sum, two processes are distinct in the mnemonic practice associated with atomic-bomb survivors: meaning alteration from negative to positive, and status alteration from mundane to divine.

While having limitations, this study adds another insight into the mnemonic practices associated with human disaster.

RC56-JS-38.2

NOORI, NEEMA* (University of West Georgia, USA)
BEZNOSOV, MIKHAIL* (University of West Georgia, Ukraine)
KALONOV, KOMILJON* (Tashkent State University, Uzbekistan)
LITOVCHENKO, ARTEM* (Kharkiv National University, Ukraine)

Competing Nationalisms: Distinctive Language Policies in Two Post-Soviet Systems of Higher Education

This paper examines the distinctive trajectories of two systems of higher education. Ukraine and Uzbekistan both gained independence in 1991. In the Soviet period, both countries had systems of higher education dominated by the Russian language. The primary language of instruction at flagship universities in both countries was Russian. Academics in both countries shared strong intellectual and personal ties with colleagues across the Soviet academic landscape. Similarly at the institutional level, universities throughout the Soviet space engaged in close collaboration with one another. After 1991, with the introduction of nationalist language policies, the higher education systems in both countries adopted distinctive paths forward. Universities in Uzbekistan now have quite low rates of Russian language usage in the classroom. We argue that the nationalist trend in Uzbekistan resulted less from a top down effort to impose Uzbek as the language of instruction and more as a result of demographic shifts that have resulted in fewer and fewer Russian language students. The nationalization by default path in Uzbekistan contrasts markedly with the Ukranian case. In the aftermath of the Maidan movement in Ukraine, the state oversaw a campaign to limit the use of Russian in Ukrainian universities. This top-down effort to enforce language use has met resistance from both students and faculty. Drawing from interviews with faculty members and academic administrators at universities in both countries, our paper engages in a comparative analysis of both cases.

RC45-558.1

NORBUTAS, LUKAS* (Utrecht University, the Netherlands, Netherlands)
CORTEN, RENSE* (Utrecht University, Netherlands)
RUITER, STIJN (Netherlands Institure for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, Netherlands)

Believe It When You See It: Dyadic Embeddedness and Reputation Effects on Trust in Cryptomarkets for Illegal Drugs

Large-scale online marketplace data have been repeatedly used to test sociological theories on trust between strangers. Most studies focus on sellers' aggregate reputation scores, rather than on buyers' individual decisions to trust. Theoretical predictions on how repeated exchanges affect trust within dyads and how buyers weigh individual experience against reputation feedback from other actors have not been tested directly in detail. What do buyers do when they are warned not to trust someone they have trusted many times before? We analyze reputation effects on trust at the dyadic and network levels using data from an illegal online drug marketplace. We find that buyers' trust decisions are primarily explained by dyadic embeddedness - cooperative sellers get awarded by repeated exchanges. Although buyers take third-party information into account, this effect is weaker and more important for first-time buyers. Buyers tend to choose market exit instead of retaliation against sellers after negative experiences.

RC07-JS-19.2

NORKUS, ZENONAS* (Institute of Sociology and Social Work, Faculty of Philosophy, Vilnius University, Lithuania)

Are There Progressive Social Restorations?

Sociology of revolutions is well-established research field, while sociology of restorations is almost absent, although two great modern revolutions (French 1789 and Russian 1917) both ended with restorations. This asymmetry reflects a dominant assumption of both modern societies and social sciences that social revolutions are intrinsically progressive, while restorations mean reaction or regress. This contribution provides prolegomena for comparative historical sociology of restorations arguing that some revolutions may be reactionary while some restorations may be progressive. Taking departure from the classification of social restorations into micro-restorations (e.g. of friendships, families), mega-restorations (e.g. of empires, international systems), and macro-restorations (of states, political regimes, socioeconomic system), we focus on the issue how to distinguish progressive and regressive macro-restorations. In this analysis we differentiate between successful/failed and progressive/reactionary macro-restorations. A restoration is successful if restored social system survives longer than prerevolutionary (original or status quo) and intermediate post-revolutionary systems. Restoration fails, if path-dependent reproduction and evolution of restored social system is interrupted by new revolution. Restoration is progressive if restored social system performs better than prerevolutionary and post-revolutionary systems. Although underperformance increases chances of new revolution, there can be non-progressive successful restorations as well as failed progressive restorations. Using cross-time cross country comparable GDP, life expectancy, HDI data we explain by example and demonstrate the fecundity of this framework in the case study answering following question: was the restoration of capitalism as a socioeconomic system in the formerly communist countries successful and/or progressive? According to proposed criteria, survival of restored capitalism for some three decades indicates the success of restoration. However, restored capitalism demonstrated its progressiveness only in those countries where GDP growth did accelerate in comparison with last three communist and precommunist decades, with HDI and life expectancy improving more than during these communist and precommunist periods.

RC02-37.2

NOVELLI, JOSE MARCOS* (Universidade Federal de São Carlos,)
GALVÃO, ANDRÉIA (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brazil)

The Dismantling of the Environmental and Labor Policies UNDER Bolsonaro

The economy of the Bolsonaro administration is characterized by the resumption of a radical neoliberal project, which some researches call ultraliberalism. The policies we intend to investigate fall into two fields: deregulation and labor re-regulation; and the dismantling of the environmental inspection state apparatus. Both policies are related to accumulation and valorization of capital, and are important to understand the nature of political project sustained by Bolsonaro administration.

Regarding the environmental inspection apparatus, the Bolsonaro administration has placed several military officers at the head of the institutions such as IBAMA and ICMBio; cutting budget resources of the Ministry of the Environment (an agribusiness friendly institution since Bolsonaro inauguration) and failed to support - with members of the repressive apparatus, police or military - the enforcement actions leading to a record increase in burning in the Amazon and invasion of indigenous reserves for candlestine mining.

Regarding to labor legislation, Bolsonaro administration seeks to deepen the flexibility enshrined in the reform promoted by his predecessor, assuming the objective of bringing labor relations closer to informality. In this sense, we highlight the proposal for a "green and yellow" work card, which aims to ensure direct negotiation between employer and employee without respecting the existing rights and collective agreements; the economic freedom law, which, among other measures, reduces the mandatory Sunday break and ends double pay on Sundays; the establishment of a Labor Studies Group, whose task is to promote a new round of changes in legislation, focusing on occupational safety and health standards and trade union organization; and the "New Social Security" based on capitalization model. This set of measures makes the state not responsible and

assigns the individuals the task of ensuring their present and future well-being according to their ability to contribute and their employability, promoting the "commodification" of the workforce.

RC33-JS-15.1

NOVELLO, NOEMI* (Università di Milano-Bicocca, Italy)
DECATALDO, ALESSANDRA (University of Milan Bicocca, Italy)

Alternatives to the Binary Conception of Epistemology in Mixed Methods for Social Sciences

Decolonizing social science methodology is a topic that, as researchers, we have to both deeply investigate and bear in mind when we approach a study, not only acknowledging our positionality, but truly reflecting on what are the changes we aspire to produce with our work (Tuhiwai Smith, 2013). With this contribute, we do not necessarily aim to examine methods in relation to the study of indigenous and/or marginalized people – the original meaning given by Tuhiwai Smith to "decolonizing methodologies". However, even the most allegedly "neutral" topic in social research remains part of structured power dynamics, investing also the methods we use to study social phenomena and the epistemological issues at its basis.

The Western conception of science as a male, white, able-bodies field is linked with the intentional processes of building and maintaining of separations: separations between hard and soft sciences, and within social sciences, separations between qualitative and quantitative methods of inquiry.

Moreover, separations between quantitative and qualitative methods have been sustained on the epistemological level by the idea that positivism and co-structivism are polarized "mental models" (Greene, 2007). Nevertheless, similar separations are mostly the result of processes of social construction within academia and, as such, can be easily deconstructed.

Within this paper, we attempt to show various lines of deconstruction of the separations between qualitative and quantitative, as well as between positivism and constructivism, keeping in mind the consequences that a similar operation has on shading light on power dynamics, while still inevitably being influenced by them. Ultimately, we aim to show possible alternatives to the dominant binary conception in social sciences, borrowing from both feminist epistemologies and critical realism.

RC23-279.4

NOVELLO, NOEMI* (Università di Milano-Bicocca, Italy)
DECATALDO, ALESSANDRA (University of Milan Bicocca, Italy)

Networks of Authors within a the Mixed Methods Academic Community

This contribution focuses on networks of authors in the academic and methodological community of mixed methods in social inquiry. Social sciences see the presence of multiple methodological communities and the ways in which knowledge is produced and constructed are rarely explored in their connection with relationships among scholars in the academic world. While the mixed methods field generally suggests for modalities to overcome separations between qualitative and quantitative ways of thinking about research, the field itself is indeed not exempt from the broader issues comprises the academic world. As such, this specific field of knowledge is still part of a system that is built and maintained through power and privilege dynamics.

The paper will present results from a doctoral research, which applies a methodological research synthesis of published articles that declare to use a mixed methods approach. Through a citation network analysis (CNA), I aim to show how the production and circulation of knowledge in the context of an academic community is influenced by structures of power. The act of publishing papers in academic journals is part of the reward system in academia, with citations representing a way of granting recognition (and authority) to the author(s) of the cited article. Looking at networks of citation, thus, allows us to identify some structures and shapes of power within the academic system of knowledge production and circulation. In addition to the identification of most cited authors and works, CNA allowed to identify relatively enclosed groups of related papers and scholars adopting a similar approach to a topic – or similar understandings of methods, as in the case of this study – underlining the existing paths, structures and networks among citations in the mixed methods. Through CNA it was possible also to point at relationships among these specific smaller communities.

RC18-221.4

NOVO VAZQUEZ, AMPARO* (University of Oviedo, Spain)
VICENTE, MARÍA ROSALIA (Universidad de Oviedo, Spain)

Investigating Political Consumer Types: Some Evidence for Spain

During the last years a series of economic, political, social, technological and environmental changes have raised the awareness of many citizens about their role as consumers. Political consumerism, understood as citizens' deliberate deci-

sions to buy or avoid specific products for political, ethical or environmental reasons (Stolle et al., 2005), is at the heart debate about the possible ways in which citizens, with their daily-life acts, can make a substantial contribution to shape a more sustainable and equal society. In this context, it has become crucial to better understand the different forms of political consumerism.

Hence, this paper presents an empirical analysis of political consumerism in Spain. To carry out this analysis, a specific survey was designed. Data were collected during June 2019 from a representative random sample of the Spanish population of 18 years-old and older. From respondents' answers, a typology of political consumers is identified: (i) citizens who both boycott and buycott; (ii) citizens who only boycott; (iii) those who only buycott; and finally, (iv) those who do not carry out any act of political consumerism. By estimating multinomial probit models, we investigate the main factors that shape the different types of political consumers. Results show that any of form political consumerism is mainly associated to other forms of political engagement and moreover, there is a clear relation with certain political partisanship.

Keywords: political consumerism, boycott, boycott, partisanship, citizen, political engagement

RC44-541.1

NOWAK, JOERG* (Universidade de Brasilia, Brazil)

Success or Failure? the Brazilian Truck Drivers' and Petroleum Workers Strike in 2018

The Brazilian Truck Drivers' Strike 2018 could be treated as a model case for the successful applicatio of the power resources of workers in logistics and transport: About 300.000 truck drivers made road blocks for 11 days and brought the Brazilian economy to a halt. But the results of the strike put into question if the strike was actually a success since they were short term solutions and ran out 7 months later. Another interpretation is that the threat with a new strike led to renewed negotiations in 2019 which were able to attain better conditions for truck drivers. But also this second partial success came with rather ambiguous results. Thus I want to ask in this talk if the problem is located with a lack of ability to transform the economic power of truck drivers into political power, or rather with the fact that an improvement of the situation of truck drivers would require a larger political agenda that does beyond the sector of transport and would include energy policy and the sectoral composition of the Brazilian social formation.

RC24-287.1

NOZAWA, ATSUSHI* (Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Japan)

Bridging Environmental Sociologies in Japan and the Mainstream in Global Context Via "Kogai" Perspective

Environmental Sociology was developed and matured in the U.S. and Europe. Although the mainstream has still remained these countries, the situation will be shifted by inches. Western environmental sociologists have gradually paid attention more to Environmental Sociology in other regions. This paper will link Environmental Sociology between Japan and a global context by applying *Kogai* perspective from Minamata Disaster.

Minamata Disease refers to methyl mercury poisoning caused by eating fish and shellfish polluted by wastewater from a large chemical factory in Kumamoto, South Japan, poisoning that creates devastating health problems for victims and stigmatizes them. In total, approximately 2,000 people have been officially certified as the victims, and over 60,000 people are registered as uncertified victims. 2016 marks the 60th anniversary of the discovery of the disease, and it negative health and social consequences are still evolving. This paper will draw a character of environmental sociology and its perspective in Japan: "victimology" and *Kogai*.

This unique perspective can be understood as an equivalent of environmental justice framework, one of the influential concepts in a global context. Those who suffered from Minamata Disease were overwhelmingly from socially and economically disadvantaged groups, especially residents of local fishing communities, while the economically advantaged and politically powerful parties responsible for the pollution were unaffected. This injustice has continued from the original contamination to the recognition and then social treatment of the victims. Differing dimensions of injustice are apparent at different stages of the six-decade long Minamata conflicts.

The paper will conclude with a comparison of environmental justice frameworks in Japan and the U.S. to show the similarities and some differences due to national settings. The goal will be to contribute to the development of a common EJ perspective for use in environmental sociology in comparative context.

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

RC41-516.1

NTOIMO, FAVOUR* (Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Nigeria, Nigeria)

MUTANDA, NYASHA (University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa)

Single Motherhood in Africa: Prevalence, Associated Factors, and Multidimensional Poverty

Increase in single parenting especially among women has become a global concern as existing evidence continues to show that single motherhood is associated with higher risks of poverty, reproduction of poverty and other negative outcomes that affect the wellbeing of single mothers and their children. Understanding the demography of single parenthood in Africa especially among women is of importance because single motherhood could be more detrimental within this region considering the prevalence of poverty and the economic status of women in Africa. Recent estimates show that out of 1.3 billion people who live in multidimensional poverty in developing countries 605 million are in Africa. Using pooled data obtained from the Demographic and Health Surveys in 31 African countries, this study examined single motherhood in Africa with a specific focus on the prevalence, determinants, and association with multidimensional poverty. Descriptive statistics and multilevel logistic regression were used for data analysis. The results show that 22% of women ages 20-49 years in Africa were unmarried mothers. Distribution within the sub-regions shows wide variations with 50.5% never-married mothers in Southern Africa and 15.7% in Western Africa. The significant factors associated with never-married motherhood include current age, place of residence, level of education, occupation, household wealth quintile, birth order as a first-born child, the experience of intimate partner violence by respondent's mother, access to the media, community-level of poverty, and community level of female education. Notably, most of the determinants were similar across the sub-regions in their direction of association. Among all categories of single mothers in the region, the never-married were the most vulnerable in all eight indicators of multidimensional deprivation. In conclusion, unmarried motherhood is a common nuptiality pattern in contemporary Africa. With its diverse implications for wellbeing, family-oriented policies and programmes in Africa have become imperative.

RC41-523.1

NTOIMO, FAVOUR* (Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Nigeria, Nigeria)

Utilization of Maternal Health Care Services in Nigeria: Are Internal Migrants and Ethnic Minorities Disadvantaged?

In 2015, the World Health Organization estimated that about 58,000 maternal deaths occur in Nigeria annually, accounting for 19% of global maternal deaths. The high maternal mortality is primarily attributed to low utilization of maternal health care services and existing evidence indicate that large inequalities exist between different population groups in access and utilization of maternal health care services. Although several studies have been conducted to identify the factors associated with low maternal health care utilization in Nigeria, negligible attention has been paid to the likelihood that internal migrants and ethnic minorities in the different parts of the country may be disadvantaged in access and utilization of maternal health care services. Therefore, this study examined the utilization of maternal health care services among women of reproductive age who are internal migrants and ethnic minorities in Southwest Nigeria. Available evidence shows that 23% of Nigerians are internal migrants and the Southwest region is a major destination for internal migrants in the country. Data were obtained from the 2013 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey and the study population comprised a weighted sample of 4365 women in union aged 15-49 years who were residents in Southwest Nigeria at the time of the survey. Results of multivariate analyses show that migrants and ethnic minorities were significantly less likely than non-migrants to complete a minimum of four and eight antenatal contacts (five in the third trimester, one contact in the first trimester, and two contacts in the second trimester), holding other factors constant. Migrants and ethnic minorities were also more likely to deliver at home and in private hospitals instead of government hospitals, and less likely to present for postnatal care compared to non-migrants. Social policies and programmes to address the maternal health needs of migrants and ethnic minorities in Southwest Nigeria are recommended.

RC24-284.3

NTOMBELA, NOMPE* (University of South Africa, South Africa)

Actors That Influence Social Acceptance, Attitudes and Perceptions Towards Solar Water Heating, a Case Study of the Communities in the Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality of South Africa.

South Africa is among other developing countries that have been experiencing inadequate energy supplies often resulting in a crisis of 'load-shedding' in which the national energy supplier shuts-down supply of electricity on a rotational basis to various zones. This crisis affects everyone in South Africa, from local business to residential areas, but low-income households are particularly doubly impacted due to already being impoverished. To minimize the energy crisis, in 2009 the South African government has introduced a programme of efficient energy conservation called, the solar water heating (SWH) programme, with the aim of relieving pressure on the electricity grid. The programme is also intended to create employment opportunities and alleviate infrastructural poverty by providing access to hot water to low-income households. After ten years since its inception, there is limited research that has been conducted on the programme and key actors that influence its acceptance, perceptions and attitudes among users and non-users of SWH in municipalities of SA. This paper aims to identify key actors that influence acceptance, perceptions and attitudes of SWH at the municipality level, in providing a multi-case study approach that was undertaken in such communities using survey questionnaires and in-depth interviews with users and non-users of SWH. The results indicate that local politicians and councilors were identified as top actors that influence acceptance, perceptions and attitudes of SWH in the Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality. Issues of 'trust', 'past experiences' and 'party loyalty' also play a role in influencing users and non-users. Door to door campaigns, public meetings and non-scientific language were strategies used by local politicians and councilors to influence users and non-users perceptions and attitudes towards the acceptance of SWH.

RC34-432.3

NUGGEHALLI, ROSHNI* (Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action (YUVA), India)

Relevant and Radical Youth Work Praxis in India

Amidst shifting political and social contracts in India, young people are positioned as a peg onto which several aspirations are simultaneously hooked. They are viewed as a labour force that can propel economic growth, as a troubled homogeneity that must be restrained, and also as a canvas for imbuing an often divisive political agenda. The meanings and manifestations of youth work in this context have moved along the spectrum of inertia to dynamism. This paper argues for situating youth work within a normative frame in order to ensure young peoples' agency and provide space for their critical reflection and purposeful action. It uses examples from the Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action's (YUVA, an Indian non-governmental organisation) experience of working with marginalised youth guided by principles of justice and participatory democracy to highlight the challenges and possibilities that exist for contemporary youth work in India. The need for conceptual clarity on the why and how of youth work is emphasised through examples that point to the influences of a rapidly changing political economy juxtaposed on youth transitions. Further, these examples help to raise key contestations that are relevant for contemporary youth work in India and also in other countries. Professionalisation poses a significant challenge to the inclusive and expansive nature of youth work, and the paper questions the rationale and relevance of a professionalisation journey for youth work in India. The need to ensure flexibility and a recalibration of the measures of youth work's success are discussed. The challenges of balancing the principles driving youth work with prevailing financial and politico-legal constraints are raised. Methods by which youth workers can support young people's journeys through democratic processes and reclaiming the shrinking space for youth voices are highlighted.

RC31-382.5

NUMERATO, DINO* (Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic)

BONTENBAL, ILONA (University of Jyväskylä, Finland)

CALÒ, FRANCESCA (Glasgow Caledonian University, Scotland)

KOURACHANIS, NIKOS (Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Greece)

ČADA, KAREL (Charles University, Czech Republic)

Migration, Labour Market Integration and Third Sector Organisations' Relative Autonomy

Third sector organizations (TSOs) play a crucial role in the implementation of labour market integration policies and services. After the so-called "migration crisis" in 2015, the importance of TSOs has even increased as well their interactions with the public sector that not only opened up new opportunities for TSOs but at the same time represents a potential threat to their autonomy. However, the role of TSOs in integration policies and services remains rather unexplored. Against this backdrop, this paper aims to explore the relation between the public sector and third sector in the delivery of integration services and the impact that these connections have on TSOs autonomy across different countries. In particular, we address the following questions: How is TSOs' autonomy vis-à-vis state and market institutions maintained, reinforced or challenged? How do these processes differ across national contexts? What are the key ambiguities influencing TSOs' autonomy? By focusing on the role of TSOs in different institutional, political and socio-cultural contexts, the analysis has been carried out in the Czech Republic,

Finland, Greece and Scotland. The data that underpin the analysis are drawn on the qualitative study, based on semi-structured interviews with TSOs representatives and policy-makers, complemented with a review of existing documents. We conclude that the position of TSOs can be viewed through the lens of relative autonomy. Furthermore, we argue that TSOs' autonomy is influenced by TSOs actions alongside four structural ambiguities: between independence and dependence, between conflict and collaboration, between precariousness and security, and between bureaucratization and socio-cultural understanding. We conclude that, on the one hand, TSOs have potential to provide critical, alternative and innovative approach towards labour integration and reinforce thus their autonomy. On the other hand, TSOs frequently end up as uncritical extenders of national labour market integration services and their autonomy is hindered.

RC10-129.1

NUNES, NATHALIE* (Centre for Social Studies / University of Coimbra, Portugal)

CAITANA, BEATRIZ (Centre for Social Studies / University of Coimbra, Portugal)

FERREIRA, ISABEL (Centre for Social Studies / University of Coimbra, Portugal)

Intersectional Challenges in the Emergence of Social Innovation for Active Citizenship

The present paper proposes to focus on the visibilization of solutions and experimentations that have been emerging as alternatives and socially innovative practices for the promotion of citizens' participation and the appropriation of citizenship rights, namely in the context of urban local governance. The three authors have been developing a research dialogue combining the studies of urban sociology, sociology of law and the approach to social innovation, ranging from the reinvention of the social in times of crisis, to the emergence of alternative emancipatory and democratic practices based on rights and participation, and the social co-production in urban regeneration solutions. In conceptual, methodological and practical terms, both interdisciplinarity and intersectionality constitute challenges in building up innovation and for the production of knowledge. Starting from their interdisciplinary research dialogue, the authors will specifically address intersectionality also taking into account the approach being applied in URBiNAT, a project funded by the European Union, tackling urban regeneration in seven European cities through the co-creation of healthy corridors in the public space connecting social neighborhoods, based on the co-creation of nature based solutions with citizens. In this context, co-creation frames participation as a means and as an end, where the intersectional approach constitutes an explanatory element to understand the complexity and respective factors that influence a given reality, as a complex combination of different specific modalities of oppression and discrimination experienced by individuals and groups. The recognition of theses modalities allows greater precision of what is to be achieved, that is aiming at equality and equity for each and all, trying to play also in favor of differences and diversities. Finally, the authors propose to discuss the key foundations but also main obstacles in setting-up a co-creation environment, building on different visions, perceptions, agendas and interests, and establishing a cultural platform for mediation.

RC53-655.3

NUÑEZ, KATHIA* (UNACH, Mexico)

Bibliotecas Comunitarias: Diálogos Interculturales y Protagonismo Infantil Desde Las Metodologías Colaborativas

Se presenta una propuesta de investigación, centrada en la instalación de una biblioteca comunitaria, generada por relaciones de colaboración en la investigación social, en una comunidad ch'ol del municipio de Salto de Agua, Chiapas, México; la cual ha sido previamente consensuada entre las familias, los niños y las autoridades comunitarias. La investigación plantea la instalación de una biblioteca comunitaria, como dispositivo metodológico, sustentada en los estudios críticos de la literacidad, la teoría crítica en la educación y la decolonialidad del saber. Esta propuesta de trabajo flexible y situada se propone para generar espacios de diálogo para reflexionar las practicas lectoras y su potencialidad para la transformación personal y colectiva, en la cual, se integran actividades de juego, arte, lectura y narración que permita un acercamiento sensible y progresivo de la niñez con la literatura científica y artística, pero sobre todo, la producción de literatura propia que permita espacios de reflexibilidad, para visibilizar la desigualdad en la producción hegemónica de conocimientos y las posibilidades de transformarla. En esta propuesta se considera la participación colaborativa entre los actores y la investigadora, propiciando la formación y apropiación de las familias y las niñas y los niños de la organización y gestión de la biblioteca, con el objetivo de promover el protagonismo infantil desde las prácticas culturales de la comunidad.

La propuesta integra los diversos sentidos e intereses de los actores involucrados en la propuesta, desde las familias con una necesidad de contar con material bibliográfico para atender las tareas escolares; el interés de los niños y las niñas por contar con espacios propio para el juego, el arte y le lectura, personal y col-

ectiva; el interés de la investigadora por promover espacios de reflexión dialógica entre la comunidad y la escuela y construir espacios de diálogos interculturales visibilizando la estructura de desigualdad.

RC34-442.3

NUÑEZ, KATIA* (Universidad de Lleida,)

A Los Que No Nos Mataron y Sobrevivimos: Jóvenes Sujetos y Objetos De Violencia En Las Agrupaciones Juveniles De Calle

Los jóvenes de las agrupaciones juveniles de calle (*pandillas, bandas latinas, Naciones* o *gangs*) suelen ser "sujetos" u "objetos" de las distintas formas de violencia en las sociedades donde han surgido, pero por lo general se asume que sólo son sujetos de violencia, es decir, que sólo la ejercen. Más allá de los enfrentamientos entre agrupaciones rivales hay también otras formas de violencia que no siempre se visibilizan, lo que hace que se estigmatice aún más a los integrantes de estas agrupaciones. Este artículo se desprende del trabajo de campo realizado en N.Y., República Dominicana y Madrid sobre las agrupaciones de los Trinitarios (Trinis) y Dominican Dont Play (DDP) que han surgido en estas tres ciudades. En cada una de estas sociedades ha prevalecido las políticas restrictivas, de mano dura y en algunos casos de "limpieza social" (o "juvenicidio"), muchas veces sin tomar en cuenta el contexto socio familiar de estos jóvenes, ni la posibilidad de intervención y prevención con los jóvenes y menores de estos barrios. Tomando en cuenta la observación realizada, se plantea un análisis de las violencias a la que son sometidos/as los/as integrantes de estas agrupaciones, la violencia que reproducen y el contexto social, económico y familiar de jóvenes integrantes de estas agrupaciones que han participado en la investigación.

RC38-478.2

NURSE, LYUDMILA* (Oxford XXI think tank, United Kingdom)
MORAN, LISA* (Edge Hill University, United Kingdom)

Biographical Research in the Period of Lockdowns: Fragmentation, Vulnerability and Distancing

This presentation focuses upon the place of biographical research in reconsidering its response to the unprecedented circumstances of researching lives during conditions of COVID-19. It reflects on preliminary findings and critical discussions from the ESA RN03 and BNIM SAI conference in September 2020 which addressed a range of questions eliciting biographical responses to new societal circumstances of physical distancing and isolation, social fragmentation, and increased risks of trauma and vulnerability to populations from European social researchers. In sum, critical discussions focused on theoretical, empirical/practical and analytical/interpretative perspectives of biographical research during lockdowns, researcher identity and self-care in this new reality.

Successive Covid-19 lockdowns further expose European societies to unprecedented economic and social fragmentation with regards to education, mobility, health and social care, (re)-shaping previously taken-for-granted aspects of our role as researchers. Outreach to the most vulnerable, silent minorities becomes even more problematic during Covid. The new social present challenges core aspects of biographical methods; how we conduct interviews and exercise care for participants whilst being socially distant. Questions of building trust, responsibility for interviewees' welfare during and after interviewing and data reliability assume greater prominence. Reflecting on our experience, this paper assesses pros and cons of online interviewing; balancing "immersion" in people's lives whilst maintaining social and physical distance. Analysis and interpretation of biographical narratives are discussed; how new social conditions affect how we collect, analyse and disseminate biographical data.

RC32-407.4

NUSS, SHIRLEY* (Usa, USA)

Gender and Age Inequities in National Data Collection

Despite recommendations initiated during the first World Conference on Women in 1975 and reiterated for decades thereafter, national census and survey data reflect little improvement. Nowhere is this lack of improvement more apparent than their continued failure to provide statistical recognition for the economic contributions of women, especially rural women, to the System of National Accounts (SNA) and the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Most women are still assumed to be housewives when, in fact, they are major actors in national economies with essential economic contributions to agricultural production, processing and exchange. While a framework for correction of these limitations is possible flowing from further elaboration for SNA in a national context, continued failures flow from lack of concern for women, especially rural and poor women.

Not only are women the primary agents of household production, many of these agents are older women whose essential economic activities continue to be excluded from enumeration.

The most glaring failure to collect accurate information about the economic contributions of older women in rural areas of most countries flows from continued exclusion from collection by censuses and surveys of any economic information about older people, including older women, above an upper age limit. Some countries do not collect any economic information about men or women above ages 60 or 65 years, while others set an even lower age limit.

Even when data collection is encouraged, international standards recommend these data about older people for exclusion from data processing and, thus, publication and dissemination. As a result, economic contributions of older women and men, especially in rural areas, continue to be excluded from recognition in available data for most countries. In consequence, national policies and programs direct little or no attention to older persons.

RC41-JS-41.5

NUSS, SHIRLEY* (Usa, USA)

National Indicators for the Advancement of Women: Construction and Use By Researchers for Formulation and Evaluation of Policies

Indicator development responded to statistical needs of researchers participating in the first meeting of ISA Research Committee on Women (RC-32) at the World Congress of Sociology held in Toronto in 1974. The author assumed responsibility for addressing these needs beginning with contacting the UN Secretariat responsible for research in preparation of recommendations for the first World Congress on Women in Mexico City during 1975. The Secretariat had no data, and both UN and UN agency personnel responsible for collection and publication of national data refused to construct any indicators from their published data. In response, the author organized an underground network of women within the UN system to smuggle out publications for compilation of data and construction of national indicators.

Thus, the first global data bank on women came into being, featuring 217 indicators for 214 countries and territories. It was shared with the UN Secretariat as statistical input for this first World Congress on Women. Shortly thereafter, the most reliable indicators were published with an assessment of international standards guiding collection of these data.

This paper discusses construction of national indicators for four world conferences on women, 1975-1995. It traces their development, and notes there continues to be little change in basic construction. However, preparations increasingly rely on population estimates and projections, some of which are produced for countries without any baseline census data.

As participant in UN preparation of indicators and research supporting recommendations for regional and world conferences, the author gives emphasis to use of national indicators for evaluation of progress and formulation of global, regional and national plans, policies and programs of action.

RC52-638.1

NUSSBAUM BITRAN, ILANA* (University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany)

Processes of Inclusion/Exclusion of Latin American Physicians in Foreign Labor Markets

Physicians can be described as professionals possessing a specific capital based on a technical and practical knowledge. Given that medicine is a regulated profession, this knowledge can only be used in the framework of specific local and transnational regulations. Focusing on migrant professionals, the inclusion/exclusion dynamics that these regulations promote are decisive to understand the value foreign knowledge can adopt. The paper focuses on Latin American migrant physicians working in Chile and Germany. Following Bourdieu's social theory, it is possible to understand the health labor market as a field, where physicians compete for better positions drawing upon the capital they possess. This competition takes place not only in one given country, but also internationally. Assets such as a given (hegemonical) language or a certain nationality can help or hinder the valuation and recognition of foreign capital making it easier or harder for foreign physicians to find a work position and to rise in the host country's labor market. The paper presents findings based on biographic narrative interviews with Latin American physicians in two countries: Germany and Chile. Showing highly skilled Latin American immigrants' experienced situations in the labor market, the importance of non-written rules regarding the valuation of cultural capital will be highlighted based on categories such as nationality and class. Physicians are in high demand in the Global North as well as in the Global South; therefore, moving between countries is a possibility. Whether Latin American medical doctors find an adequate occupation in the country of arrival depends on their ability to negotiate their acquired capital under a different social setting. The health sector presents an exceptional case of study since it is a legally as well as socially regulated professional field.

RC29-355.1

NWAKANMA, EMMANUEL* (Abia State University, Nigeria)

The Challenges of Policing Handling of Juveniles in Nigeria

The Juvenile justice system in Nigeria was formed to protect the young child from the adult systems of justice and also to permit discretional decision making in the best interest of the child. The police being the first juvenile justice agent that the child meets, have a wide range of discretional responses available to them. In line with these discretional powers there have been concerns about police handling of juveniles because the Police officers often work alone, without direct supervision, and are saddled with the burden of much discretion. It is difficult to know what officers do during their shifts and many of their contacts with youth go without documentation in official records. Using data from a survey done on police-juvenile interactions in nine States in Nigeria between the years 2000 to 2019, it shows that there is a negative attitude towards the police by the Juveniles due to the way they are handled by the police. Furthermore, the class and status of the juveniles determine their treatments and handling by the police, with juveniles from lower class families being treated unduly unfairly by the police. According to the police, the juveniles represent a special set of problems with a majority of them being involved in cult related activities, thereby forcing the police in using a more proactive approach such as class and status profiling in handling juveniles. This study recommends that there should be mechanisms put in place to check the way in which the police handle juveniles, especially juveniles from low income families in order to increase the confidence of the public to the efficacy of the police in crime control in Nigeria.

RC24-292.3

NWANKWO, IGNATIUS* (Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Anambra State, Nigeria, Nigeria)

Quadruple Global Challenges of the 21ST Century and the Nigerian State: Finding Key Mitigatory Templates to Safegaurd the Nation

Many independent states across the globe after decades of nationhood are yet to attain optimal heights in their sociopolitical and economic goals. In particular, in the 21st century, most nation states (Nigeria inclusive), have groaned under quadruple global challenges that have grossly limited their capabilities. Such challenges include failing democracies; steady expansion of degenerated environments ; widening inequalities among individuals and across social groups; as well as broader forms of intersectional realities. The hope that high powered meetings held by international bodies and governments, with their emergent policies could address and fully mitigate the problems has remained a mirage. To this end, this paper anchored on cultural relativism theory interrogated two major objectives. First, it examined how the aforementioned four global challenges of the 21st century have manifested within her territory and affected the Nigerian state. The second objective was to earmark key templates that could mitigate negative effects of global challenges on the Nigerian state. One of such key templates as outlined in the paper is the need to adopt an indigenous brand of democracy knitted with basic elements of the traditions, belief systems and culture of the people. The option of traditional democracy is particularly relevant to Nigeria given the colossal waste of resources and operational hiccups that have characterized the experiment of Western democracy in the country over the years.

TG03-730.5

NÆSS, HANS ERIK* (Kristiania University College, Norway)

Sport, Sustainable Development and Human Rights

Despite the UN bodies' call for more attention to the interconnection of sport, sustainable development goals and human rights the empirical and theoretical ramifications of this connection are almost unresearched. According to the 2025 Kazan Action Plan – the UN's desired 'pivot point' for policy coordination on sport's contributions to the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) – failure to address this interconnection involves 'a high risk that SDG-orientated policy interventions *in and through* sport [which includes human rights] will be neglected, ineffective and/or insufficiently recognized'. This paper fills this void by offering a conceptual analysis of what the The Danish Institute for Human Rights, through its 'The SDG – Human Rights Data Explorer Tool', has identified as the most critical links between sport, sustainability and human rights – children's rights, gender equality and the processes of democratisation.

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RC09-JS-71.3

O'BRIEN, JOHN EUSTICE* (Portland State University (ret.), Monaco)
MARTIN-O'BRIEN, JOSIANE (ESCP Europe, France)

Managerialism: Its Practical Limits for International Enterprise in India

This is a critical study of the limits of instrumental practices of Western managerialism, found to accord poorly with enterprise activity in Non-Western countries. These limits are exposed by qualitative research done in India, as the basis for proposing how socially responsible management action might better fit with India's cultural institutional orientation. Over the 20th century, Western managerialism became ensconced in a self-certifying ideology; materialized as means of enterprise action, for maximizing capital concentration as unquestioned macro-institutional end. Although the universalizing ambition and practical objectives of that approach are appealing for Western-trained managerial technicians, at least in reference to work in India, it encounters serious problems. After an opening to present a conceptual frame based on a system-culturalist model, and a detailed discussion of managerialism as ideological project, the second part of the paper includes a dozen examples of contradiction of practices oriented by Western managerial ideology, with the Indian Way for enterprise action. We close with proposals intended to alert Western managers—and the business school professors who instruct them, about areas of caution for enterprise projects in that country.

Data were drawn from original field-work by the second-author, in India. A panel of engineer-managers from the industrial sectors were interviewed, following a year-long up-grade training for the Indian equivalent of MBA. The training was intended to develop a managerial view more in keeping with the US-driven model as global standard. The ethnographic field interviews were oriented by rigorous application of a grounded-theory strategy, with five iterative cycles of field work, concluding with a modified Delphi validation phase, to assure that our interpretation of the ethnographic data fit with Indian cultural understanding. Tactics of accommodation and resistance were identified as these managers labored to meld the Western managerialist model with the Indian Way of enterprise development.

RC07-83.2

O'HEARN, DENIS* (College of Liberal Arts, USA)
GRUBACIC, ANDREI (California Institute of Integral Studies, USA)

Exilic Spaces and Practices

Recent work by Denis O'Hearn and Andrej Grubacic proposes that "exilic spaces and practices" are a hopeful model for progressive change and, ultimately, for social revolution. Exilic spaces and practices can be defined as those areas of social and economic life in which people attempt to escape from capitalist relations and processes, whether territorially or by attempting to build structures and practices in everyday life that are autonomous of capitalist accumulation and social control. The primary social relations of exilic society are ones of mutual aid. Politics is autonomous, consensual and self-governing. Work prioritizes opus (creation) over arbeit (toil). And value is measured by the extent to which we would exert effort on an activity if we were free to apply it for the social good (including the "work" of building community through mutual joy) instead of for the creation of exchange value. Building on our recent book "Living at the Edges of Capitalism", we discuss examples of territorial escape and expand this with a discussion of exilic practice in everyday life. We end with a discussion of how practices with the above character can be expanded as a way of achieving desirable social change.

RC40-502.3

O'NEILL, KRISTIE* (, Canada)

The Stateless Diet: Navigating Food Banks during COVID-19 While Seeking Refugee Status

Many view the current moment as offering an opportunity to transform food systems (Blay-Palmer et al. 2020, Hawkes 2020a, 2020b). While a range of transformational strategies have been suggested, it is important to remember that "… when we embed food systems, we embed other systems as well" (Hawkes 2020c). Put differently, the values and meanings that make some actions and outcomes more sensible than others are built into our strategies that move food from farms to plates. This means that strategies that aim to address problems in food systems act along multiple axes of power, and these axes warrant attention.

This paper examines the experiences of refugee-status seekers in Montréal, Canada during the COVID-19 pandemic as they experienced food insecurity, and approached food banks to address their food needs. In Canada, food banks were established almost forty years ago to tackle food insecurity. Research examines why food banks have not solved the problem of food insecurity, and how food banks are fundamentally at odds with social justice ideals. However, more attention is needed on how people navigate food banks, and have multidimensional experiences of food banks. This paper takes an intersectional lens (Crenshaw 1989) to experiences of people using food banks, with the purpose of providing data to underscore why strategies to address food insecurity need to take multiple axes of power seriously.

RC26-321.2

OBRIKIENE, ALVYDA* (Klaipeda University, Lithuania)

Transformations of Democracy: An Impact of Inequality

Nowadays the world is facing democracy in decline, it is dealing with growing inequality and declining voter turnout as well as weak participation in other traditional political forms.

Inequality divides the society by pushing its significant part into the bottom of the social structure. Social exclusion reduces the opportunity to participate in the political processes equally with the rest of the society, and this accordingly strengthens the political influence of the groups above. Inequality and not equal redistribution leads to greater social polarization which is understood as a widening distance between groups. When there arises too much inequality, it can mean that much of the social-economic conflict will stay in the social order. Growing inequality creates difficulties for democracy which is as a guarantee of equality in the society.

The growth of absenteeism leads to the fact that democracies are ruled or captured, when the ruling minority – the representatives – are democratically (?) elected by the minority of the society. Elected representatives no longer represent all the people equally and this may lead to an erosion or changes in democracy. Democracy is forced to respond to ongoing processes. The question is – is democracy backsliding or is it transforming to the new quality?

Elections are not the only one essential form of participation and this attitude is changing. The forms of political participation and the majority of the society, which is necessary for democracy, shifts from the stage of politics to the stage of policy.

RC25-310.3

ODASSO, LAURA* (Collège de France, France)

Discourses on Intimate Citizenship through the Lens of (Family) Migration

Based on the author's ongoing and past researches on marriage and family migration, the paper proposes a reflectionabout the discourses on "intimate citizenship" (Lister 2002; Plummer 2003) through the lens of migration. The notion of intimate citizenship concerns "public talks and action about the intimate" (Lister 2002, 199) and positions issues of gender, family choices, sexual autonomy and reproduction at the heart of citizenship. According to this concept, in fact, the private sphere – namely the 'intimate' and the 'sexual' – also underpins citizenship that is considered as an embodied and inclusive everyday practice. Citizenship, thus, is more what individuals do than what individuals have. This understanding challenges the private-public dichotomy and feeds into the capacity of individuals to act, either to change power relations or to maintain the status quo. Gender, ethnicity and social class interact to influence the relations between citizens/non-citizens and the state, the tension between their virtual and actual social identities, and – ultimately – their assertions of citizenship with personal and legal status underpin public claims. By speaking and acting in the name of their private lives and choices, migrants also affirm their intimate citizenship through its public performance. Critically drawing on this scholarship, the author aims to investigate how discourses on intimate citizenship inform and shape the sense – and the articulation – of the key elements of citizenship (rights, responsibilities, belonging and participation) when it comes to migration. In particular, how do people negotiate their intimacy at the borders of the public and private sphere according to their characteristics and socio-cultural backgrounds? In this frame, does an intersectional perspective allow to nuance the understanding of intimate citizenship's practices? What does the theoretical encounter between the language of intersectionality and the one of embodied/intimate citizenship open up?

RC31-377.2

ODHAV, KIRAN* (North West University, South Africa)

Future African Cities and Locations of Youth

Africa has the world's youngest population, with 1.3 billion people, and huge untapped natural resources and human potential. There are regular mass migrations in and out of its countries. Such characteristics have far reaching implications. The continent is a huge geographic mass, with a rich diversity of cultures and economies. Yet Africa reels from its colonial history and its post-independence quagmire of policies and crises.

It is useful to identify cities that follow particular development forms, failed or successful, in attempts to redefine their future. Crucial is the break to redefine cities as diverse spaces, and to multiply forms of collective opportunities for work. Technology may be crucial here.

One turnkey possibility is for sustainable forms of redirecting demographic bulges and losses within the new conservative world order. Part of the demographic bulge and losses lies in big city migrations such as Johannesburg or Nigeria. Migrations add to the diversity of such countries in more than one sense. This adds value to growth and development instead of viewing such migrations narrowly with xenophobic sentiment.

This paper focuses on the east and southern African cities: Kigali (Rwanda), Johannesburg (South Africa) and Port Louis (Mauritius), as three change points along a continuum. Thus the focus on the strategic importance of youth, what is the future of African cities for development, if maximally used. Between these, though not exclusively so, lies the possibility of renewal of an authentic African existence in three particular locations.

The paper uses demographic data of three cities, their youth migration patterns, their urban spacing renewal plans and their visions of city renewal to assess what are the possible futures for such cities that could serve as lessons for other African countries.

WG06-713.2

ODHIAMBO, APONDI* (University of Toronto, Canada)

Legislating Immigrants' Health or Inequities and Injustices? an Institutional Ethnography of the Social Organization of HIV Healthcare, Treatment and Un/Detectability for African, Caribbean and Black Immigrants (ACB) Living with HIV in Canada

Background: Biomedical advances have transformed HIV into a manageable health condition. HIV healthcare and treatment can lead to viral suppression or "undetectable" viral load. Despite the scientific advancements, ACB immigrants living with HIV in Canada continue to face severe health inequities and injustices that impact their effort to access HIV healthcare and treatment, "achieve" and/or maintain viral suppression and have quality life. This study explores the possible tensions and dilemmas existing between the everyday realities of Africans immigrants living with HIV and how access to HIV healthcare and treatment is organized, coordinated, delivered in Canada.

Methods: The study employs institutional ethnography to conduct in-depth interviews with ACB immigrants living with HIV, health care providers and policy makers involved in the delivery of HIV healthcare in Canada. Textual analysis of regulations, policies, legislations, and guiding principles connected to HIV care and healthcare in general was conducted. Mapping of institutional orders and social relations that organize and coordinate HIV healthcare and treatment was done.

Results: ACB immigrants living with HIV encounter severe inequities and injustices including precarious immigration status, inequitable healthcare system, unjust legislations and policies, food security, housing and homelessness, transnational trauma and poverty. Canada's immigration and refugee, welfare and healthcare legislations and policies intersect to structure healthcare and drug coverage. Healthcare providers lack awareness of and practical solutions to health inequities and injustices faced by ACB immigrants living with HIV.

Conclusion: Unjust, oppressive and exclusionary state legislation, policies and institutional practices coagulate to constrain ACB immigrants' health work of accessing HIV healthcare and treatment and "achieving" and/or maintaining undetectable viral load and optimal health. Social relations and institutional practices that coordinate, organize and constrain access to HIV healthcare and treatment should be understood and addressed to contribute towards meeting the global goals and targets of ending HIV/AIDS by 2030.

RC25-313.1

ODROWAZ-COATES, ANNA* (Maria Grzegorzewska University, Poland)

Discussing "Socio-Educational Factors and the Soft Power of Language: The Deluge of English in Poland and Portugal?"

The presentation will pertain to a book in which the author shows that English, as a language of European integration and communication has become an element of social status. In privileged social groups, its position has changed from a foreign language to a second language, which demonstrates a linguistic shift with long-term consequences. She presents dialectical arguments to critically examine the cultural and individual implications of this phenomenon in the context of field study in Poland and Portugal. She uses institutional ethnography with a combination of theoretical constructs, including "soft power" and "positioning theory", examining evidence of English as a new tool for social stratification and its effect on language policies, impacting people's lives and their opportunities. Whilst critical of the neoliberal, neo-colonial and imperialistic dimensions of English language hegemony, the author captures an original gender perspective on English as a language of opportunity, inclusion and empowerment. She focuses primarily on discourses that are shown to be products of, and the makers of the

material aspects of language. Using an ethical imperative not only to question, but also to participate in the existing power structures in order to change the power dynamic, the author argues that language choices are not necessarily ours but are institutionally driven.

RC25-309.4

ODZIEMCZYK, IDALINA* (Jagiellonian University, Poland)

Social Representations of Emergency Contraception in the Context of Power over Women's Sexuality – the Analysis of the Press Discussion Around the Ellaone Pill in Poland.

The subject of this research was the reconstruction of social representations of emergency contraception functioning in the Polish press discourse during the discussion around the ellaOne pill related to legal changes in its availability in 2015-2017.

An analysis was focused on the ways of using language to express opinions about the phenomenon of emergency contraception in the context of a more general discussion of women's sexuality. Rejecting transparency of the language and recognizing its strong embedding in established relations of power, I assumed that in the process of creating social representations of a phenomenon related to female sexuality, the attitude towards itself would be visible. I also assumed that it would allow to reconstruct norms concerning this issue and the scale at which it should be subject to control and power.

The study managed to identify two polemic social representations of emergency contraception on the axis of conservatism – liberalism and to reconstruct four models of female sexuality regarding the figures of the pregnant body, mother, debauched woman and victim of sexual violence. The relationship between understanding and interpreting the phenomenon and the construction of normative patterns of female sexuality was also indicated.

The theoretical basis was constructionism with an emphasis on the aspect of linguistic shaping of reality and the view of power in the perspective of Michel Foucault (bio power and power-knowledge). Taking into account the phenomenon of power in the study of ellaOne pill was used to show that social representations could reflect conflicts, tensions in the social structure and inequalities in relations of dominance and subordination and may even be a tool to consolidate them.

The analysis of the 117 articles was implemented in a qualitative paradigm using semantic field analysis and discourse analysis with categories taken from the theory of Serge Moscovici and his followers.

RC23-270.3

OEZDEMIR, FERIHA* (University of Applied Sciences Northwestern Switzerland, Switzerland)

Corporate Democracy and Digital Leadership

The increasing complexity of the world of work requires a new form of leadership, a so-called Digital Leadership, which adapts to the circumstances of digitalization and, in addition, ties in with extended competences of executives. The discourse on digitalization concentrates very much on technical issues. If the expression is defined in terms of an overall understanding, then digitalization can be defined as a progressive transformation process of companies that brings about strategic, organizational and socio-cultural changes and is the result of technological development. It is more about sufficient changes in management approaches and business models in companies than about the physical transformation of information into data.

This paper will present a new paradigm of (diversity-) management in the hypermodernity as a process of enabling capabilitiesthat is based on systemic-relational assumptions. This paper will introduce the Capability Cycle in the context of digital leadership and is a systemic methodology based on a discourse of multiple participants to develop contextual capabilities. It is a change process and consists of eight steps and considers four levels in business organizations: diversity, social interaction, organizational structure and access to resources.

Resilient and vital organizations need multiple reservoirs of competences that are people's capabilities. Furthermore, resilient organizations in hypermodernity depend on the ability to respond to rising complexity by increasing their own inner variety and competences. The purpose of resilient systems is development that is defined as a process of enlarging people's choices and capabilities. The new research field of democratic organizations show the promotion of connected capabilities, higher participation, involvement and responsibility of employees and finally, which is to discuss, strengthen the vitality and better decisions in organizations,enlarging choices and capabilities.

RC10-128.4

OEZDEMIR, FERIHA* (University of Applied Sciences Northwestern Switzerland, Switzerland)

Diversity Becomes Capability: Towards Democratic Organizations

The economy for people needs a new diversity discourse because the right to development is an inalienable human right.

By taking the Capability Approach (CA) (Sen 2009) into account, this study presents a new paradigm of diversity in the context of ethical corporate governance. Nowadays, organizations struggle between old and new management philosophies.Resilient organizations need multiple reservoirs of competences that are people's capabilities. Development is defined as a process of enlarging people's choices and capabilities (Sen 2009) and enabling well-being. This considers a revival of ethic ideas into traditional economy (Ricoeur 2005). Management is undergoing a change towards "democratic" structures. Democratic organizations promote connected capabilities, higher participation, involvement and responsibility of employees.Through the lens of the CA, inequalities and exclusion generate deprivation of freedom and development (Sen 2009). Promoting capabilities means creating a dialog-orientated communication by an interactive corporate culture for a better relationship & connectivity of people.

Disadvantages are exposed to a lack of opportunities. Diversity Management is known as a (CSR-) strategy to promote diversity, to protect from discrimination. But it makes differences of human beings visible, too. The CA addresses the economy of well-being. Furthermore, the CA represents a critical response to the neoclassical approach and so, it restores an ethical, moral & solidarity economy dimension.

This work is a theoretical-conceptualized explorative literature study and analyzes a democratic framework for ethical corporate governance with the CA as a new diversity paradigm. Democratic organizations are suitable for enlarging choices and capabilities. A development-friendly management framework is based on issues of democratic organizations such as connectivity, flat hierarchy, free space, diversity, participation, involvement, contribution and commitment.

Ricoeur, Paul (2005): The Course of Recognition. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

Sen, Amartya (2009): The Idea of Justice. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

RC04-44.3

OFFERHAUS, JUDITH* (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training, Germany)
BARG, KATHERIN (University of Exeter, United Kingdom)

Social Stratification in Parents' Anti-School Attitudes, Their Involvement in School and the Relevance for Childrens' Educational Success

The role of families and their cultural capital in their children's educational success cannot be understated. A large body of qualitative and quantitative literature shows the relevance of parenting styles and parental engagement for educational achievement and attainment. Also, different sets of beliefs, cultural logics, attitudes and values associated with education and learning are important here. Yet, according to Bourdieu and Lareau these are stratified by social class and correspond to different types of habitus. In this broader context, this paper focusses on how parents differ in the value they place on education, how these different attitudes shape their involvement in their children's schooling, how this eventually relates to the children's educational success and how these relationships generally differ by parental social class and habitus.

We use quantitative data on roughly 2,800 parent-child dyads from the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) and structural equation modelling techniques to address the complex interrelationship. We find differences in the beliefs parents have about the value of education; parents with lower cultural capital are more likely to hold anti-school attitudes, i.e., are more averse towards education. We find a similar habitus gradient in the level of parental engagement in school, where parents with lower cultural capital are less involved. Also, more negative beliefs about education are associated with less involvement. However, we do not find evidence that the relationship between anti-school attitudes and parental school engagement depends on the parents' cultural capital; parents with lower class habitus are not further disengaging in school if they have negative beliefs about education. Finally, our analyses show that parental beliefs, involvement and cultural capital are important for the children's educational success; particular the absence of parental anti-school attitudes increases the odds of children from lower social background to obtain higher school degrees.

RC28-342.6

OFFERHAUS, JUDITH* (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training, Germany)
JACOB, MARITA (University of Cologne, Institute of Sociology and Social Psychology, Germany)

Variation in Variability? Country-Specific Variation in the Variability of Labor Market Success for Higher Education Graduates in Eighteen Countries.

It is common knowledge that higher education (HE) pays off in various ways. Compared to lower-educated youth, graduates enjoy higher earnings, more prestigious jobs and a lower risk of unemployment. Also, HE returns vary by country, especially by the setup and institutional characteristics of the education and labor market system.

In this paper, we analyze the relationship of various country-level differences and variability in graduates' early labor market success. Country-differences on the supply side of graduates, as the amount of tracking, degree of vocational specificity or level of standardization, are related to differences in labor market outcomes; similarly, country-differences on the demand side, like graduate unemployment rate, spending on research and development or the share of knowledge-intensive employment also shape graduate labor market outcomes. For instance, we hypothesize that in countries with less alternatives to HE (i.e., lower vocational orientation) the variability in overall returns in larger as the sorting only takes place after completing HE when graduates are matched to jobs during the search process. Higher graduate unemployment risk is assumed to be positively related to variability in returns as graduates under the threat of unemployment may also accept less adequate jobs.

We combine data from the 'Research into Employment and Professional Flexibility' (REFLEX) survey, a harmonized cross-sectional graduate survey for 18 countries and macro-level indicators from various sources (EuroStat, OECD, UNESCO). We measure early labor market success by log hourly wages and ISEI of first significant job.

Preliminary findings show no clear and systematic pattern as in higher degrees of tracking or standardization are always related to lower or higher variability. Moreover, results for the two outcome indicators show different patterns. As country-differences in outcome variation are quite substantial, we also look at country-specific compositional differences and how these relate to the overall variation and respective country characteristics.

RC22-266.4

OFULA, KENNETH* (Princeton Theological Seminary, USA)

Awakening the Ancient: Imagining Indigenous Puberty Rites in the Anglican Communion

Assumption by popular and academic thought in the 19th and 20th century has been accompanied by various competing definitions of religion from simple, confessional to more universal-sounding descriptions. Yet, more indigenous religion scholarship has shown that the term religion did not appear in the literature of non-Western cultures until after their encounters with European Christianity. As well covered by Brent Nongbri, *Before Religion*, the concept of religion and the distinction between 'the religious' and 'the secular' is a recent development in European history. This conception of religion is what complicated the Europeans' encounter with indigenous African cultures culminating to imperialistic tendencies in their missionary enterprises. For instance, the demonization of the Kikuyu ethnic group's indigenous puberty rite as 'the secular' and introduction of confirmation as 'the religious' puberty rite for full membership into the Anglican Church of Kenya. Surprisingly, as from late 20th century to present, there has been a resurgence of the indigenous puberty rite in most urban Anglican congregations in Kenya.

This research examined the reasons for this resurgence, in the form of Rites of Passage Experiences (ROPES) program in the All Saints Cathedral Anglican Church in Nairobi, Kenya. The research used ethnographic method that involves participant observation and semi-structured interviews with 28 parents, 9 clergy and 11 program facilitators. This also involved snow-ball technique in identifying some of the interviewees. To explore the research question, the research employed a correlational research in data analysis, that looked for any patterned relationships between the conception, reception and perception of the ROPES program and its impact on confirmation classes. The findings suggest that the resurgence is an act of contemporary re-imagination of indigeneity towards a meaning-making process of religio-cultural identities in the Anglican Church of Kenya.

RC11-143.5

OGAWA, REIKO* (Chiba University, Japan)

Deregulation of Migration and Care

The provision to sustain old-age care is particularly crucial for a country like Japan, where almost one in three is above 65 years old. This unprecedented level of popu-

lation aging has pressured the state to meet two conflicting goals: to cut the increasing social expenditure in long term care while ensuring an adequate care workforce to meet the growing old age population's demand. One of the solutions is to tap migrants from the neighboring countries to meet these two goals, albeit reluctantly. The presentation aims to address the shifting forms of globalization of care in Japan, especially under the neo-liberal economy. Migrants from Southeast Asia are introduced, first as an "exception" under the free trade agreement since 2008. After ten years, the "exception" became normalized with the opening up of multiple channels through privately mediated brokers. These channels are complicated, and institutional barriers lead to the stratification of migrants in the care labor market. Migrants are stratified not only through citizenship but also through the training of language and culture. The literature on migration and care has revealed how power is exercised within private households for live-in care workers that contribute to the discipline of the bodies. I argue that even before they migrate, pre-departure training in the dormitory serves as a "total institution" where migrant's body has been transformed to fit the Japanese labor market's needs. Deregulation of migration policies may meet the short-term goal to secure the care workforce. Still, it will inevitably create the hierarchy within the care labor market based on the intersectionality of different categories, including gender, ethnicity, language, and citizenship. This deliberate change made through policies has gone hand in hand with the marketization of care without proper installment of the protection mechanisms for migrants.

RC46-569.2

OGAYA, CHIHO* (Ferris University, Japan)

From Re-Integration to Re-Orientation: Experiences of Filipino Women Returnee from Japan through Two Decades of Reintegration Program of NGO

Migration from the Philippines to Japan had been characterized as feminized and exploitative phenomena since the early 1980s. Amidst of this trend, some migrant and feminist NGOs had been working on the issues of migrant entertainers and their Japanese Filipino Children (JFC) and one of their main activities is reintegration program for returned women, who are also single parent of mixed race children.

This paper focuses on the reintegration program of two NGOs in the Philippines which had been providing the reintegration program for returnee women from Japan for more than two decades and explores the different implications of reintegration program for returnee from gender perspective.

The programs which this paper examines prioritize the psycho-social reintegration as well as livelihood program. For women returnee who had difficult experiences in both at work and in their private life in Japan, reintegration in their own family and community is not easy challenge. "Unsuccessful" return of entertainers, who have been stigmatized in the Philippines due to their occupation in Japan, need the special care and it takes longer time than the other migrant returnees to solve their socio-economic problems aside from their mental recovery. Thus, those programs for former entertainers, have eventually become holistic ones and the programs themselves have become the "third place" for returnee women where they can share the same experiences with other returnees and even they reconstruct their new identities. These consequences have brought the dynamism and even changes to the program itself.

This paper will explore the various implications of reintegration program for women returnee and will try to re-conceptualize the idea of "reintegration," based on the experiences of returnee women themselves.

RC17-215.2

OGBANGA, MINA* (University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria)

Understanding Training Priorities and Strengthening Civil Society Performance in the Niger Delta, Nigeria:Implications for Social Work Practice

Capacity building of civil society coalitions is a strategic requirement for the enhancement of knowledge, attitude and practice. While the impact of quality training cis plausible, trainings not properly designed or conducted in line with the priority needs of civil society coalitions are ridden with failure as they end up failing to bridge the core gap of needs of the target organizations to aid organizational effectiveness or efficiency. This research therefore was a response to identifying the priority training needs of civil society coalition members. The research was conducted amongst heads of 884 civil society organizations in the Niger Delta region. These organizations had varios intervention focal on the SDGs which they worked on. Out of which 41.1% focused on no poverty, 51.36% focused as clean water, 40.72% on sanitation, 43.67% on Industry, 48.19% on innovation, 41.4% on responsible consumption,51.36% life on land, 40.7.2% on partnership while illegal migration, Education and health had 48.19% . The oldest was founded in March 1986 while the youngest was founded in December 2018. Results showed that understanding priorities helped policy makers constrained by budget to design appropriate training programmes based on priority. The study made some policy

recommendations to strengthen the CSOs to actualize their priority needs and in particular identified some of the core implications of the priority needs of CSOs to social work practice in the Niger Delta.

RC20-243.1

OIDOV, KHATANBOLD* (Member of the Mongolian Political Sciences Association, Mongolia)
BATKHISHIG, ENKHCHIMEG (Member of the Mongolian Political Sciences Association, Mongolia)

Challenges of Democracy in Mongolia: Major Findings of Wvs

This chapter aims to categorize the democracy consolidation process and democratic challenges in Mongolia in due to led the current principles and fundamental values of democracy. Democratic challenges and bottlenecks are originated by the following factors, including forming of political parties, politic-business fractional interests, blockage of post-trafficking, conspiracy, and corrupt behavior such mentioned newly adhesive phenomena have stabled negatively to the democracy. Modern democracy in Mongolia has changed from the ideology and desires into daily actions and real-life needs of achievement of people. Hereof, a few of challenges, one-sided approaches and polarization have occurrence in the consolidation process of democracy as followed an inverse and failures. Prominent researchers such as Francis Fukuyama noted that democracy is a natural phenomenon. The democracy understanding has yet become orderly among to Mongolians. In accordance with general trends, people mean that's building and making the realities of national democracy such plants in our own land as followed to imitating that external approaches from the outside of Mongolia and other nationals. Regarding to a key significance of democracy expressed by mediating values of human rights, freedom, equality which prevails as excessively general and declarative pretend perception within the people such renowned scholars. The chapter argues that democracy development and promoting democratic governance in Mongolia brought specific changes, but significant difficulties and challenges as well.

Main challenges to democracy at that time included mindedness that was still powered by inertia reflecting the values of the previous society, outdated practices and weak development (still toddler) of new democratic values. However, entire processes started slowing down effective from mid-1990s, e.g. political party development decelerated, society fragmented into groups and fractions, trading of government positions, conspiracy, corruption and bribe; all new challenges emerged.

RC34-443.4

OINAS, ELINA* (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Context and Positionality in Feminist Academia

The paper discusses preliminary results from a study where students' ideals and expectations regarding academic knowledge production is studied in Ethiopia, South Africa and Finland. We focus especially on teaching regarding gender, as in feminist scholarship positionality and location have traditionally been key issues. Does context matter in gender teaching? Is a division between Northern and Southern theories helpful, from the students' point of view? When studying student's interests in expertise and knowledge in feminist academic life, the paper suggests that the universalized aspiration to academic excellence and the neo-liberal marketization of universities should be taken into consideration as local and individual practices that create a counter-force to movements towards decolonizing academia. We will suggest that the insistence of feminist epistemology on contextualizing and politicizing knowledge production processes also entails a careful reconsideration of questions of location, and destabilizing North and South as concepts.

RC32-397.11

OINAS, ELINA* (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Societal Relevance, Political Threat and Personal Empowerment

The paper discusses preliminary results from a research project where "relevance" of academic knowledge production and teaching in different fields is studied. Relevance is here not assumed, but its different meanings are explored. The project will focus on the fields of biomedicine and Gender Studies, two fields with highly different epistemic and ontological discussions and aspired societal roles. Epistemic questions are often regarded as internal debates of quality; here the questions are about future oriented affective desires for how knowledge should matter in the world. Individual, institutional and societal levels of relevance are distinguished. When feminist scholarship is contrasted to biomedicine, one could assume that its authority and legitimacy are per definition of a lesser kind. In this paper I wish to discuss the possibility that LGBQIT and queer studies are seen as dangerous and threatening exactly because they are politically relevant and powerful. The method of the paper is to tell three stories, from Ethiopia, Kenya and Finland.

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

RC33-424.1

OKADA, ISAMU* (Graduate School of International Development, Japan)

Cross-Cultural Design for Measuring Protest Participation: Findings from the Survey Using Vignettes in Asia and Latin America

An impressionistic cultural image once envisioned that Latin Americans are more active than Asians in protest participation, but this has never been submitted to an empirical test with a survey. Cross-regional and most-likely cross-cultural protest research of this kind, however, needs to clear several methodological challenges. Regardless of hypothesis and theoretical assumptions, comparability is the essential task to deal with. Issues and triggers of protests, alternative choices, countering governments, and types of social network and organization culture, among others, are inarguably different. On the one hand, confounders are countless, which easily surpass the degree of freedom and invalidate cross-national regression analysis. On the other, cross-cultural variation is potentially unidentifiable and thus may work with potential impact but in an unidentifiable manner at the first surveys. Unless these challenges are overcome, cross-cultural surveys on protests will provide no meaningful findings.

In tackling this issue, this research invented a survey design with vignettes and random manipulation of phrases, simple but useful tools to assure comparability across society with a diverse background. The survey was conducted in Bolivia, Mongolia, and Cambodia, three countries in Global South, which have similarities as being low or medium-low income countries and less dependent on the manufacturing sector but numerous differences. Two have experienced democratic alternations, but one has not. Government system, religion, years since independence and democratization, and associational culture are not the same. This research shows some theoretical propositions such as the organizational capacities of individuals work equally positive in three countries, but the perception of people toward their government works in varied ways.

RC48-599.1

OKADA, ISAMU* (Graduate School of International Development, Japan)
NEM SINGH, JEWELLORD (Leiden University, Netherlands)

State-Led and Movement-Led Incorporation: A Framework from Latin American Cases

The burgeoning literature on the second wave of popular incorporation in Latin America has focused on the conditions that have produced different pathways across the region. Specifically, we now have better knowledge about the effects of democratization and post-neoliberal political economy models in explaining how and why popular protests have been contained in the region. The debate, however, remains inconclusive. Although some scholars focus on leftist ideology of leaders and the underpinning social mobilization towards incorporating the poor, other scholars place both protest-led changes and the significance of state-led social policies in targeting the poor. Our paper seeks to contribute to these debates by answering two key questions: (1) what explains the different types of popular incorporation in Latin America, across heterogeneous ideological leanings and mobilization capacities, since the late 1990s; and (2) what role do popular protests play in incorporation projects, if any? To answer them, we propose an original conceptual framework based on the assumption that the state plays a crucial role in the political incorporation process. This is not to deny the relevance of societal pressure—on the contrary, popular pressures are necessary conditions for incorporation—but our paper argues that popular incorporation hinges on policy regimes, political coalition, and state capacity. While our empirical illustration from South American countries provide reference to the state capacity argument, our framework theoretically recasts the puzzle of popular incorporation in a comparative perspective beyond the region.

RC29-353.7

OKESHOLA, FOLASHADE* (Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria-Kaduna State, Nigeria, Nigeria)
AMAKOR, OBIOMA B. (Department of Sociology, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria)

Implications of Illegal Proliferation of SMALL Arms and LIGHT Weapons (SALW) on National Security in Nigeria

This paper will examine the implications of small arms and light weapons proliferation (SALW) on National Security in Nigeria. The essence is to identify the factors that encourage the proliferation of SALW in Nigeria; assess what brought about the increase in the level of insecurity in the country, examine the implications of the illegal proliferation of SALW on national security and the roles corruption have played in facilitating the illegal proliferation of SALW. Conflict theory is adopted for this study. Questionnaire and in-depth interviews were used for data collection to elicit data from a cross section of security agents in four security

agencies in Abuja. Findings revealed that factors that encourage the proliferation of SALW includes unemployment, political tension, porous border, low numbers of security agents across the border areas, the low wages paid by the government to security agents, corruption and marginalization. As regards the implications of SALW on national security, it was found that insecurity, high rate of violent crimes such as communal clashes, armed robberies, kidnapping, cultism and ritual killings all contributed to the proliferation of SALW. The paper recommends that Nigeria should champion a move in the United Nations to get the International community to enforce the global initiatives and the re invigoration of existing protocols and efforts at curbing SALW proliferation as well as clamping of sanctions on defaulter States. The Nigerian Government should tackle the causes of proliferation of SALW and violent crimes through an effective security system and good governance.

RC09-117.3

OKETA, CHIBUGO* (, Nigeria)

Good Governance and Social Order: A Critical Issues in Nigerian Democracy

The contemporary quest by most nations of the world for good governance and social order through democracy has continued over the years to constitute a source of concern to Nigerians. This arises from the growing disorder rooted in the nation's socio-economic and political fabrics. This paper examines the effect of social political policy on equity and sustainable development in Nigeria. This is a desk research in which documents and statistical data were examined. Findings have shown that democracy being an all inclusive political process which has been adopted as a time tested system that promotes good governance, through the spread of its dividends among the people. Unfortunately, the Nigerian case since the 1999 inception of democratic governance has defied the global standard by assuming a dimension that continues to impoverish the citizens. This attributes to bad leadership that has ossified corruption, conflict and crises, terrorism, kidnapping and other vices that hamper on development which has led to all source of protest among the youths and civil societies in Nigeria. This Paper recommends among other things that Government should create job to employ the youths as well as widen the political space that will accommodate the youth in governance as alternative strategies to good governance and social order.

RC32-412.3

OKOGBO, AWOLOYE* (Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma, Edo State, Nigeria, West Africa., Nigeria)
EROMONSELE, ANDREW (Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma,, Nigeria)
EGUAVOEN, ESOSA AGATHA (Department of Private Property Law, Faculty of Law, Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma, Edo State. Nigeria, Nigeria)
EDOBOR, EMILY AIMIULIMHE (Department of Sociology, Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma Edo State, Nigeria., Nigeria)

The Rising Incidence of Domestic Violence in Edo State: The Role of Religion and Culture

Religion is a believe system, which provides the adherents with meaning and purpose in their lives. It is one of the major institutions in the society, with almost every human involvement in it. In Nigeria, religious bodies has given more leading roles to the men and so putting women in a subordinate position where views and opinions are not of great importance to the organization or the bodies. This is due to the fact that we are living in a patriarchal society. Patriarchy rules as in most Africa society where culture helps to embrace the belief in the inherent superiority of men over women. Marriages in Nigeria usually promote the value that gives men superior rights over the woman. It also makes these men see the women as property or item that can be violated at anytime. This paper examines the rising incidence of domestic violence in Edo State with special reference to religion and culture by concentrating only on two forms of domestic violence: physical and verbal forms of violence within the family. Data were collected using mixed methods (qualitative and quantitative). This is after obtaining verbal consent from the respondents. Two hundred and thirty one (231) respondents with men and women inclusive were used for the study. From our findings religion plays a significant role with varying degree of aggression in different denominations including African Traditional Religion. More of Christian groups were engaged in verbal violence (40.3%) as compared to Muslim (10.8%). A common factor was their cultural influence which still controls behavior amongst sexes in Africa. Arising from this challenge the following are being suggested: women should be respected within the religious and cultural sectors as their male counterpart. The religious leaders should adopt a strategy whereby women are be given leading role in the society.

RC32-JS-39.3

OLANREWAJU, OLUWASEUN* (Academics Stand Against Poverty, Nigeria)

The Impacts of Culture and Religion on Gender: Reflections from Women in Ogun State, South West Nigeria.

Feminism as a movement is geared towards challenging the normative and stereotype social construct that depict women as inferior and subordinate to men. Over the years, advocates of feminism in theory and practice have attributed the social construction of Gender to the effects of culture and religion in defining the status of women. Thus, stimulating the intense debate on the influence of culture and religion on gender. Concretely, it is important to examine the impacts of culture and religion on gender, but first, it is of significance to understand the complex interlinkage between culture and religion and the intricate similarities they share as to influencing societal perception of gender. This study investigates the influence of culture and religion on gender from a feminist perspective. The study adopts primary research method. Questionnaires were distributed to 500 women in 5 communities in Ogun state, South-West Nigeria. 14 of the women failed to complete the questionnaires. In total, 486 respondents participated in the survey. It was observed that both culture and religion influence gender roles, however, the effects of culture on gender is declining as a result of the transforming roles of modernisation. In contrast, religion remains dominant in influencing and reinforcing stereotype roles that define the subordinate status of women considering that religious doctrines are perceived as sacrosanct and absolute. The study recommends that Non-Governmental Organisations should prioritize in their agenda, the desensitisation of women on religious doctrines that are inimical to the full expression and realisation of their rights. In addition, the government should enact as well as implement laws to penalise religious leaders, whose parochial comments are aimed at subverting the rights of women.

RC34-434.5

OLANREWAJU, OLUWASEUN* (Academics Stand Against Poverty, Nigeria)

Youth Movement, Social SPACE and Change: An Empirical Analysis of the END Sars Protest in Nigeria

The challenge of leadership in Nigeria has often pointed to various ineptitude in governance and the failure of the country to maximize its potentials towards achieving optimum development. A large majority of the population of Nigeria comprise of youths aged between 18-30 years, most of whom suffer from chronic poverty in a country ravaged by political quandary and economic quagmire. In October 2020, youths in various parts of Nigeria took to the streets as well as the social media for over 3 weeks, to protest against harassment, intimidation, and victimization by the police Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS). The protesters advocated for police reforms as well as good governance in the country. Many observers watched as the youths demanded for change across the country in what appeared a well-orchestrated and organised Movement, before the infiltration by thugs and miscreants. This study examines Youth Movement and social space in the context of resistance and advocacy for change. With focus on the End SARS Protest and its intrigues, the study attempts to assess the influence of youths in effecting social and political change. The study adopts mixed research methods, and data were gathered from 312 respondents who participated in the protest. Although, findings reveal that the protest recorded some modest success, however the unidimensional approach adopted by the Movement served as an albatross against its progress and the impact that ought to have been achieved. The study recommends that Youth Movement should adopt multidimensional approach that cuts across protest, dialogue, as well as active and direct participation in the electoral process in order to make significant impact.

RC07-JS-81.3

OLIVA, MIGUEL* (Universidad Nacional de Tres de Febrero, Argentina)

Longitudinal Studies and Future Scenarios: Time Analysis Challenges in Social Sciences

This presentation addresses the description the number, speed and sense of the transitions in poverty by income in the period 2000 - 2005 in Tres de Febrero (Buenos Aires province), based on a longitudinal study of three waves (in the years 2000, 2002, and 2005). Data on the evolution of poverty are analyzed using longitudinal studies. Multilevel models and analysis of poverty transitions over time are applied. This study reflects the importance of the longitudinal perspective in the analysis of future social scenarios. Methodological issues such as the prospective in social sciences, the elements of indeterminacy in the future, the cause - effect connection over extended periods of time, irreversible processes in social sciences, and other problems are discussed at the same time. The analysis of longitudinal data is linked to different problems of the analysis of time flow in social phenomena, and to the methodological and epistemological challenges of integrating social sciences to other scientific disciplines.

RC22-259.3

OLIVAS HERNANDEZ, OLGA* (, Mexico)
ODGERS ORTIZ, OLGA (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Mexico)

Keeping the Faith in God: Emotional Wellbeing Among Migrants Stranded in the US-Mexico Border.

This paper discusses the preliminary results of a research conducted in a migrant shelter in Tijuana, México. Following a qualitative methodology, it analyzes the migrants' subjective experience of being stranded in the US-Mexico Border due to the enforcement of migration policies in both countries. While being in an uncertain situation about their future, migrants experience emotional distress. With scarce access to health care, mental health is not even perceived as a condition needing professional intervention. Migrants turn to attainable resources to deal with their emotions and keep the strength to continue or redefine their migratory project once they have arrived at the border region.

One of the objectives of this paper is to analyze the strategies developed by this population to handle emotional distress; whether apprehending, replacing or combining available therapeutic resources along their migratory journey. While some find social support from other migrants, humanitarian networks or their families, believing in God appears as a constant source of help along their migratory journey to keep the faith in a promissory future, amidst its critical and vulnerable condition.

RC04-58.3

OLIVEIRA, ADRIANA* (PUC SP, Brazil)

Autoridad Docente De Escuela Secundaria: Tramas y Sentidos Del Mundo Escolar Contemporáneo

Este artículo tiene como objetivo analizar los principales cambios ocurridos en el universo escolar en el contexto de la escuela secundaria y cómo influyeron en el ejercicio de la autoridad docente en los tiempos contemporáneos. Se entiende, con Arendt (2000), la autoridad como constitutiva del acto de educar, mediante el cual los adultos son responsables de presentar a los jóvenes al mundo existente, pero al mismo tiempo abrazan la novedad que producen las nuevas generaciones. De esta manera, la autoridad se entiende aquí como fundamental para la continuidad y la renovación del mundo mismo, siendo un acto de educación y "amor mundi". Para lograr la propuesta, se realizó una investigación cualitativa con maestros de escuelas secundarias públicas de São Paulo con el fin de comprender su representación social sobre las múltiples formas de manifestación de la autoridad en el trabajo docente en la escuela cotidiana, ya sea explícita o 'invisible'. Este estudio de caso utilizó etnografía escolar y entrevistas individuales, así como la aplicación de cuestionarios para conocer el perfil de los encuestados. En términos bibliográficos, se enfatizaron los los autores de las Ciencias Sociales, especialmente en Arendt, pero también se utilizaron otras áreas de conocimiento como la Historia y las Teorías Postcoloniales para obtener un tratamiento interdisciplinario del fenómeno estudiado. Como resultado de la investigación, fue posible demostrar que existen varias representaciones sociales sobre la autoridad docente y algunas de ellas ayudan a la educación escolar, mientras que otras no tanto. Aquí buscaremos resaltar las prácticas docentes que favorecen el ejercicio responsable y comprometido de la autoridad docente en la escuela pública brasileña contemporánea como un instrumento para enfrentar las desigualdades escolares y sociales existentes.

RC04-52.1

OLIVEIRA, ADRIANA* (PUC SP, Brazil)
COSTA, ROSALINA (Universidade de Évora, Portugal)

Respeto Mutuo En Las Relaciones Educativas: Un Estudio Comparativo Entre Universidades De Brasil y Portugal.

Este documento tiene como objetivo presentar y discutir la investigación comparativa realizada en Brasil y Portugal sobre las prácticas de enseñanza destinadas a promover el respeto mutuo entre profesores y estudiantes. El objetivo de la investigación es comprender las representaciones sociales de los docentes sobre el respeto en las relaciones educativas, específicamente en el entorno universitario. Basado en Arendt, Sennett y Dubet, el respeto se entiende aquí como una condición para que la palabra del maestro sea significativa y digna de ser considerada como algo relevante para enseñar / aprender. Es la interdicción simbólica que tiene un papel regulador capaz de influir en el juicio y la acción, a través del cual se instituye el proceso educativo. Además de los autores antes mencionados, se utilizaron otras áreas de conocimiento como Historia y Filosofía para permitir una mirada interdisciplinaria sobre el tema investigado. Para lograr el objetivo propuesto, se realizó una investigación empírica cualitativa, estudio de caso comparativo con profesores de universidades de Brasil y Portugal, utilizando entrevis-

tas semiestructuradas y observación en el aula, los pasillos y la sala de profesores. Como resultado de esta investigación, se puede afirmar que hay varias maneras de entender el respeto de los maestros entrevistados, presentando diferencias significativas con respecto al país de origen, el tiempo de enseñanza, la edad y el género, y aquí las diferencias nacionales serán privilegiadas. Finalmente, se presentarán algunas concepciones de respeto y prácticas de enseñanza capaces de promover la mutualidad del respeto y, por lo tanto, nos señalarán pistas para la construcción de instituciones universitarias efectivamente democráticas.

RC54-661.2

OLIVEIRA, ANA AMÉLIA* (Instituto Federal de Educação Ciência e Tecnologia, Brazil)
SILVA, LETICIA (University of Goiás, Brazil)
FILGUEIRA DE ALMEIDA, DULCE (University of Brasilia, Brazil)

The Fishing-Quilombola Body: A Socio-Cultural and Political Construction in a Traditional Community of Northeastern Brazil

During the fieldwork of the thesis entitled *Between Rio and the Sea: Body and Daily Practices in the Cumbe Quilombola Community*, specifically during the first immersions in the social context of the research, some questions were raised, namely: How do socio-environmental conflicts and generated by the economic projects installed in the community impacted on the body practices produced by the social group? How could we recognize the movement organized by quilombolas social actors as a mode of resistance, resignification and cultural reinvention, also as a means of denouncing violations of rights? Instigated by such questions, we saw that the first step to getting some answers would be to reflect on the process of building the fishing-quilombola body. Given the above, we seek in this paper to analyze the body practices present at the "Festa do Mangue do Cumbe" as mechanisms of resistance of the fishing-quilombola body, from the perception of the body as a social, cultural and political construction. This work is characterized as an ethnographic case study referenced by everyday sociology. In this research techniques were employed, namely: participant observation, comprehensive interview and informal conversations. While the research subjects were represented by the following social actors: the community leaders and those who know the practices. We conclude that in community rituals body practices are presented as a form of cultural resistance of the fishing-quilombola body.

RC14-167.1

OLIVEIRA, BEATRIZ* (Escola Superior de Propaganda e Marketing, Brazil)
CAMARGO, RICARDO (ESPM,)

Geek Identities and Consumption Practices

This study aims the understanding of how different geeks identities are developed from different consumption conditions. The theoretical basis used was Fontenelle (2017), Hall (2006), Holt (1995) and Warde (2005), with *flânerie* and deep interview as methods. The study contributions involve the original theme choice and a methodology not much used in Brazil. The field research was held from 6 to 9 September 2018, at Comic Con Experience, an event destined to pop culture fans, with 262 thousand people taking part in it. The data were collected through photographs, notes, ten brief interviews (20 to 30 minutes) and three deep interviews (one to two hours), carried out after the event. The participants were from 18 to 45 years old, different genders and from Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Ceara and Rio Grande do Sul States. The findings meet the literature as referring to the geek consumption practice being based in meanings. The speech of the interviewed participants showed matters as sexism, financial limitation and, above all, an apparently contrary but complementary relationship between material consumption and information consumption, as developing the geek identity.

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RC04-54.8

OLIVEIRA, CAÍQUE* (Universidade Federal de São Carlos, Brazil)

"Not Only for the Job Market": Youth Experiences in Federal High School Integrated

This study aims to understand the meanings attributed by young students of integrated high school of a Brazilian federal school to the experience in this mo-

dality of education, as well as their future projects after completing this last stage of basic education. To collect the data, 191 students of the integrated high school courses in industrial automation and computer science of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd years applied a survey with open and closed questions. The analysis of results was performed using the likert scale to quantify the elements inherent to the school experience. Although the courses investigated are, at the documentary level, justified by the regional demand for worker training, we identified that the meanings these young people attribute to vocational education indicate that integrated high school goes beyond professionalization and meeting local economic demands. Although the assumptions of professionalization at the expense of general education, via "flexibility" of school curriculum, contained in the "High School Reform" proposed by Law 13.415/2017, did not materialize in the perceptions obtained with the adolescents of this research. Therefore, for both the common and professional subjects tend to increase students' interest in continuing their studies and assist in the design of future projects. When investigating the future projects of this group of young people, we realized that, in general, the expectation is to join in the higher education after the end of high school. However, a perspective based on sex / gender relations points out that the sexual division of labor present in modern society manifests in the field of possibilities of these young investigated, because while boys are looking for careers related to technical courses, girls point out greater variety and richness of professions in describing the choices of higher education courses.

RC54-660.3

OLIVEIRA, DANIEL* (NOVA University of Lisbon, Portugal)
MESQUITA, MÔNICA (Universidade NOVA de Lisboa, Portugal)

The Outer Body, inside. Opening Academic Spaces for the Co-Construction of a Common Knowledge in Coastal Planning.

This paper presents a critical ethnographic research in Portugal, and the analysis of the process of affective and intellectual encounters for the co-construction and application of a teaching module - with the collaboration of different actors and knowledges of the local coastal zone, in particular an artisanal fishing community. The co-constructed module was applied to a Masters class in Sustainable Urbanism and Spatial Planning at Universidade NOVA de Lisboa and represents an essential movement for the integral sustainability of territories both by stimulating a new culture of coastal planning to present and future researchers, managers, and planners - searching more transdisciplinary, equity and justice, as by opening spaces for the dialogue of different knowledges in the academy, strengthening the transversal dimension of the education and raising awareness for socio-ecological local issues. Considerations about transdisciplinary, equity and justice are rarely formal objects of planning processes, which has contributed to the perpetuation of exclusions and injustices directed at specific communities, as is often the case with small-scale artisanal fishing communities. The insertion, in academic spaces, of local and traditional knowledge, invisible and marginalized by dominant power bodies, represents *momentum* - temporal and procedural, of change. Such multilevel transformation, based on the diversity of knowledge, leads to the construction of common knowledge – a signifier body. This accompanies the argument of the need for the emergence of a new mode of knowledge production, in which practitioners and users are actively involved in the production of knowledge. Furthermore, the own body of the fisherman – an outer body as a university educator, appears as a moment of rupture into hierarchy of knowledge, and as a bottom-up process of individual and collective intellectual emancipation.

RC52-634.3

OLIVEIRA, FABIANA* (Ufscar - Federal University of Sao Carlos, Brazil)

Brazil's Supreme Court Agenda during Transition to Democracy: Judicialization of Corporate Interests of Public Careers of Justice

The main goal of the paper is to discuss the relations of the Brazilian Supreme Court with politics during the transition to democracy in Brazil (1978-1988), analyzing judicial review cases ruled by the Court from 1978 to 1988. It investigates the analytical validity of the concepts of judicialization of politics and judicial activism in interpreting the Court's performance during that period - a decade before the promulgation of the 1988's Constitution. It seeks to describe the Brazilian Supreme Court decision-making agenda in this period, mapping the issues on which the court was called to decide in abstract control of the constitutionality of the laws, and how it effectively decided, highlighting cases dealing with policies related to the public careers of justice - which represented 6% of the demand on the period (43 in 703 cases), being the fifth most incident topic. It seeks to bring a detailed analysis of the use of the Supreme Court to arbitrate corporate interests of those careers. The discussion is made within the field of judicial behavior studies, supported by studies on the field of sociology of professions. The main conclusion is that the Supreme Court acted as a governance body, mediating conflicts related to state administration, but mainly as a privileged space for the deliberation of economic and corporate interests of public careers. The paper also compares the

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

use of the Supreme Court for the defense or restriction of corporate interests in the careers of justice in this period, with the use of the Court in the most recent period after the 1988 Constitution (covering the period of 1989-2014).

RC29-352.5

OLIVEIRA, RENAN THEODORO DE* (Núcleo de Estudos da Violência da Universidade de Sao Paulo (NEV-USP), Brazil)
PICCIRILLO, DEBORA (Center for the Study of Violence - University of Sao Paulo (NEV-USP), Brazil)
CHIES SANTIAGO SANTOS, MARIANA (University of São Paulo, Brazil)
KOMATSU, ANDRÉ (Núcleo de Estudos da Violência da Universidade de São Paulo (NEV-USP), Brazil)
GOMES, ALINE MIZUTANI (Center for the Study of Violence (NEV/USP), Brazil)

Patterns of Police Enforcement: Adolescents' Experiences in São Paulo

Studies points that direct and vicarious experiences with police officers affects how adolescents confer legitimacy to law enforcement agencies. Frequent and/or intrusive contact tend to diminish police legitimacy (Tyler, 2017). Literature indicate that the likelihood of facing a contact with police vary accordingly to social cleavages. For example, in USA or Brazil police stop black boys more frequently than its counterparts (Trinkner et al, 2019), while in France policing may be more frequent among muslims (Roche et al, 2015). Although social profile variables such as gender, race and religion are strong predictors of police contact, to further understand patterns of police enforcement it should be considered how police officers targets specific urban areas. This study investigates patterns of adolescents' contact with police focusing on both individual social profiles and urban features from the city districts in which adolescents live. Does adolescents from the same race group experiences the same types of police contact regardless of where they live, or are certain patterns of policing more likely to happen in specific city districts? Are those patterns associated to criminal rates on those areas? Data on police contact comes from the São Paulo Legal Socialization Study (SPLSS), an ongoing longitudinal survey exploring early adolescents' legal development with a sample of students born in 2005 in the city of São Paulo, Brazil. Types of contact with police are vicarious and direct, both legal and illegal situations (i.e. "ask for help", "be beaten by an officer"). Contact variables were matched with demographic information from 2010 National Census (race composition and Índice Paulista de Vulnerabilidade Social - IPVS) and criminal records from São Paulo State Department of Public Security for each SPLSS participant city district.

RC44-543.2

OLIVEIRA, ROBERTO* (UFPB, Brazil)
GUEDES LADOSKY, MARIO HENRIQUE (Universidade Federal de Campina Grande – UFCG, Brazil)

Historical and Current Meanings of Sugarcane Workers' Struggles for Rights in Pernambuco-Brazil

In this presentation, we retake the memory of the strikes of the sugarcane workers of Pernambuco, from the 1960s to the present day, and the union practices associated with them, seeking to discuss their meanings for the trajectory of Brazilian unionism since then. The objective of this presentation is to rescue the threads that weave the memories of these strikes in their possible connections and mediations with the present experiences among the new rural leaders, especially their practical-discursive dispositions and how they are facing the new socioeconomic context that is presented to them with the decay of sugarcane cultivation, in contrast to a cycle of large industrial investments in areas of the former sugarcane region of Pernambuco. Among the guiding questions of this study, the following stand out: to what extent does the theme of rights become the main thread of the struggle of sugarcane workers in the Northeast and Pernambuco? How do the old and new rural leaders in Pernambuco and the region face the process of decadence of sugarcane cultivation in the region? This study is part of the Project "Crossed Movements and Specific Stories of Rural Workers. Comparative analysis of the strike cycles initiated by the metallurgical workers of São Paulo and the ABC of São Paulo and by the sugarcane workers of Pernambuco at the end of the 70s", coordinated by José Sérgio Leite Lopes (UFRJ). The analyses and reflections presented here are based on extensive bibliographic research, dozens of interviews with historical and current leaders of rural unionism in Pernambuco, as well as direct observation of union events related to the theme and occurred in the last two years in the region.

RC30-365.4

OLIVEIRA, ROBERTO* (UFPB, Brazil)

Labor Reform and the Legalization of Precarious Labor in Brazil

The purpose of this paper is to present some reflections on the recent process of changes in the pattern of labor relations in Brazil, focusing on the implications of the Labor Reform, which came into force in November 2018. Under the argument of the "modernization" of labor relations, attempts have been made since the early 1990s to deregulate and make labor legislation more flexible. Such efforts gain new momentum and contours more recently, with the approval of the Labor Reform and other similar measures. From data (collected from secondary and primary sources) systematized by the Interdisciplinary Labor Reform Monitoring Network (REMIR) - which is made up of researchers from all regions and various research institutions in the country - we will argue that the ongoing changes have fundamentally contributed to deteriorate the conditions of hiring and use of work, lowering and making wages and working hours more flexible, favoring the adoption of atypical forms of labor relations, encouraging non-compliance with labor legislation, making it difficult for workers to access Labor Justice and weakening unionism and the instrument of collective bargaining. The further the implementation of the new legislation progresses, the more it becomes evident that the arguments that were the basis of its approval in the National Congress are blatantly contested by the facts. The main promises were for the drop in unemployment, the formalization of employment contracts and the resumption of the economy. All contrary to what has been happening.

RC34-442.4

OLIVER, MARÍA* (Universitat Pompeu Fabra,)

Women in Transnational Gangs.

Transnational Gangs from North and South American origin, although generally pictured as mainly male, count in their numbers with women who either participate as active members of the group or create their own "satellite" groups around them, which, in time, can become fully independent and structured youth groups. The reasons why young women and men join a youth street group tend to differ little in their first years of pertinence, but as they grow older, the motivations behind the decision of leaving or staying vary. Those women who choose to stay beyond adolescence and into adulthood seem to acquire a more important role and even to take the lead in the attempts made by the group to adapt to new times, social conditions and the groups' own necessities. This paper presents the context of women in one of these transnational gangs from North and South American origins, the ALKQN (Almighty Latin Kings and Queen Nation), their evolution over time (decades) and space (migrations), and their role as agents of mediation both within the group and between the group and other social agents.

RC32-404.2

ÖNER, AYSUN* (Ankara University, Turkey)

Relational Sociology Analysis of Life Experiences of Trans Woman Actresses in Existence of Transphobia in Turkey

This research started with the question, 'How are the trans woman actresses receiving important awards in 2000's, in the area of acting, while transphobic environment has existed for years in Turkey?'. In order to answer this question, the life experiences of trans woman actresses are examined as historically from 1970's to 2000's by taking into consideration their relationships with the structures -such as family and state- and the other people. In this research, transphobic discrimination, position changes, tensions and conflicts, uncertainties that transwoman actresses in Turkey experience in different figurations, the strategies that they follow in case of uncertainties and their turning points are discussed. The main figurations in which the trans woman actresses exist, are dealed as 'acting community figuration', 'family figuration' and 'activism figuration'. Besides, the relationship and fluidity between these figurations are discussed. The theoretical frame of this study is based on figurational sociology of Norbert Elias and uncertainty theory of Harrison C. White and the data of this research are collected by in-dept interviews that were had with the trans woman actresses. In this study, methodology of case study (Creswell, 2007) and macro and micro approaches in figurational sociology methodology of Elias are followed. Among the preliminary findings of conclusions of this research, the most important finding is that, the awards which the trans woman actresses received doesn't show an essential change in transphobic environment in Turkey. Additional to all, exhibiting the uncertainities and the strategies -which are used in order to remain standing- that the trans woman actresses have is important in such a world where discrimination against LGBTİ people exist and also, it is important to realise this study in terms of making a contribution to social science literature in which there are limited research on relational sociology and also on trans woman actresses.

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

RC53-650.2

ONER, ILKNUR* (FIRAT UNIVERSITY, Turkey)
ONER, IŞIK ILAYDA* (Law graduate, Turkey)

Differing Visibility and / or Invisibility, Addressed Identity of Children during Disaster Processes

The disasters and related processes have been defined differently as in context and number over time. Developments in disaster studies and their relevance to society brought up different conceptual framing of the disasters. Thus, inclusion or exclusion of war, climatical changes, nanotech disasters, human-made disasters, hazards, risks, management, disadvantaged groups (women, disabled, children, elderly) issues have been recent discussion points. However, recent disasters like Fukushima, Syrian war, significant migratory movements blockages movement of families in the Mexican border, bombing Yemen brought up the differing appearances of children, visibility and question of whose children are them? Besides this, discussions were ongoing about children of the nation-state, children of the international community, citizenships in other areas but rare in disaster studies.

This paper intends to bring forward comparatively children's situation in reality and the politics through addressing legal, institutional developments, approaches to child politics during disaster issues (children's situation following Fukushima, USA-Mexican border applications and Syrian war, bombing Yemen), responses of the children and civil society. The discussion bases on local, national, international level comparisons and the intersection of them. Children might (Greta Thunberg) /might not be lucky (Aylan Kurdi,) powerful enough to be recognized. What have been changing or unchanging since recent disaster examples concerning approaches to children's situations?

RC39-497.3

ONER, ILKNUR* (FIRAT UNIVERSITY, Turkey)

The Necessity of Institutionalization and Community Participation of Disaster Gathering Places for the Establishment of Public Awareness and Disaster Culture

Gathering places can differ according to the type of disaster, climate, and character of space (open-close) duration of time of the stay (short-long; temporary-permanent). Disaster studies require a sequential and holistic approach to disaster processes and institutionalization is necessary for the disaster-related agents [constructed building, relations (institutionalized- timely), spaces (open-close/combination)] concerning disaster culture and awareness. Above mentioned necessity seems closely related to the establishment of the memory and participation of the public and communities. This necessity time to time overlooked through changes in construction policies, due to attempts to avoid the trauma of past disasters (changing name of streets contains significant number collapsed houses as was the case for Adapazarı-Turkey), etc. However sometimes disaster gathering places and awareness of them especially stamped by multicultural, multiage, multi-time sequence usages were observed in some Tokyo natural parks and museums. These different approaches bring different applications and the results during the disaster processes.

This study attempts the evaluate types, usage styles and changes in disaster gathering places through time as in context, number and types examples derived through fieldworks in Taiwan, Japan, South Korea, Canada, Mexica, Argentina, and Turkey.

RC32-JS-22.3

ONUORA, ADWOA* (The University of the West Indies, Mona Campus, Jamaica)
SPENCE, NADEEN* (The University of the West Indies, Mona Campus, Jamaica)

Zoning Queerness, Taking Our 'Rightful Place': The Experiences of Young Student Leaders on Campus Navigating an Anti-Queer Landscape

As LGBTQ students demand visibility on the University of the West Indies (UWI), Mona Campus, the response by their peers has been increasingly negative. Members of the University community who are gender non-conforming are seen as an affront to hegemonic Caribbean gender norms. The norms sanctioned in student leadership spaces, particularly on halls of residence, is one that is antithetical to queerness. This has resulted in a systemic zoning of queerness on campus. This zoning is most pronounced in student leadership and traditional halls of residences built in the 1960s where a phallocentric brand of leadership prevails, and where difference is often times violently rejected. While on the surface, learning spaces present as hospitable places, for queer students, this is but an ideal. A culture of exclusion has permeated the campus resulting in the 'landscaping' of students 'suspected' as being LGBTQ. Students have developed their own organizing principles and established rules about who lives where on campus. In this

queer landscaping, 'safe spaces' have been created for LGBTQ students, however, their safety is guaranteed only and if they stay in their 'rightful' place. Who then is the campus hospitable for? Which students have the right to navigate the campus freely, and which ones have to confine their identities to very specific spaces for fear of marginalization and exclusion? This paper explores the culture that surrounds the queering of residential and co-curricular spaces at The University of the West Indies, Mona Campus. Through an analysis of interviews with young student leaders navigating an anti-queer landscape, we highlight the bi-directional implications of zoning queerness.

RC24-299.3

OOSTERVEER, PETER* (Environmental Policy Group, Wageningen University, Netherlands)

Towards Consuming Food Sustainably Using a Food Systems Lens

The environmental impact from the consumption of food, energy, mobility, etc. cannot be ignored when aiming for more sustainable societies. Consumers have direct environmental impact when consuming and indirect environmental impact when influencing supply chain governance. Most sustainability policy interventions and social science research has aimed at changing the environmental attitude of the individual consumer but there are evident limitations in this approach in terms of effectiveness and conceptualizing consumer behavior. This paper develops a conceptual framework for analyzing sustainable food consumption as part of global and local food systems. Building on social practice approaches and transition perspectives and the results from research among poor urban consumers in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Vietnam, this paper presents an innovative sociological perspective on transitioning towards more sustainable food consumption.

RC48-607.2

ORIOLA, TEMITOPE* (University of Alberta, Canada)

The Chibok Girls' Kidnapping and the Limits of Grassroots Activism

The kidnapping of 276 girls at Government Secondary School Chibok, Borno state, Nigeria on 14 April, 2014 has brought into international prominence the organization *Jama'atu Ahlis Suna Lidda'awati Wal Jihad* or Boko Haram. The incident and Boko Haram's operations have generated tremendous scholarly attention. However, the broader implications of the kidnapping incident for understanding and engaging with the limits of social movements in the global south has been largely ignored. This paper problematizes the kidnapping of the Chibok girls. It explores the functionality and consequences of the grassroots advocacy for the rescue of the girls. The paper demonstrates how kidnapping serves as an MRI of the "soul" of a state and society. The kidnapping incident was constituted by and constitutive of Nigeria's *political toxicity*. The paper argues that the exploitation of the Chibok girls has become an international business. A constellation of state and non-state actors—government officials, human rights advocates, school administrators, politicians and seemingly unsuspecting humanitarians — has become active participants in the exploitation of the kidnapped girls and the over 100 of them who have been freed. These issues have implications for the sociology of societies where kidnappings occur and the intractability of similar social problems.

RC05-61.4

ORSINI, GIACOMO* (Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium)
SMITH, SARAH (Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium)
FARCY, JEAN-BAPTISTE (Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium)

Institutional Racism 2.0: Between Normalized Exceptionalism and Everyday (racist) Governmentalities. the Case of Belgium.

Institutional Racism (IR) is today rarely mentioned when studying race-based inequality. Today, other theoretical tools – e.g. ethnicity or nationalism – came to explain the marginalisation of specific populations. However, since migration became a core security issue in most affluent societies, selected – or, racialized - migrant groups are excluded from rights and services available to the rest of the population. In recent times, countless in/formal strategies were implemented by a variety of institutional actors to discriminate non-nationals. Moving from this angle, this work claims back the centrality of IR for the study of how contemporary structural racism works. For this scope, here we propose an updated version of the concept which adapts to current changes in the governance of exclusion. By concentrating on a European state – i.e. Belgium - first we incorporate Agamben's (2003) 'state of exception' to explain how, today, multiple exceptional measures regulate the lives of migrants in the country. Since these special laws and regulations often conflict with other constitutional and international commitments of the state, their implementation generates the space for increasingly arbitrary – and eventually racist - judicial decision. Second, we rely on Foucault's (2010) gov-

ernmentality to disentangle foreigners' increasingly dependent relation with the public administration. Due to the multiplication of law and regulations concerned with migrants, a growing number of domains of non-nationals' life in Belgium moved in the hands of street-level bureaucrats. As we discuss here, within the space of these frequent interactions, racist governmentalities can come to inform both bureaucrats and their migrant clients' strategies. Empirically, the paper draws on over fifty interviews conducted with migrants living in different parts of Belgium as part of a multiwave fieldwork, and a number of semi-structured interviews carried out with stakeholders from both the civil society and local/regional/national organizations.

RC31-JS-58.1

ORSINI, GIACOMO* (Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium)

Violent By Law. How Restrictions on Family Reunification Help (re) Producing Conjugal Violence: The Case of Belgium.

Since family reunification became one of the favourite options for non-Europeans to regularly migrate in Europe, authorities introduced increasingly restrictive laws and regulations to hinder foreigners' ability to join their partner abroad (Kofman 2007). Within such transforming scenario, Belgium is no exception: as migration turned into a top security issue, the legislator embittered multiple provisions relative to the right of family reunification in the country (Vink et al. 2013). New rules and regulations increased the reunified partner's dependency on the other member of the couple/family already present in the country. With a reform of 2011, residence permits obtained through family reunification were made subject to a probational period of five years. Consequently, during this period newcomers must remain in the household of their partners in order to keep the right to reside in Belgium (Gsir et al. 2016). As discussed here, these obligations exacerbate tensions within the couple and eventually create the conditions for domestic/conjugal violence to take place. What more, by turning the status of recently arrived migrants more precarious, restrictions to the right of family reunification concurrently hinder the possibility for institutional and non-institutional actors to effectively protect the victims – and, for the victims, to effectively protect themselves. By concentrating on the case of Belgium, the aim of this exploratory work is thus to provide a view of how (securitized) policies on family reunification can facilitate the (re)production of domestic violence within migrants' households. Empirically, the paper draws on a number of life-history interviews conducted with migrant victims of domestic violence, semi-structured interviews carried out with stakeholders from both the civil society and a number of local/regional/national organizations, and data coming from a series of observations at one of the family tribunal of one of Belgium's major towns.

RC11-141.4

ORTIZ, FRANCISCA* (The University of Manchester, United Kingdom)

Ageing Population and Retirement: Research from Social Gerontology, Relational Sociology and Mixed Methods Approach.

We live in a world where social relations are crossed with diverse inequalities, which manifest themselves over time and particularly with pensions. Chile makes a great case study, due to its status as a developing country and its high level of social inequality, being one of the unequal countries in the OECD. The year 1973 brought a military coup led by General Augusto Pinochet, and the subsequent dictatorship laid the foundations for the current neoliberal economic system. In 1980, during the dictatorship, the "Pensions Administrative Founds" pension system was launched, consisting of privately managed and individually owned retirement accounts, and became the world's first state-endorsed privatised pension system. The system reinforced the country's baseline inequality over the long-term, with differences in terms of life trajectory, characterised by inequalities relating to gender and social class. Accordingly, the main objective of this thesis is to understand the different paths taken by Chile's senior citizens in their personal lives, to deal with their pensions and all the cost of living at the same time.

The proposed framework would be the mixture between some theories of social gerontology and relational sociology. The methodology consists of the construction of personal networks with a mixed method approach, specifically social network and qualitative comparative analysis. Finally, this presentation is going to be the first results of the research, making visible how support networks contribute in the way of struggle with the current pension of each person.

RC45-554.1

OSAKI, HIROKO* (The University of Tokyo, Japan)

Social Distrust in Divided Societies: Evidence from Factorial Survey Experiment

This paper investigates the structure of social distrust caused by social stratification. Distrust of others who are dissimilar to oneself in socioeconomic positions might foster the divided societies, which is recognized as a major problem in many countries.

In trusting people socioeconomically different from oneself, we have less experiences about how they are likely to act cooperatively than in trusting people like oneself. Thus, in trusting people socioeconomically dissimilar to oneself, our choice to trust or not might be based on moral or civic values of trusting which are beyond the rational expectation based on knowledge.

This study examines who trust (and distrust) whom, focusing socioeconomic positions, by the factorial survey experiment. The data were collected using a nationwide web survey administered on March 2019 in Japan. The respondents (N = 1,964) were individuals aged between 25 and 64 years old that were selected from a survey agent's panel with similar proportions to the 2010 census distributions of gender, age, city size, and education. The survey included questions about respondent' trust on fictitious persons described by following socioeconomic attributes: education (high school/college graduate), type of employment (non-regular/regular), and marriage (unmarried/married). We conducted the multilevel analyses (level 1 is vignette of fictitious persons and level 2 is respondents of the survey).

The findings are as follows. Respondents with college degree trust the college graduate much more than respondents without college degree. Similarly, respondents in regular employment trust the regular employee much more than respondents in non-regular employment. These findings suggest that people distrust others socioeconomically different from oneself.

RC31-385.3

OSO CASAS, LAURA* (Universidade da Coruña, Spain)

Crossed Mobilities: The "New Wave" of Spanish Emigration to France

The onset of the 2008 economic crisis intensified the interest shown by both the scientific community and various institutions (the European Union, nation-states, etc.) in the migration of workers from those countries most severely affected by the recession (Portugal, Italy, Greece, Spain, Italy and Ireland) to other European countries (the United Kingdom, Germany, etc.). The majority of the studies focused on producing estimates regarding migrant numbers (Triandaflyllidou and Gropas 2014). However, very little qualitative research has been conducted into intra-European mobility from Spain. The few extant studies were carried out mainly in the United Kingdom and Germany (Glorious and Domínguez-Mujica 2017; Pumares 2017; Barbulescu, Bermúdez and Brey 2015, among others). In addition, even fewer studies have associated these "new mobilities" with earlier migratory trends such as those of the 1960s and 1970s, addressing migratory flows stemming from the economic crisis within a context of continuity with the past rather than fracture (Malheiros 201, Glynn 2014). This paper analyses the "new emigration" from Spain to France that emerged following the 2008 crisis from the perspective of crossed mobilities (Oso, Saíz and Cortés, 2017), focusing on the cross between social class, gender and generation. It considers the connection between this "new wave" and Spanish unskilled labour migration in the 1960s and 1970s (domestic service, caretaking, cleaning, building sector). It also analyses skilled migration, which stands apart from traditional emigration, revealing the key role played by social origins in labour market insertion. Finally, the article considers the crossed mobility between exiled Republicans and economic exiles who refer to themselves as the *Marea Granate* or "Maroon Wave". The analysis is based on fieldwork conducted in Paris with 20 Spanish origin migrants that arrived in the wake of the 2008 crisis and virtual ethnography (Spanish emigration's principal websites and Facebook portals).

RC18-217.3

OSORIO SOLANO, SUSANA* (Universidad de La Frontera, Chile)

Reading Populism from the Social Movements: Compared Cases of Chile, Spain and Hong Kong

In recent years, the concern about the rise of leaders and populist parties to power has been studied from different perspectives, focusing primarily on those personal and / or contextual characteristics that enable or catalyze the emergence of these forces. However, there are few studies that consider the revision of populist discourse from one of its first manifestations; that is, social movements.

Under this perspective and based on the comparative analysis of 3 cases that converge temporarily, a review is offered regarding the speeches of the student movement in Chile, 15M in Spain and that of umbrellas in Hong Kong; To reach a first conclusion: the institutional response and the capture of concerns by other political actors will be decisive in

the escalation of the movements and their transformation as a party. In this sense, the opening in a democratic system can be used to channel the disconnection between citizens and the political / technocratic class and, in the short term, solve apparent governance problems. However, in the medium and long term, these parties turn out to be an obstacle and a threat to the consolidation of liberal democracy. However, in autocratic contexts, the absence of openness and the emergence of movements can serve to make visible tensions that result in a liberalization of the political system; or, in a political recession.

Finally, we worked with a mixed methodology, creating 4 macro-categories: a) polarization, b) recurring themes and emotions, c) stressful elements and d) power-institutions; which were applied to slogans, manifestos and public statements, using the qualitative software Atlas IT and that allowed the study of populism as a longitudinal process and from a holistic perspective, being the ideational approach, the paradigm on which they were based subsequent reflections.

RC10-130.3

OSTOS, GLORIA* (Fundación Participa, Spain)

From Porto Alegre to Los Cabos: Towards a New Latin-American Local Citizen Participation Model

Participatory Budgeting model of Porto Alegre (1988) has been a paradigm of transparency and local citizen participation that has spread throughout the world. The process of democratic maturity of the peoples advances through the evolution of citizen participation. The challenges we face in the 21st century make it necessary to combine local needs and commitments Sustainability of the 2030 Agenda. In Los Cabos, municipality of Baja California Sur, Mexico, a group of citizens has established the Integral Citizen Observatory (ICO) of Los Cabos to observe and verify that their municipality meets a minimum standard of public services for its own citizens and is committed to the development objectives Sustainable through ISO 18019: 2019 an international quality management standard for local government management. In the diagnoses that they make, the situation of the municipality in all areas is reflected in an integral manner and ICO also makes proposals for improvement each indicator that reflects a public policy. Each mayor assumes the strategic proposals of the Citizen Observatory in the Municipal Development Plan. Through the ICO Los Cabos case study we realize that we are going to a new global local citizen participation model.

RC05-66.1

OSUJI, CHINYERE* (Rutgers University-Camden, USA)

Parejas Interraciales En Brasil: Buscando "Negro Con Blanco"

Mi primer libro *Boundaries of Love: Interracial Marriage and the Meaning of Race* (NYU Press, 2019) está basado en un trabajo de campo comparativo entre Los Angeles y Rio de Janeiro y también más de 100 entrevistas cualitativas con parejas 'negros con blancos.' *Boundaries of Love* revela las ideologías de nación, el género, e otras categorías sociales ayudan crear significados de la raza y el mestizaje. Esta presentación muestra los desafíos de buscar y encontrar parejas interraciales en los dos sitios de investigación. Específicamente, identifiqué problemas de encontrar parejas heterosexuales con diferentes interseccionalidades de género y raza en Rio de Janeiro. En Los Angeles, me dí cuenta que muchos blancos (pero no personas de otras categorías) usaban reglas de hipodescendencia (the 'one drop rule') para nominar parejas potenciales en el contexto estadounidense

RC29-361.4

OTAMENDI, MARIA* (University of Buenos Aires, Argentina)
BALARDINI, MILENA* (University of Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Attitudes Towards Guns in Latin America in the Context of the 'punitive Turn' in the Region

In face of global phenomena such as the increase in environmental, financial and labor risks; the weakening of the welfare state; the promotion of neoliberal individuation policies; the loss of citizen confidence in state institutions; and the erosion of solidarity ties, there has been a resurgence of forms of individual protection such as the use of firearms. In Latin America, where occur about four out of ten homicides worldwide (UNODC, 2019), most of them with firearms, and where also fatal accidents and suicides are committed with guns, they are highly accepted as a legitimate mean for self-protection (39% according to LAPOP, 2012).

This paradox between risks related to firearms' proliferation and their high level of approval led us to ask, from social psychology with a sociological perspective, about attitudes towards guns and their link with: crime victimization, perceptions of (in)security and confidence in the criminal justice system (instrumental hypothesis), but also with other social tensions ranging from unemployment to hegemonic masculinity and authoritarianism that are channeled through pro-gun positions as part of a "public punitiveness from below" trend (expressive hypothesis).

In this paper we will analyze preliminary results of a mixed method research project: first, a general background of public opinion trends based on the Amer-icas Barometer (LAPOP); and second, a preliminary analysis of focus groups carried out in Buenos Aires, Córdoba, Montevideo and Quito. Such findings will help us to identify the motivations behind social legitimacy of firearms and behind potential demand of guns for a larger sector of the population. This study seeks to contribute to the effectiveness of control and disarmament campaigns in the region.

RC29-362.1

OTAMENDI, MARIA* (University of Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Femicides, Femicides-Suicides and Guns Use in Argentina: Hegemonic Masculinity in Dispute

Gender perspective helps to understand femicides and the suicide of femicides, including by members of the security forces. These phenomena, and the preference and easy access to guns, could be explained by the mandate of hegemonic masculinity. To study this in the Argentine case, statistical analysis of secondary data from official and unofficial sources was conducted. Results suggest that in order to reduce the level of femicides and femicides-suicides, including those committed by policemen, strategies should combine disarmament and gender perspectives, by reducing the access to guns and by questioning the hegemonic masculine identity that legitimizes and motivates guns' possession and gender violence. The use and limitations of punitive laws regarding femicides is also discussed.

RC28-339.1

OTERO, GABRIEL* (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Class, Culture and Social Capital

How much socioeconomic resources people have embedded in their personal networks is called social capital. Scholars have demonstrated that social capital is strongly associated with social class. Two tie-generating mechanisms are crucial in the explanation of this link between class and connections: an interplay between preferences and meeting opportunities. First, it is well known that people tend to relate to those who have the same status – the so-called "choice homophily". Second, people with similar social class are more likely to be in the same place at the same time than those with dissimilar status, because social class often determines where they live, work and recreate. Therefore, similar class people have more chances to interact. Even though these mechanisms have long been used to explain the inequality in access to social capital, little is known, about the extent to which those social forces are explicitly associated with class differences in social capital. To contribute to filling this gap in the literature, in this study, we examine the extent to which cultural/cognitive repertoires or preferences explain the access to social capital in Chile. Using representative survey data of the Chilean urban population aged 18–75 years (ELSOC, n=2,517), we have considered a set of indicators of social capital such as contacts' variety and prestige. Also, we built a relational indicator of class that combines measures of education, income, and job status. Preliminary OLS regression models show that shared cultural repertories are a clear force to understand class-based inequality in access to social capital, especially in the middle classes. These findings clarify previous evidence in the literature and support some theoretical assumptions on class divisions and social capital.

RC28-346.2

OTERO, GABRIEL* (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Spatial Segregation and Inequality in Social Capital

How much socioeconomic resources people have embedded in their personal networks is generally called social capital. Scholars have demonstrated that social capital is strongly associated with other sources of inequality such as education, occupation and, income. However, what remains unclear is whether the spatial conditions of the residential environments are associated with differences in access to social capital. This is relevant because the spatialization of class, or spatial inequality across multiple forms of social ecology, including poverty, affluence, employment, and access to facilities, might play an important role in reinforcing long-standing patterns of social stratification. In this study, we contribute to the understanding and analysis of the link between socio-spatial conditions and social capital, focusing on a highly segregated and unequal context. In general, we hypothesise that the unequal access to social capital is significantly associated with spatial conditions beyond and above people's social class. We focus on Santiago, Chile, one of a group of Latin American cities marked by high levels of socio-spatial segregation. The study combines survey and georeferenced data collected in 2016 during the first wave of the Chilean Longitudinal Social Survey (ELSOC), designed by the Centre for Social Conflict and Cohesion Studies (COES). We build a multidimensional measure of the spatial conditions, focusing on the interrelation between variables, in order to clearly understand and represent the spatial structure. Preliminary results indicate that access to social capital is very unevenly distributed through urban space. In addition, we found that spatial segregation shapes network segregation.

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

RC45-554.3

OTTEN, KASPER* (Utrecht University, Netherlands)
BUSKENS, VINCENT (Utrecht University, Netherlands)
PRZEPIORKA, WOJTEK (Utrecht University, Netherlands)
ELLEMERS, NAOMI (Utrecht University, Netherlands)

The Sustainability of Cooperation Under Newcomer Entry: The Role of Normative Disagreements between Newcomers and Incumbents

Cooperation in groups often requires individual members to make costly contributions that benefit the group as whole. Prior research suggests that norms help to support group cooperation by prescribing common standards of how much to contribute. These common standards may be disrupted when groups undergo membership change, i.e., when new members enter and existing members leave. When new and old members disagree about how much to contribute, a normative disagreement ensues that may harm cooperation. In a laboratory experiment, we manipulate whether old and new members agree or disagree about how much to contribute in a public goods game with peer punishment. We examine whether membership change affects group cooperation differently depending on the level of disagreement. We find that normative disagreements between old and new members negatively affect the development of a shared social norm and feelings of group identification, but that this in turn does not negatively affect cooperation. Instead, old and new members adjust their behavior to each other's standards, with the new members giving in more than old members.

RC29-362.3

OTTO, NATALIA* (University of Toronto, Canada)

From Managers to Caretakers: Teenage Girls' Involvement in Illicit Drug Economies in Brazil

Early research on women's involvement in illicit drug economies has focused on women's marginalized positions in drug markets. More recent investigations have pointed to how women mobilize gendered strategies to succeed in the drug trade. Yet, little is known about young women's participation in particularly violent drug markets, such as those of South America. This paper investigates the meanings that criminalized Brazilian teenage girls attribute to the illicit drug economy. It examines how girls perceive their role in this economy and how these roles are gendered. Data comes from 21 biographical interviews with incarcerated teenage girls in Porto Alegre, Brazil. Drawing from Bourdieusian theory and narrative criminology, I analyze how the structure of the illicit drug economy informs girls' understanding of their practices. I found that girls' perceptions of their role in the drug economy were informed by their hierarchical position in the drug markets. Girls who held positions of authority within their groups believed their role was to be responsible and control men's wild emotions. Girls who dealt drugs at the street-level and had no managerial positions in their groups perceived their role to be providing emotional labour for men, be it through friendship or romance.

RC41-JS-41.3

OWOLABI, TEMITOPE JOSHUA* (University of Lagos, Nigeria)

The Politics of Population Census, Socio-Economic Planning and Crisis of Underdevelopment in Nigeria.

Since the independence of Nigeria in 1960, researchers as well as developmental experts have sought to disclose the reasons for the nation's protracted underdevelopment. These efforts gained momentum, following the oil boom of the 1970s, in which the nation boasted of having lots of money at its disposal to the extent that its problem became what to use the money for, yet there was no visible development or its indicators in the country. Most of the studies averred that corruption, tribalism and nepotism, an established system of mediocrity cum general administrative ineptitude account so much for the nation's developmental catastrophe. This research work, though not completely denying the fact that the above mentioned issues in one way or the other contribute to the nation's developmental crisis, contend that Nigeria's developmental problems are inextricably intertwined with Census Politics as observed in the 2006 population census of the federation. Data generated from population census is amongst other things used in determining who gets what, when and why in the Nigerian federation. Consequently, there has been an unending drive towards inflation of census figures amongst Nigerian states, geared towards obtaining the advantages accruing from having higher population figures in the country. This scenario has created a situation of distributive imbalance and subsequently, injustice in the allocation of funds and other resources in the federation. It is observed from our study that the root cause of the jostle towards falsification of population census figures in Nigeria remains the inadequacies in the practices of revenue allocations in the country. This accounts so much for the manipulation of the 2006 census figures in the country. As a result of high intrusion of politics in the 2006 population counts, there has been widespread discrepancy between revenue allocation to states and the call for its rejection.

RC05-JS-3.3

OYARZUN, JUAN* (UCL Institute of Education, United Kingdom)
MOYANO, CAMILA (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)
CARRASCO, ALEJANDRO (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. Educational Justice Centre, Chile)

School Choice in Indigenous Families As a Conflicting Path between Lands and Cultures: The Case of Mapuche Families Choosing Secondary School Under Educational Reform in Chile

Chile has a highly segregated education system (Valenzuela, Bellei, & De los Rios, 2010), which is partly explained by a policy based on free school choice and promoting competition between schools for enrollment and academic results. From this diagnosis, the Inclusion Law (2015) reformed the school admission policy. Today we have a new centralized online School Admission System (SAS), which seeks to offer equal school access to all students, particularly those from lower socioeconomic backgrounds.

Indigenous students tend to be one of the most disadvantaged sociocultural groups in terms of educational access and academic outcomes (Treviño, Valenzuela & Villalobos, 2018), in addition to lacking an actual intercultural educational alternative. Using qualitative methods, we explored the experiences of ten Mapuche families from rural southern Chile regarding their secondary school choice processes under the new SAS. In general terms, the path from primary to secondary school in rural settings involves a change from a local small multi-grade primary school, to an urban secondary school, which in most of the cases also includes a TVET alternative. This decision presents families with diverse social and educational issues. From an intersectional theoretical approach (Brah & Phoenix, 2004), this study asks about the influence of cultural, ethnic, territorial, historical, educational and future labor related aspects of the decisions of Mapuche families regarding the educational path of their children, and to what extent the new SAS offers them equal educational opportunities.

The findings show the intersection of ethnic, territorial and social class issues affecting the families' educational definitions in relation to the aspirational expectations regarding their children. These families perceive the SAS as a fairer process, but it cannot change the structural educational inequality of the schools in the country or the context in which they are aware of their historically disadvantaged position.

RC24-295.5

OZAKI, RITSUKO* (University of Winchester, United Kingdom)
STEWARD, FRED (University of Westminster, United Kingdom)
AOYAGI, MIDORI (National Institute for Environmental Studies, Japan)

Community Sharing and Sustainable Mobility in a Super-Aging Society

The paper analyses new initiatives in shared mobility for the senior citizens of Kashiwa, a satellite settlement outside Tokyo. The transport requirements of the elderly present a paradox for the transition to a sustainable mobility system. Infirmity and vulnerability promote a shift away from individual dependence on personal car ownership. At the same time these conditions make the 'first and last mile' a critical barrier as well as the demands of mass transit services. Policies which simply focus on concessionary fares for public transport reflect the limits of an economic approach and show the need instead to address multidimensional social practices.

Kashiwa has experimented with the new shared mobility services of a fixed route minibus and a flexible community taxi. Although meeting sustainability policy goals, personal car use is also discouraged through the promotion of health co-benefits. These are the reduction of injury associated with older drivers the facilitation of travel from home to heatwave risk management centres. Demand response seeks to avoid smart phone dependence which has low diffusion in this demographic group. Innovations have been made instead to use artificial intelligence for ride sequencing and management in response to conventional telephone booking customer interface.

Interviews were conducted with a range of users of these services in order to explore their utility and prospects. There remain significant challenges in designing a demand-led system to effectively match user needs, with underutilised capacity in fixed routes, and excess demand in flexible services. The different services tend to specialise in different journey types - fixed route for mass transit connectivity, flexible for point-to-point destinations. A particular social issue is the difference in acceptability of ride sharing between minibus and saloon car. Future policy development needs to pay more attention to these social practices.

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

RC32-401.1

OZEL VOLFOVA, GABRIELA* (Oriental Institute, Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic)

Migration Her/Stories: Syrian Women's Narratives of Gendered Violence

Turkey currently hosts over 3.5 million Syrian refugees, of which more than half are women. Due to the Turkish legal code under which a refugee is only a person fleeing conflict in Europe, Syrians are not legally refugees and cannot thus claim a refugee asylum status. Instead, Syrians are classified as „foreign nationals under temporary protection" (they are seen as guests, *muhajirun*) which puts them in an insecure (precarious) legal status which further complicates their access to health, education and other services usually provided by the state and/or civil society. Given these structural circumstances, coupled with Syrian community´s gender norms and practices, my objective is to understand how Syrian women have experienced and how they have responded to gender violence. I am particularly interested in how Syrian women experienced this type of violence both as a factor which triggered their migration decision, as an experience enountered on the migration route as well as during their settlement in Turkey. While I will set their narratives in the above mentioned socio-political context of Turkey, I will also account for the Syrian community´s gendered practices and attitudes towards violence which, coupled with the former, create a context in which Syrian women struggle with, accept and/or downright reject violence and negotiate their sense of self *vis-a-vis* the Turkish state, civil society as well as their own community. While I will provide a theoretical framework based on the concept of precarity, this paper will mostly be an empirical study based on interviews with Syrian women in Turkey.

RC36-456.3

ØVERSVEEN, EMIL* (NTNU, Norway)

The Dialectic of Capitalist Socialisation: Revisiting Marx's Theory of Alienation in the 21st Century

The concept of alienation is one of the most well-known terms in critical theory, but is also one of the most controversial. In recent years, several attempts have been made to reconstruct and apply the concept of alienation to our present societies. While interpretations have traditionally focused on Marx's early philosophical writings, the present article draws on select passages from the Grundrisse in order to ground the concept of alienation in Marx's mature critique of capitalism. The analysis proceeds in three steps. First, I detail Marx's views on the human subject and its relation to society, and the centrality of productive activity to individual and societal development. Secondly, I show how alienation arises from the dispossession of labour and its transformation into capital, through which the results of social production is turned into an exterior and hostile force. While alienation is often regarded as a one-sidedly critical concept, I argue that Marx saw alienation as a problematic, yet necessary part of the social development and eventual transcendence of capitalism. In order to foreground this point, the final step of the analysis proposes seeing alienation as created through a dialectic of socialisation and objectification that creates a contradiction between the social power of humanity and the economic imperatives of capitalism. I contend that this interpretation resolves two of the main criticisms theories of alienation often face, namely the concept's problematic assumption of a original human essence, and the related tendency to portray alienation as an endemic feature of all forms of social organisation. The final section of the paper discusses the concept's sociological implications by drawing out some predictive hypotheses, and makes the case for why understanding capitalism's psychosocial consequences remains central to contemporary critical sociology.

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RC29-360.2

PADILLA ONATE, SERGIO* (El Colegio de México, Mexico)

Las Policías Estatales En El Proceso De Militarización De La Seguridad Pública En México

Las policías estatales en el proceso de militarización de la seguridad pública en México
Sergio Padilla Oñate

Los estudios sobre militarización de la seguridad pública en México se han concentrado, principalmente, en analizar el papel de las fuerzas armadas en tareas propias de policías. Sin embargo, poco se conoce acerca de las transformaciones y el desempeño de las policías estatales y municipales, producto de su contacto cada vez más constante con los miembros de las fuerzas armadas. En ese sentido, la ponencia discute qué tan similares son las formas de operación de las policías estatales y las fuerzas armadas, así como los procesos de transformación dentro de las policías que se generan producto de dichas interacciones.

Utilizando datos de la Encuesta Nacional de Población Privada de la Libertad, (ENPOL,2016) se realiza una medición del uso de la fuerza ejercido por miembros de las policías estatales durante el arresto. A su vez, se identifica la presencia militar en cada entidad federativa, entendida esta como el porcentaje de casos en los que miembros del ejército y la marina estuvieron involucrados detenciones de posibles delincuentes. De esta manera se pone en el centro de la discusión la cuestión contextual, identificando los estados con mayor presencia militar, así como las policías estatales que presentan tendencias similares a las fuerzas armadas en el uso de la fuerza y algunos otros aspectos operativos. Con base en los resultados obtenidos el trabajo concluye con una tipología que propone un conjunto hipótesis acerca de los procesos de militarización al interior de las policías estatales y las tensiones con la política de seguridad pública a nivel nacional.

RC52-JS-37.4

PAGÈS, MARCEL* (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)
PARCERISA, LLUIS* (Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Spain)
BROWES, NATALIE (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)

Examining Teacher Professionalism Under Data-Based Managerial Regimes: A Realist Synthesis

Over recent decades, education reform has increasingly focused on the governance of education systems implying relevant changes for the teaching profession. Among other measures, school autonomy is being promoted to enhance decentralization and more efficient organizations at the expense of schools and teachers being held increasingly accountable at the central level through external evaluations and standardised tests. Teachers are increasingly being more and more responsible for students' performance to parents, educational authorities and society as a whole. Test-based Accountability (TBA) has become a skilful policy instrument to control, regulate and govern teachers work (re)modulating core components of the profession. The aim of this paper is to provide a better understanding about the relationships and the impacts of TBA systems and related managerial reforms on teacher professionalism. In order to do so, we develop a realist synthesis (Pawson et al, 2004) to review existing evidence to build an explanatory analysis on how and why TBA is affecting teachers' professionalism. Despite some research provide positive or mixed results, most of the papers reviewed suggest negative effects on different dimensions. Regarding pedagogy and teaching practices, most research identifies the well-known effects of teaching to the test and narrowing the curriculum. On the other hand, teachers' working conditions and professional status are also negatively affected, including impacts on the erosion of professional autonomy and expertise, bureaucratization and intensification of teachers' work and lower levels of job satisfaction. Preliminary conclusions suggest that the current reform environment is favouring a shift toward organizational teacher professionalism characterized by external forms of work regulation and implying a rational-legal orientation of teachers work as suggested by Evetts (2009). However, the effects of managerial and data-intensive policy instruments are not linear and hence more research should analyse the emergence of differentiation processes between and within the teaching profession.

RC04-54.5

PAGÈS, MARCEL* (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)

School Responses to Accountability Reforms: Policy Enactments in a Quasi-Market Context.

Accountability reforms expect to make schools, teachers and principals more responsible for their students' results. At the same time, these policy instruments directly impact on the construction of knowledge and practices about notions

of "quality" and "performance". Indeed, school actors have their own agency when interpreting, decoding and translating accountability policy mandates in real school practices. The purpose of this paper is to analyze the meaning-making process and translation of accountability reforms of different school actors from divergent school settings in Madrid, where the regional government has embraced a market-oriented accountability model. The paper is grounded on a qualitative approach based on in-depth interviews with teachers and principals from different school settings and types of school providers (public and private). The selection of participants is done on the basis of survey responses according to the level of competitive pressure they experience and the schools' positions in the local education market. Pedagogical and organizational logics are identified and analyzed according to expressive and instrumental strategies of schools depending on their position in the schools' local hierarchy. This paper aims to bring new insights on understanding how and why the gap between policy design and policy implementation often persists at the school level.

RC09-113.2

PAIT, HELOISA* (São Paulo State University Julio de Mesquita Filho, Brazil)

NISHIJIMA, MARISLEI (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

Literacy, Internet Use and Development in Brazil

The complicated relationship between incentives for literacy, family income and economic development has been explored by Botticini and Eckstein. We followed suit in a recent paper on Brazilian history and continue to look at the various ways in which media and development intersect. In this paper, we investigate whether Internet access foster economic growth in Brazilian cities. The use of the internet requires literacy, although not proficiency in the language, and opens new learning and business opportunities for those who are reasonably skilled. Using IBGE (Brazilian Institute of Statistics and Geography) and ANATEL (National Telecommunications Agency) data for 2000-2016, we investigate whether previous Internet access and greater broadband coverage improve local social and economic conditions. We control for social and educational policies which might impact development, focusing our study on Internet infrastructure. This paper is part of a larger research that will look at the often neglected relationship between media and development. The Brazilian case is particularly interesting due to its very late literacy achievement and to the ambivalent role of the State towards literacy and press freedom in this large country.

RC08-96.4

PAIT, HELOISA* (São Paulo State University Julio de Mesquita Filho, Brazil)

Marrano Roots of Brazil: Sergio Buarque De Hollanda and the Modern Individual

We investigate the sociology of Brazilian thinker Sergio Buarque de Hollanda in the light of a complex understanding of individuality, which we relate to the Jewish and Marrano experiences. We examine Simmel's influence on the important historian Sergio Buarque de Hollanda, who wrote in the mid-20th century in the city of São Paulo, and who is said to have Marrano ancestry. We compare Buarque's thought, which shares Simmel's distanced interest in the modern individual, with two Brazilian authors who started seemingly opposed schools of thought, Gilberto Freyre and Florestan Fernandes. The former is an enthusiast of the particular Brazilian sociability forged in sugar cane plantations in Northeast Brazil, providing a description of the intimate national life that still inspires a loving narrative of the country. The latter offers a conflictual picture of both class and race relations; his critical view of Brazilian society is omnipresent in intellectual circles. Far from antipodes, we argue they fail together in seeing profound but subtle tensions in the modern individual, which demand a gaze at once attentive and generous. Buarque's thought goes hand in hand with Simmel's delicate theoretical reasoning, extremely inspiring but incapable of creating powerful schools of thought. His interest in human destiny, devoid of exaltation or condescendence, makes his thought difficult to use mechanically. His followers should start over from the same initial point: the inquiring gaze over men and women, their actions, and their follies.

RC07-JS-66.2

PAIVA, ANGELA* (PUC-Rio, Brazil)

Between Agency and Structure: How Human Rights Theory Helps Understand Social Movements in Brazil

This paper discusses contemporary social movements in Brazil along two dimensions. The first is structure: I will argue for the importance of new opportunities brought by re-democratization in understanding the emergence of these movements in Brazil. This analysis is analogous to the theory of political opportunities, developed by Tarrow, Tilly and McAdam, to explain the American civil rights movements. The second is the new meaning of agency that has emerged

in the past thirty years, with new collective identities understood as the result of a subjectivity process (Pleyers; McDonald). To connect both dimensions, I argue that Alain Touraine's defense of the importance of individual rights, thenegative liberty in human rights theory for the emergence of "creative freedom", which is present in contemporary social/cultural movements, helps understand the new forms of collective action that came to the fore in the Brazilian public sphere, such as the black, gay and homeless movements.

RC13-158.2

PAL, GARIMA* (Kumaon university n symbiosis law school, India)

Revisiting Intersectionality : A Study of Gender Inequality Existing at Work Place in New Delhi,India

Inequality can be experienced at all the levels of the workplace as stated through the work of Acker's. The concept of 'intersectional sensibility' was henceforth introduced to understand this intersectional inequalities within any institution or organisation. Article 14 of Indian constitution and UN Declaration of Human Rights,1948 condemned inequality on the bases of gender yet the statistics portray a different picture. As per 2018 Labor data statistics from International Labour Organisation of India, the % ratio of female to male employee is 22.4%. Even after the formulation of various such policies, laws ; the issues related to 'intersectionality inequalities' at workplace still persists.
Objectives :
To analyse historical and contemporary interpretations related to intersectionality of gender equality at work place.
To assess the impact of gender inequalities with other social identities that contributes to the oppressive and prejudicial experiences faced at work place in New Delhi, India.
To study the existing laws related to gender inequality and intersectional identities.
To develop viable remedial measures towards improvement of structural gaps in achieving substantive equality.
Doctrinal as well as empirical research.The sample size of the research - 150 samples. The universe of the study - Males (50) and female (50) employees working in both the sectors (private and public),50 samples - employers working in New Delhi,India.The sampling method will be random sampling and case study method and data shall be collected using Structured interview schedule and questionnaires consisting of open and close ended questions. The data shall be interpreted using SPSS version 25.
This paper aims in discussing age old issues of gender inequality that still exist in a Democratic country like ours.To achieve this, the researcher will be revisiting the debates on 'intersectionality' that would help the readers to understand how the concept was moved forward previously by Feminists.

TG03-731.1

PALAU, CECÍLIA* (University of Brasilia, Brazil)

Monitors and Students: Cooperation between University and Society in the Fast Girls Project

The present paper analyses the performance of the Meninas Velozes (Fast Girls) Project, a group of professors and students of University of Brasília (Brazil), especially the participating college students, all women, the project monitors. Due to a historical gender dichotomy that affects the division of labor, and consequently, the graduation courses choice, there is a minor number of women in the exact sciences area. Contesting this supposed dichotomy, the Meninas Velozes encourages a group of student girls, between 14 and 17 years, of a school located in a peripheral área of Brasília (Federal District) to develop interest in such area through practical workshops. The Project is an example of action that questions the traditional gender roles, and also promotes debates upon gender and education, meeting the works of feminist authors like Neves (2005) and Haraway (1995), that point out the need of situating the knowledge in the academic production. Observations were made in 8 practical workshops and 22 preparation meetings, and also semi-structured questionnaires with the monitors and the teenagers, witch included an socio demographic profile and open questions, along a year of research. Throughout the process, the apprehension of the meanings attributed by each one to the project was noted. The experience of participating in the Project is enriching for the graduation students, building social bonds between them, promoting their autonomy and the collective construction of action around an ideal of full access to higher education. To the attended teenagers, the Project represents na opening to all studies areas, and also the opportunity to know the University and the educational and gender issues discussed. With initiatives like that one, the university achieves an exchange with the community around it, and thus meets a social function of democratizing the knowledge.

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

RC12-152.5

PALMER, WAYNE* (Monash University, Australia)

Labour Disputes and Foreign Migrant Workers in Indonesia

Indonesia is a net emigration country, and is typically seen as a sender of migrants. But in the country, there is also a much smaller and diverse population of foreign migrants who live and work in both regular and irregular situations. Amongst them are migrant workers with a complete set of paperwork and permissions from the Indonesian government. They ought to have much the same quantity and quality of legal rights as citizens, including access to the national industrial relations system for seeking enforcement of their employment rights. Generally, they are only employed in jobs that promise higher pay and better work conditions, and in this way, they are privileged. But at work, they encounter many of the same rights abuses as Indonesian workers, such as not being paid wages or granted leave. While most migrant workers cut their losses, either at work or after they change employment, a small number sue their employers through Indonesia's industrial relations system. Procedurally, the process ought to be the same for both national and foreign workers, but the actual lawsuits have distinct characteristics. This paper presents a preliminary analysis of all cases that were decided at the Industrial Relations Court (until September 2019) to provide an evidence base for a discussion about migrant workers and rights enforcement in Indonesia.

RC04-59.5

PALMEROS Y AVILA, GUADALUPE* (Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco, Mexico)
ALFARO GARCIA, SARA MARGARITA (Universidad Juarez Autonoma de Tabasco, Mexico)

La Ética En La Inclusión Laboral De Jóvenes Con Discapacidad. Un Desafío Para La Sociedad Actual

La posibilidad de que personas con discapacidad con una formación universitaria puedan ocupar un lugar en la vida laboral en igualdad de condiciones que el resto de la población sin discapacidad no debiese tener restricción alguna, ya que pueden desempeñar las funciones para las que fueron formados y llevarlas a cabo con el profesionalismo que se requiere.

La Organización Internacional del Trabajo (1999) asoció a la ética en el trabajo con el "trabajo decente", al cual describió como aquel que brinda la oportunidad de ser productivo, generar un ingreso digno, tener seguridad laboral, protección social a la familia, desarrollo, personal, integración a la sociedad y oportunidad para participar libremente en la toma de decisiones. Por su parte, la Unión Europea de Empleo con apoyo (EUSE) señala como uno de los principios éticos para la inclusión laboral, evitar la discriminación, ofreciendo igual número de oportunidades a las personas con discapacidad.

Este trabajo es parte del resultado de un estudio más amplio que se acerca a las percepciones de los egresados universitarios con discapacidad, para analizar los factores que inciden en su inclusión social y en sus logros profesionales. El trabajo empírico consistió a profundidad realizadas a seis egresados de la Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco, México. Los resultados muestran el desánimo de los egresados, ya que en las instituciones a las que han acudido dudan de sus competencias para desenvolverse eficientemente en los empleos que solicitan, así como el que los trabajos que se ofertan no son para personas con discapacidad.

Los testimonios de los entrevistados nos permiten decir que los principios de igualdad de oportunidades, no discriminación y contratación por el mérito no se están cumpliendo en el caso de los egresados con discapacidad, lo que atenta contra su derecho a una vida digna.

RC51-620.2

PALMIERI, EMERSON* (, Brazil)

Public Sphere and Social Representation in Niklas Luhmann

Our goal in this text is to demonstrate the possibility of reconstructing the concept of "public sphere" (*Öffentlichkeit*) from the theoretical framework of Niklas Luhmann. This possible reconstruction would allow us to expose a sociological problem concerning the representation of communication in modern society. We argue, as a first proposition, that modern society favors certain types of communication over others, and we support, based on this diagnosis, a second proposition that this privilege guides the communicative preferences in the treatment of different social themes.

RC23-275.5

PALUCH, RICHARD* (University of Siegen, Germany)

Action and Motivation Regarding Medical Experiments: Rational Vs. Concerned Actors

The usage of assistance technologies today is often strongly influenced by the application of computer simulations (Grimm et al. 2015; Hillmann 2018). However, experiments with subjects in usability research continue to play an important role (Janda 2018). In the case of hearing aids, it is necessary to investigate whether the benefit measured in the laboratory also corresponds to the subjects' day-to-day experiences (Wong & Hickson 2012).

A question that should be considered is whether and how the participants influence the experiments and scientific results. Motivation is a key concept in this question and it is relevant to social science studies (Lizardo et al. 2016; Vaisey 2009) as well as to medical research (Hallowell et al. 2010; Mfutso-Bengo et al. 2015; Soule et al. 2016). This contribution focus on the question of why subjects take part in laboratory experiments.

Theories that address both action and motivation should be central here. I compare the theoretical concepts of the well-established rational choice (RC) theory with the new phenomenological-sociological "concern theory" (Lindemann 2016). These theories are theoretically and empirically compared in order to reveal the differences and similarities between them.

The empirical material is based on medical experiments carried out in 2017 (Paluch et al. 2019) and which are qualitatively analyzed with reference to the Grounded Theory (Corbin & Strauss 1990). The data suggests that the time dimension is important for action selection. The interrelation of present and future must be taken into account. Concern theory can examine this aspect more closely than the RC approaches. An actor is currently concerned because of an uncertain future. The statement of a test subject with hearing impairment shows a special type of concern mediates her motivation: the concern about whether she still lives in a world shared with others.

RC32-406.3

PAMPLONA, ROBERTA* (University of Toronto, Canada)

Criminalizing Feminicide in the Brazilian Context: Between Representations of Global, Regional and Local Issues

This paper aims to comprehend the differents social representations attributed to the term feminicide in the course of its criminalization in the Brazilian context. In Latin America, the use of the category began in the 1980s (Fregoso; Bejarano, 2011) by feminist activists in the Dominican Republic that translated the word femicide into Spanish. However, the concept earned a new specific meaning, focusing on state responsibility, based on reports of women killed in Ciudad Juárez (Mexico). Scholars and activists have been employing feminicide to indicate a responsibility for the State to prevent, investigate, and punish these gender-based homicides (García-Del Moral, 2015). Legal reforms in different Latin-American countries have been conducted, arguing a positive symbolic effect (Segato, 2013). In light of diverse meanings attributed to the term in different local contexts, a case study is proposed to analyze how feminicide signification happened through social representations utilized in this criminalization process. The process of creating a new legal category - such as the femicidio in Brazil - serves as an entry point to investigate the relationship between globalization and broad social issues such the emergence of new social practices and institutions. For this purpose, we use a document analysis technique regarding the legislative process to create the new legal category in Brazil. We have identified two main ways of representing feminicide in the course of its criminalization: i) the first representation is to construct a social problem, and ii) the second one is synonymous with lethal domestic violence. The first representation is related to regional and global discussions; the Brazilian context signifies the second one as domestic violence. These representations justified the need for state action in penal perspective. This paper helps to contribute to a broader discussion about how gender rights' concepts are internationalized and then translated to local contexts.

RC29-354.5

PAMPLONA, ROBERTA* (University of Toronto, Canada)

Feminicide As a Legal Category in the Brazilian Police Investigations: Reinforcing Representations of Gender and Boundaries about Violence

The meanings attached to violent practices are not fixed. Instead, they are mutable and contested by representations. Feminicide is a concept which is used continuously in different ways: from a notion to claim the state's responsibility for punishment to a category for reporting crimes. In 2015, feminicide became a legal category in the Brazilian Criminal Code resulting in a heavier penalty than a regular homicide. The process of addressing gender-based violence visible is simultaneously a criminalization process. State agents shape this process through their representations. This paper examines how lethal violent practices against women

are interpreted as feminicide cases - or not - in police inquiries. Data come from 36 police inquiries reports regarding women's victim, 19 classified as feminicide and 16 not, and observations within police stations. Relying on Bourdieu's relational sociology, we analyze representations about victims and offenders as ways to constitute feminine and masculine identities addressing certain understandings of violence in the social space. We found that police officers frame violent practices as a feminicide one using gender representations of domestic femininity and emotional labour, portraying violence as a gendered resource within relations. To interpret lethal violent practice against women without a gender-based motivation, police officers interpret drug trafficking dynamics as hypermasculinized one, and people involved as not having violent practices as emotional ones. Social inequalities - such as victim's occupation, author's criminal record, and neighborhood are used to gendered practices and identities. These findings allow us to discuss how inequalities can circulate culturally, highlighting social distinctions within representations of gender. It helps to approach the boundaries about what has been interpreted as gender violence or not, and how gender identity representations structure the ways of understanding violence.

RC55-675.2

PAN, GUANGHUI* (Brown University, USA)

Industrialization, Marketization, and Intergenerational Mobility in Post-Socialist Transition: Comparison between China, Russia, and Non-USSR East Bloc Countries

This paper aims to decompose the industrialization and marketization effects on intergenerational mobility in post-socialist countries. Using data from China, Russia, and Non-USSR East Bloc countries and applying constrained logistic specification of log-linear models, this paper finds the effects of industrialization and marketization are not universal in these three regions: only in China, industrialization process in the transition period promotes mobility while the effects don't appear in Russia and East Bloc countries; for the marketization process, the engagement in state/collective sectors promotes mobility in China and Russia but restrains mobility in non-USSR East Bloc countries, and the engagement in market sectors promotes mobility in Russia but restrains in China and non-USSR East Bloc countries. I also find variations for such effects among the cohorts exist in these three regions. The variations in state-market relationship in resources distribution in the three regions would be the cause for the three patterns.

RC30-369.2

PANAIA, MARTA* (Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Cientificas y Técnicas, Argentina)

Los Tiempos Flexibles y La Profesión Más Allá Del Mercado En Las Trayectorias De Graduados De Enfermería y Hotelería y Turismo

Se plantean en este trabajo los procesos de construcción de las condiciones de trabajo temporal de dos profesiones habitualmente estudiadas desde otros puntos de vista, pero muy poco explorados desde la perspectiva de las "*temporalidades sociales*" Godard ; Cabannes (1996) y sus consecuencias más allá de la dinámica del mercado, perspectiva que se aplica en los Laboratorios MIG que estudia entre otras estas profesiones.

Ellas se inscriben en el análisis de dos diferentes modalidades de formación:
1.temporalidades largas de formación; y

Temporalidades cortas de formación profesional; y

las carreras profesionales posibles de acuerdo al uso del tiempo profesional a lo largo de la trayectoria de trabajo.

Ambos grupos las enfermeras y los licenciados en turismo están expuestos a horarios de trabajos socialmente atípicos o flexibles. La hipótesis a investigar indica que las modalidades sociales que llevan a ocupar los empleos de horarios flexibles o atípicos varían según el tipo de calificación de los asalariados y según el grado de reconocimiento de esos horarios de trabajo como horarios normales tanto a nivel salarial como de prestigio social (Bouffatigue; Bouteiller,2012).

Lo más frecuente es que entonces esos horarios de trabajo sean seleccionadas por poblaciones poco calificadas o con calificaciones poco reconocidas socialmente, mujeres o profesiones que no han logrado todavía un estatus profesional jerarquizado.

Las enfermeras son una profesión altamente feminizada y calificada pero sus calificaciones por la dominación de sexo tiende a devaluar e invisibilizar esta calificación (Kergoat et alt, 1992)

Los graduados en Turismo, son una formación de reciente generación con bajos grados de reconocimiento profesional y con una fuerte competencia a nivel de los idóneos que venían ejerciendo la profesión y están instalados en el sector, con poca calificación y en cambio fuerte dominio del capital instalado.

RC23-274.2

PANDE, AMRITA* (Department of Sociology, University of Cape Town, South Africa)

Transnational Reproduction of Whiteness

In this paper I argue that, within the transnational fertility industry, the medical management of gamete selection shapes but also gets shaped by intended parent's (IP's) demand for desired egg providers, and in essence reproduces the desirability of whiteness. This reaffirmation of the desirability of whiteness is manifested in two apparently dissonant ways: one, is what I call "raced desire as resemblance talk", wherein the desire for racial matching is made natural and universal. The second is what I call "strategic hybridization" or the desire for white mixed-race babies, wherein the desire for racial matching is often subverted by the desire for whitening the future generations. Clinics, egg banks and IP collude in this desire for racial matching and strategic hybridization. I use an intersection of feminist studies of raced reproduction, critical whiteness studies and mixed race studies to argue that, on the one hand, these transnational desiresbring attention to the need to understand raced desires as fluid, affective, and challenging a binary matrix (black/white, global/local) of what constitutes whiteness. On the other hand, and especially when evaluated against the invisibility of blackness within the transnational fertility industry, these choices mask stark instances of "flexible eugenics"– wherein whiteness and whitening of the future generations are reaffirmed as legitimate and worthy choices.

RC53-649.3

PANDEY, SONAL* (Sharda University, India)
CHANDRA, VINOD (Lucknow University, J N P G College, India)

Eternal Childhood: A Qualitative Study of the Child-Rearing Practices Among the Mothers in Gurgaon (India)

Indians are often being accused of '*indulgent parenting*' by the West. Indian parents are known to prefer close physical association with their children often lasting lifetime. Children are being considered infantile even after attaining majority and independent living for children is not promoted. The joint family system facilitated this closeness as other family members volunteered to guard them when parents could not be available. Recently the rise of nuclear families and dual working parents has disrupted the traditional child rearing practices in the country. In this backdrop, the current study intends to examine the influence of technology on child rearing practices in Gurgaon, India. The sampling was purposive and convenience. Using in-depth interviews and focus group discussions, the data was collected from 60 mothers from the middle class section of the society. The data was thematically analysed using interpretive paradigm. The results reveal that co-sleeping is quite common among the parents until adolescents. It is further found that the middle class has been very proactive in employing technology for tracking their children such as employing webcams in schools, day care centres as well as homes to track their children when away from them. The participants also reported providing mobile phones to their children in order to track their whereabouts while being at work. However, some of the participants were quite anxious about the misuse of the mobile or internet by their children in their absence. The findings of the study would have significant implications for policy recommendations and research.

RC47-574.5

PANDOLFI, JIMENA* (Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de la República, Uruguay)

Equivalent Positions? Framing Intersectionality in the LGBT+ Movement in Uruguay

In recent decades, the struggles for sexual citizenship and the rights of the LGBT+ population have adopted significant visibility in Latin American countries. In particular, Uruguay has become a pioneer country in the approval of rights of this population, while it has registered significant growth in the structure, mobilization capacity and political impact of the social movement that addresses this issue.

In a context of "globalized activism," the paper analyzes the forms that sexual identities and practices acquire in Uruguay and, fundamentally, how they are politicized in such a way that they enable specific forms of collective action. How are transnational sexual identities (re) signified? Why are certain identity categories selected to name dissidence in a specific context? What sense do they acquire for local activists? What lines of action enable these interpretations in particular contexts of political opportunity? The objective is to analyze the framing process that politicized collective identity pursuing different goals: generate mobilization, publicly express who they are, or re-signify / destabilize identity categories.

Based on semi-structured interviews with activists of the LGBT+ movement in Uruguay and campaigns analysis during the period 2004-2017, framing constructions are analyzed. As a result, two interpretative frameworks are distinguished.

These positions express tensions and conflicts among activists, where the dispute over the meaning of "intersectionality" defines different lines of action and political articulation.

RC05-67.4

PANIGHEL, MARTA* (University of Genoa, Italy)

Neo Orientalism in the Fortress Europe: A Feminist Reading

Starting from the analysis of Edward Saïd (1978), passing through the feminist readings of Meyda Yeğenoğlu (1998) and Maryam Khalid (2014), Orientalism has been described as a strongly gendered system of power, in which racialized Other is (also) constructed through gender norms. On the one hand, the myth of the harem (Mernissi, 2000), the hypersexualisation of the veiled woman (Fanon, 1959) and of the odalisque. On the other hand, the non-virility, the feminisation and the homosexual practices attributed to the colonised men. These narratives have changed, almost reversed, over time, for example in the myth of the black rapist (Davis, 1981), in the image of veiled Muslim women (or migrants) as poor victims to be saved (Abu-Lughoud, 2001) or in the construction of the Muslim man as a violent terrorist (Puar, 2007). At the time of Islamophobia (Abdellali, Marwan 2016) and neo-Orientalism (Mascat, 2012), after the disintegration of the opposing blocs and after 9/11, the class conflict in the global world has succumbed to the racialisation of labour relations (Farris, 2017). At the same we assist at the growth of fascist and racist populism in Europe and while, in the name of the security of "Fortress Europe", thousands of lives of those who undertake a migration are being sacrificed. If it is impossible for Fanon and Du Bois to think of race without the concrete theoretical background of colonial experience (Mezzadra, Rahola 2003), how did the imagery of racial exclusion reproduce itself in the post-colonial age? If the construction of the Orientalist imaginary was functional to the colonial conquest, what is the objective behind the reactivation of those imaginaries, in the forms of Neo Orientalism and femonationalism? This paper will try to answer these questions by proposing a case study of the Italian case, within the framework of Southern Europe.

RC54-JS-79.3

PANIGRAHI, PRABIN* (Indian Institute of Management Indore, India)

Perception and Adoption of Green Information and Communication Technology in Government Organizations: A Study in Indian Context

This paper attempts to study perception of Government Organizations on Green Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and its adoption in Government by following a case study approach. This paper examines the relationship between their perception on green ICT environment and organization behavior. Qualitative research is adopted in this research to get meaning and interpretation from organizations perspective and to explore a poorly understood topic i.e. Green ICT environment. This exploratory study is set in India and aims to provide generalization in a setting of government organizations. We conducted this qualitative study covering five states of India. Considering state level government organizations as a unit of analysis, interim results of our study reveals that certain Green ICT initiatives have been taken in the area of disposal, operations, services and procurement phases of green ICT life cycle in various degrees in a fragmented and unorganized way. The overall awareness, perception and importance level in Green ICT concepts and its adoption are not so encouraging. The adoption of green ICT is in early stage of Green ICT maturity and slow process as it is not a focus area or main concern in the existing situation. This work contributes by exploring perception on Green ICT and the enabling and inhibiting factors of adoption of Green ICT in government organizations. The study reveals that a comprehensive Green ICT policy with a clarity on how the perception to be changed at the central or strategy level in different government departments. The result shows that organizations tend to have higher perceptions on green ICT environment, but their behaviour reflects otherwise.

RC38-483.3

PANNAIN, RAFAELA* (Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning (CEBRAP), Brazil)

SALGADO, MARIA (Universidade de São Paulo,)

HORING, JESSICA (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

Comparing Patterns of Mobilization in Armed Movements: Angola, Brazil and Nicaragua

This paper analyses the participation in three armed movements – the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), the Araguaia Guerrilla Movement, in Brazil, and the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN), in Nicaragua. Using biographical material, we aim to shed light on the participation in these movements by presenting common pathways taken by the agents. We draw the activists' profiles and their paths to mobilization, by exploring objective dimensions that permeate biographies, such as familial, educational, professional, cultural and political aspects, which may determine a person's subjective identification. Historical reconstruction and data from interviews will be used to analyze the context of emergence of the three movements, and to perform the analysis of the trajectory of the activists.

Although the scenarios of the three movements are quite distinct, both in economic, cultural, and historic terms, they had in common their peripheral condition during the Cold War, and the highly repressive regimes in place in Angola, Brazil and Nicaragua at the time; which probably impacted their choices of collective repertoire. Comparing these movements is also relevant given their different results: while the Sandinistas in Nicaragua succeed in taking over the power of the State, the case of UNITA in Angola was almost successful, and the case of the Araguaia guerrilla in Brazil had a short lifetime. Furthermore, despite the specificity of each historical period, the study of the agents' pathways in these movements may bring a better understanding on the activism in the present, even if social movements, facing now the rise of new forms of authoritarian regimes, tend to adopt civil resistance instead of armed repertoires.

RC25-304.4

PAPARUSSO, ANGELA* (Institute for Research on Population and Social Policies (IRPPS-CNR), Italy)

AMBROSETTI, ELENA (Sapienza Università di Roma, Italy)

BETTIN, GIULIA (Department of Economics and Social Sciences and MoFiR, Università Politecnica delle Marche, Ancona,, Italy)

CELA, ERALBA (Department of Social and Political Sciences, University of Milan, Italy)

Satisfaction, Well-Being and Educational Attainment: How Do Children of Immigrants Perform Compared to Natives?

Children of immigrants are generally disadvantaged in education in most receiving European countries and this remains true even after controlling for their socio-economic status. There is a limited range of educationally relevant indicators of child development. The literature often focuses on objective indicators, such as long-term educational careers and it is difficult to know whether the educational disadvantage of migrant children is associated with lower cognitive development, more significant socio-emotional problems, lower perceived satisfaction in different domains of life, such as the school environment and the friendship and kin relations. In the Italian context, despite research on objective dimensions of immigrant children' integration, indicators of subjective well-being, such as self-reported life satisfaction, remain little explored.

In this paper we aim to fill the above gap by analyzing how self-reported satisfaction and well-being in different domains of life influence the educational attainment of both immigrant and native origin children residing in Italy, controlling for other relevant socio-demographic factors. We use data from the Survey on the "Integration of the Second Generation" carried out by Istat in 2015. The national representative sample includes 68,127 students interviewed in both lower and upper secondary schools. Around 47% of them are immigrant children without Italian citizenship. The largest share (72%) of immigrant children was born abroad, while the remaining part was born in Italy.

The relationship between well-being and school outcomes will be explored by building indicators that account for different aspects of well-being: relational/social (inside and outside school), emotional, economic and environmental. A comparison between immigrant and native children will be carried out, in order to understand and explore the existence of possibly significant differences in either school performance and/or in the factors influencing it. The estimated empirical models will address endogeneity concerns, by means of both Instrumental Variable techniques and simultaneous equations models.

RC05-60.6

PARANHOS, JÉSSICA* (Programa de Pós-Graduação em Políticas Públicas da Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

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

SILVA, BRUNO (Secretaria de Estado da Saúde do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

The Health of Indigenous Peoples in Brazil: The Different Forms of Violation

The situation of indigenous people in Brazil has worsened in the last decade, with historical processes of violence and the reduction of social rights. Although scientific evidence shows that these peoples are widely exposed to multiple social

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

markers that make them the most vulnerable population in the country, indigenous health issues are not at the center of governmental discussions. There is still much to be thought around strategies for structuring public policies for these people, and this is the principal goal of this research. Based on the role of the legislative power, the House of Representatives and the Federal Senate in conducting public policies, their political control and the their importance in implementing popular demands and democracy, this study aims to analyze legislative activities from 1999 to 2018. The purpose is to check how much emphasis is placed on dealing with the theme of indigenous people's health and how this reveals a broad picture of violence perpetuated by the Brazilian state.The period chosen refers to a time of broad institutional changes in indigenous health in Brazil: the constitution of the indigenous health care subsystem, the approval of the national health care policy for indigenous peoples and the creation of a special indigenous health secretariat as responsible for conducting policy at the federal level. This is a qualitative study, carrying out a documental analysis of legislative activities produced by two institutions during the period of interest, followed by an analysis of the contents of selected documents. The results show how the actions of these institutions perpetuate forms of historical violence, highlights social actors, ideas and interests of different social groups that have decision-making power and are largely responsible for conducting public policies in the country.

RC24-289.4

PARKER GUMUCIO, CRISTIAN* (Universidad de Santiago de Chile, Chile)

Climate Change and Cosmovisions in Environmental Assessment Processes in Chile and South America

Adaptation and mitigation to climate change in developing countries will be effective as citizens and institutions asses the environmental impacts coherently. The historical experience of environmental assessment in Chile, and South America, leads us to believe that environmental assessment processes face technical and political difficulties, as well as regulatory and managerial problems. But "knowledge encounters" may also cause troubles. It has been studied how the expert accounts of physical reality have come into conflict with local knowledge. It is proposed that we are dealing with the dilemma expert knowledge / non-expert knowledge as if socio-technical knowledge was the only challenge to manage the environment. The varieties of types of knowledge found in environmental assessment processes has been scarce. It is the focus of this paper.

The "socio-climatic" semantic differences of the discourses of the social actors that take part in environmental assessment is also explained by the social actor's cosmovision (as a key background). The perspectives on climate change and energy issues are key subjects that help the construction of referential knowledge frameworks.

The thesis about the relevance of these "knowledge encounters" and the controversies in which climate change knowledge is decisive, is methodologically based in an empirical research in three communes of Chile (FONDECYT 1181065), on data obtained from two previous sociological researches in four South America countries and in comparative terms with the secondary sources provided by the existing literature in Latin America on this subject.

RC08-91.3

PARRA SAIANI, PAOLO* (University of Genoa, Italy)

Ups and Downs. Notes on the Italian Reception of Du Bois and Lazarsfeld.

In this paper I will show the ups and downs of two important American Sociologists -- Paul F. Lazarsfeld and W. E. Du Bois -- in the reception by Italian Sociologists.

RC37-468.2

PARRACHO SANT'ANNA, SABRINA* (Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Museums, Cities and Institutional Critique: The Museum of Contemporary Art of Barcelona and the Museum of Art of Rio in Comparative Analisys

This paper aims to understand the processes of social change in the production of exhibitory spaces, created amid urban intervention projects to build creativity clusters. In comparative analisys, it shall focus on the foundation of *Museum of Art of Rio,* in 2013, and the urbanization of the Raval in Barcelona, after the foundation of the *MACBA*, in 1995. Keeping the due proportions, the case of Rio goes back to the urban intervention projects that prepared Barcelona to host the Olympic Games, in 1992, more than two decades ago. The case of Barcelona was presented as a model to Brazilian policy makers, however, not only because of the sports equipment built at the time, but because of its association with a broader urban plan that included, above all, building a global city and an European cultural capital.

This paper address the hypothesis that the materiality of the headquarters, once inserted in intervention processes in the city, is in the origin of new standards for art productions in the contemporary world, namely productions raised in dialogical relation with artivists and social movements that claim against gentrification. The hypothesis that inform these investigations assumes that the processes of multiplication of memory institutions and cultural centers, by contributing to the construction of images of global cities, cannot fail to cause consequences not foreseen by city planners, policy makers or the gatekeepers of the art system. What I have been trying to discuss is how the materiality of new museum institutions in specific spaces of the city may have given very specific contours to a certain set of exhibitions and to new paradigms within the artistic form, contributing to some extent to the widening of the heteronomy of the fields.

RC29-359.4

PARTIDO, OTHÓN* (Universidad Iberoamericana León, Mexico)

Violencia y Territorio En La Zona Metropolitana De León (ZML) Desde Una Perspectiva Espacial.

En un lapso breve, la tasa de homicidios en el estado mexicano de Guanajuato se multiplicó por diez, al pasar de 5 a 53 por cien mil habitantes de 2008 a 2018 (Comunicados INEGI 30/07/18 y 25/07/19). La explosión de la violencia, en una entidad relativamente pacífica, amerita estudios que esclarezcan uno de los casos más drásticos de difusión generalizada de la violencia en la República.

Guanajuato es una de las entidades más prósperas del país, al albergar un importante nodo comercial, industrial y agrícola de la Región Centro-Occidente. Llamado la "Cuna de la Independencia Nacional" y reconocido como el "granero de México", contaba con una de las minas más ricas de la Colonia y es paso estratégico entre la capital y la Región Norte. Se trata del corazón productivo del país.

La acelerada precarización de la seguridad se refleja en diversos estudios. El *Índice de Paz 2019* (IMCO) señala que "Guanajuato registró la calificación general con el mayor deterioro, debido a que su tasa de homicidios se incrementó 127 por ciento en 2018. En sólo un año, la entidad cayó ocho lugares en dicho *Índice* (IMCO, 2019: 9).

La vecindad con Michoacán y Jalisco, los altos índices de migración y desplazamiento, el paso de ductos en el cordón industrial, el rezago educativo, la desigualdad social en sus 46 municipios, la planeación desordenada, así como las presiones e implicancias de asentar grandes corporaciones transnacionales, son factores que agudizan la competencia criminal por territorios y dan lugar a una proliferación de entornos violentos en el espacio urbano.

En esta ponencia se presentarán resultados preliminares de una investigación sobre la violencia y el territorio en la Zona Metropolitana de León, ya que la crisis tiene impactos diferenciados en las sub-regiones del estado.

RC29-JS-77.3

PASSIANI, ENIO* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)
DOS ANJOS, GABRIELE (Fundação de Economia e Estatística, Brazil)

La Literatura Como Testigo y Reparación: Violencia y Forma Literária En La Obra Literaria Memórias De Um Sobrevivente, De Luiz Alberto Mendes

¿Para que sirve el testimonio y, en particular, el testimonio del sufrimiento - expresado o registrado literalmente en memorias, (auto)biografías o de otros registros, como testimonios e incluso novelas? Del trabajo de elaborar el sufrimiento y la violencia se puede observar que el testimonio sobre la violencia puede ser parte del esfuerzo para dar sentido a eventos pasados. Por lo tanto, el conjunto de registros de testigos obedece a diferentes incitaciones a su producción; en otras palabras, en este tipo de registro no es en sí misma la reconstrucción virtualmente confiable de eventos, participantes (víctimas y perpetradores, testigos), escenarios etc., sino las diferentes formas en que se trata la violencia y el sufrimiento y sus significados.

A partir de estas suposiciones, el análisis de la novela *Memorias de un sobreviviente*, de Luiz Alberto Mendes, no nos llevó a una conclusión, sino a una nueva hipótesis que aún necesita ser probada: esa literatura testimonial como un género típicamente latino-americano se convierte en el equivalente social y formal de la novela de la formación europea, en gran parte gracias al propio desarrollo histórico del continente, donde la violencia se convierte en el elemento estructurante de todo tipo de sociabilidad, así como en la constitución de los estados nacionales continentales.

En este sentido, la novela testimonial, como forma literaria que da forma al contexto social e histórico, tiene una dimensión política profunda al cuestionar el pasado, ya que ofrece registros alternativos a la memoria oficial, constituyendo la alteridad contra la que se enfrentan la memoria y el enfoque oficial y hegemónico de la violencia estatal y no estatal.

RC14-JS-52.6

PASSOS, IARA* (UFRGS, Brazil)

Controlling Risks: The Use of Risk/Needs Assessment Algorithms By the US Criminal Justice System

Algorithms have been increasingly implemented in differents aspects of the everyday life, impacting the decision-making process of a large number of social actors. Since the 2000's, criminal courts in the United States of America - both in federal level and in state or county level - are using risk/needs assessment algorithms to manage the system and to predict the risk of recidivism of people who have been arrested or convicted, based in criminal theories and statistical risks. Jurisdictions in at least 40 states of the federation and the federal system are employing and using one of three main proprietary systems - COMPAS, LSI-R, PSA - or are adapting a version of each one of them. However, neither the code nor formula of the algorithms are publicized, and no independent studies of validation occur. Moreover, because they are proprietary, they aren't subjected to open government laws. The use of this type of algorithms have been justified as tools with better neutrality and objectivity. However, civil organizations have been executing independent analyzes and are constantly denouncing social and racial bias in choosing the risks factors and, consequently, on the final score. Regardless, these algorithms are reshaping the criminal justice system and impact - in different ways - the life of at least seven million people who are under the correctional control system (incarcerated, on parole or probation). The purpose of this paper is to present quantitative and qualitative data analyzes from such algorithms and their use in the criminal justice system of the US, as well as discuss them through literature from Science and Technology Studies and Sociology of Punishment.

RC13-159.3

PATEL, JHAVERBHAI* (Gujarat university Ahmedabad Gujarat ,India, India)
PANDAR, SUBHASHCHANDRA (Gujarat Vidyapith, India)

Activities of Unemployed Tribal Youth in Rural Areas (with reference to Gujarat India)

Social problems are universal in human society. Social problems mostly arise due to breach of social norms. Many social problems are found in society, such as poverty, unemployment, corruption, communal-ism etc. All this problems are obstacles in progress of society. Today the problem is unemployment touches the youths. It is burning social problem. In the rural tribal area. There is lack of development so youth faces many challenges. Here we select 100 unemployed youth from the five villages of south Gujarat region. The objectives of study are as under. To know the unemployment among youth, to know the activities of these youth. To compare the activities between educated and uneducated youth. This study shows that only 15% of youth do exercise, 76% youth are performing religious rituals in the early morning. More than 50% are watching T.V. to pass their time. Most of youth possess mobile and spend their time, 88% of youth visits to weekly market, 18% youth get daily wage labor work.

RC34-432.4

PATEL, JHAVERBHAI* (Gujarat university Ahmedabad Gujarat ,India, India)
PANDAR, SUBHASHCHANDRA (Gujarat Vidyapith, India)

Social Change and Tribal Youth

Market economy, individual ownership, mechanization industrialization, different occupations, urbanisation, transportation, communication, new political thoughts (liberal, democratic secular) are all forces of changes. This has begun to cause a shift among the people from traditional occupations, traditional places of living and traditional ways of life and in the process to lead them to adopt new beliefs values and ideology. In this regard we try to relate tribal youth with some variables like rural-urban background. The education level of family, the income level of family, the caste, the composition of the residential family group, the occupation of their parents etc. We interviewed 50 tribal youth regarding the social change. It observed that there are correlation between the all above mentioned variables.

RC08-96.1

PATEL, SUJATA* (Savitribai Phule Pune University, India)

Colonial Modernity and Methodological Nationalism in the Framing of Sociology of Contemporary India

Nationalist ideas have been critical in laying the foundations of sociological perspectives given that these defined the nation/imagined community and thus the 'social'. It has been contended that nationalist thought in India was derivative in nature as it reproduced the narratives regarding what constitutes the 'nation/

imagined community' as represented in Orientalist positions and legitimized by the colonial state. The latter used these Orientalist positions to promote a notion of 'social' that perceived Indians as steeped in religiosities, hierarchical caste practices buttressed by family-marriage-kinship systems while at the same time the colonial state was introducing capitalism and modernity in India and Indians were experiencing being exploited through these processes. The episteme of colonial modernity, the paper argues was a discursive project of British colonialism which promoted ideas, ideologies and knowledge systems that argued that the 'social' in India was non-modern thereby making invisible the modern capitalist contours of everyday experience of the people who were colonised. Second, this paper argues that these ideas were reflected in one trend of India nationalist thought, referred to by some theorists as 'traditional nationalist thought' and were promoted by sociologists associated with these positions. This perspective was legitimised and became part of the discipline when the post independent Indian nation-state expanded University education from the 1950s onward. Methodological nationalism, an episteme institutionalized in India after 1950s, as a scientific perspective that equates societies with nation-states and comprehends them through its states and governments and the territories that it governs drew its content of theories, methodologies and methods for organizing sociological traditions from the episteme of colonial modernity. The paper concludes this narrative by elaborating how feminist studies has confronted the episteme of colonial modernity in redrawing a new perspective to comprehend gender in India.

RC40-506.5

PATHI, SHALINI* (University of Hyderabad, India)

Permaculture Movement in India As an Alternative Future: A Case Study

Permaculture, originally 'Permanent Agriculture', is a set of design principles for life centered on whole systems thinking, directly utilizing the patterns and resilient features observed in natural ecosystems.

It is important to create an alternate future for the next generation in a world where climate justice has to be non-negotiable value. Social movements must be formed by theorizing and critiquing the patriarchal economies. The core of this philosophy is being lived by few organizations by developing closelinks between theory and political activism.

There is a need to theorize this knowledge of the masses focused on responsible epistemic practice. This paper is a case study of an organisation Aranya Agricultural Initiatives working with communities in Medak district of Telangana in India on the principles of permaculture and contributing to the sustainable agriculture of the dryland area by uplifting the communities.

ARANYA aims to provide alternative solutions to the present conventional and chemical agricultural practices. It is an environmental and developmental organization facilitating and providing services to the communities, since two decades. Aranya also excels in training the young people to practise permaculture design techniques and adopt the philosophy on farm and in their lives too.

By using an exploratory and reflexive research design and using method of case-study this research will be built. During time of ecological crises, theory and practice is vital for challenging ecological and social injustice. This paper aims to document and create a resourceful knowledge that is working to create an alternate future not just for the communities around the area but also by creating young ecological warriors. This also tends to prove how such organizations are building conceptual approaches such as alternate food networks and thus question the very idea of production and consumption which is itself a major act of building social and political engagement.

RC24-286.3

PATIL, BAHUBALI* (C.S.I.B.E.R., University Road Kolhapur (Maharashtra), India, India)
PATIL, USHA (Mahvir Mahavidyalaya, India)

Role of Individuals Groups, NGOs and Government Organizations in Flood Relief in Kolhapur and Sangli District of Maharashtra, India

India is the largest democracy in the world. But without its lively individuals, groups, NGOs on the scene, many ills in the society would continue unchallenged. Civil Society drives its strength from the Gandhian tradition of volunteerism, but today it expresses itself in many different forms of activism. Such activism is visible indifferent sectors in the country.

A flood is an overflow of water that submerges land that is usually dry. In the sense of 'flowing water, the word may also be applied to the inflow of the tide. Floods are an area of study of the discipline hydrology and area of significant concern in agriculture, civil engineering and public health.

Disasters result in a serious social and economic set-back to the sustainable development.In response to the worsening environmental conditions at various places, the local people have organized themselves in groups and they are registering their protest against flood disaster.

Here individual, groups. NGOs and government organizations are playing a significant role in creating disaster awareness among the masses. The role of the organizations working in the field of flood protection is of crucial importance.

Great heritage of art and culture is associated with Kolhapur and Sangli district. Being a prosperous upcoming urban center Kolhapur and Sangli is also experiencing environment imbalance (flood disaster) due constructing number of building in red and blue flood lines which are an non-developmental zones. As a result a number of individuals, groups, NGOs, Institutions and Government organizations have emerged to control the flood disasters. In order to know their main activities and efforts the research study covered all organizations working for flood awareness and protections in and around the Kolhapur and Sangli district. The study throws up new dimensions relating to causes of flood disasters and efforts of the mentioned organizations in this direction.

RC40-508.3

PATNAIK, ARCHANA* (Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, India)

Food Sovereignty, Seed Sovereignty and Marginalised Community: A Case from Telangana, India

Local level democratic control over agricultural production is the key to achieving food sovereignty. Scholars have further argued that seed sovereignty plays an important role in achieving food sovereignty. It is from this perspective that the paper reflects on the resistance of a marginalised community that is Dalits in Telangana, India for achieving seed sovereignty through community seed banks and through that gaining food sovereignty. For the study a specific initiative of the Deccan Development Society (DDS) was analysed. Dalit women who make up the community studied here are doubly disadvantaged. With their collective activities of resistance expressive of the embedded social relations and cultural systems of both caste and gender they represent a unique case in debates on food sovereignty. The study is based on data that was collected both from primary and secondary sources. This paper draws from theories of commons and practices of seed networks to reflect on larger social issues related to gender and food sovereignty. Interviews, focus group discussions (FGDs) and participant observation comprised the primary sources, while published and unpublished documents, reports and official websites comprised the secondary sources. The study finds that in this case in order to re-establish local food self-sufficiency and secure marginalised community's access to and control over food production apart from seed sovereignty a space of commons is essential and obligatory. This paper will add to the scant studies on food sovereignty through seed sovereignty and the collective activities of a doubly marginalized community.

RC15-187.5

PATRA, MAHUA* (West Bengal Education Service, India)
GHOSH, ATRI (Maulana Azad College, India)

Social Capital of Pierre Bourdieu: Controlling Healthcare Access Inequalities in Kolkata, India

In spite of the presence of a lot of healthcare providing agencies in the cosmopolitan city of Kolkata, people are facing enormous challenges in accessing healthcare facilities. This paper attempts to explore the factors that determine possible inequalities in healthcare access among different categories of people in Kolkata and search avenues that can minimize such inequalities. The study at hand applies Pierre Bourdieu's concept of social capital to comprehend inequality and the role of social capital in this regard.

The study adopts a mixed method approach and convergent parallel design. 379 households having in-patient experience within the last one year have been selected as respondents through random sampling method for interviews with semi-structured schedule. Ten cases are also selected through convenience method for more intensive introspection.

Irrespective of economic capacity and socio-demographic characteristics of the patients the smooth access of healthcare varied on the basis of significant relationship of patient party with the healthcare providers, tactful human dealing by the patient party and liaison intervention by the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO). Mere economic solvency or having health insurance did not assure the availability of proper treatment. Therefore, along with money, awareness and the individual relationship between the doctor and patient greatly impact how much fruitful the interaction for treatment was. It can further be added that until the interests of the 'provider' and the 'provided' intersect in one way or the other, it becomes very difficult for the person to accumulate social capital or in this case, to win the favor of the doctor. To minimize the inequality in healthcare access government and non-governmental organizations should make aware and train people about different facets of healthcare system and access strategies and introduce innovative mechanism of reward and punishment for providers.

RC04-43.5

PATRA, MAHUA* (West Bengal Education Service, India)
SARKAR, MAYUKH (Maulana Azad College, India)

Variation in Quality of Higher Education in the Sociology Discipline: A Sociological Study Among the Universities in Kolkata, India

Variation in quality of higher education can cause imbalance in the functioning of any society and severe inequality among individuals. The study explores the quality of Higher Education provided in Sociology, in Kolkata; makes evaluation of Bourdieu's theory of Education, of how education enhance social inequalities creating unstructured and invisible stratification in society and makes suggestions to avoid inequalities.

Using mixed method approach and convergent parallel design, 12 sociology teachers and 30 final year undergraduate students from different universities were selected as respondents through random sampling method and purposive/convenience sampling respectively for in-depth interview with semi-structured schedule.

Quality of Higher education varies depending on the aspects and crisis of individual educational institutions such as their curriculum, quality of teaching, infrastructural aspects, better access to academic resources, opportunities of exposure for the students and so on. Similar results have been found in a comparative study of 19 countries (Pfeffer, 2015). Higher education generates cultural capital based on qualitative nature of the education students are receiving from their institutions, irrespective of the student's social class and status.

The variation can be reduced by precise strategies like selection of students on rudimentary critical thinking abilities, reward system for teachers based on the academic progress of students to achieve uniform quality of higher education.

RC34-439.4

PATROCINO, LAÍS* (,)
BEVILACQUA, PAULA (Fundação Oswaldo Cruz Minas Gerais, Brazil)

El Sexting Entre Jóvenes Bajo La Mirada De La Salud – Proteccionismo y El Silencio Sobre La Violencia De Género

Introducción y Justificativa
El *sexting* practicado medio la sociabilidad juvenil expone desafíos sobre todo con respeto a la iniciación de la vida sexual y las relaciones en el universo virtual. Además, prácticas violentas como la pornografía no consensual ha traído desafíos para el campo jurídico, y también para la salud mental, ya que ha ocasionado hasta el suicidio de chicas, lo que impulsionó el recién avance de las investigaciones en ese tema. La complejidad a la que está envuelta la práctica se da por la ambigüedad de sus sentidos, sea de placer o conflicto, y de autonomía o sumisión en el caso de las chicas. Hay por lo tanto una demanda por una mirada profundizada, que lleve en cuenta la perspectiva de los jóvenes, y de las relaciones de género y sexualidad.
Objetivos
Este trabajo tiene como objetivo analizar la producción académica científica con respeto al *sexting* en el área de la salud.
Método
Fue realizada una revisión sistemática con todos los aproximadamente 170 artículos sobre *sexting* disponibles en la base Pubmed hasta el 2019.
Resultados
La mayoría de los estudios sobre *sexting* en el campo de la salud fueron producidos por mujeres, en Estados Unidos y a partir del 2017. Son estudios de variadas áreas, como enfermería, salud mental, pediatría, que abordan sobre todo la prevalencia de la práctica entre adolescentes y jóvenes y su relación con comportamientos de riesgo.
Discusión
Los trabajos producidos sobre *sexting* en el campo de la salud hasta el momento demuestran una tendencia a patologisar la práctica y a proponer intervenciones proteccionistas, sin entretanto problematizar la cuestión de la violencia de género, aún que los datos de prevalencia demuestran claramente las diferencias de relación con ello entre mujeres y hombres.

RC15-187.6

PAUL, STEPHANIE* (, Haiti)

Sociological Study of Inequalities in Access to Health Experienced By Street Vendors in the Port-Au-Prince Metropolitan Area

While the Haitian economy relies heavily on the informal activities of street vendors, it must paradoxically be recognized that they are the most exposed to the ecological challenges facing Haiti for several decades. Spending most of their time on the streets, street vendors are more at risk of developing certain diseases due to the effects of environmental problems and deficient waste management.

Neglecting their own health to focus on generating income to meet the needs of their families, according to available data, these street vendors are among the categories with the least access to health care in Haiti. Taking into account this reality, this study proposes to analyze the inequalities that street vendors experience with respect to ecological issues and access to health care. Based on a series of research interviews conducted in different cities of the Port-au-Prince agglomeration, we analyze these inequalities through their causes and their impact on merchants' lives.

RC39-500.5

PAULA, BRUNO* (University of Brasília/State University of Montes Claros, Brazil)

The Uranium Mining in Caetité (Bahia/Brazil): Public Engagement and Risk Perception

The aim of this paper is to discuss how people from Caetité (Bahia/Brazil) perceive risks and engage themselves (if they do) in response to the risks associated with the uranium mining in the region. It is the only active uranium mine in Brazil, explored by the state-owned enterprise Nuclear Industries of Brazil (INB). Social movements report an unusual incidence of cancer in the region, as well as the water contamination by uranium. On the one hand, INB alleges that the contamination is natural and that it occurs due to the presence of uranium in the region's soil. Thus, the company denies that it has any responsibility related to the contaminations or even the risks creation. On the other hand, social movements argue that there may be a relationship between mining activities, contamination and the cases of cancer. We are interested in investigating this controversy concerning the "natural" or "artificial" character of contamination, as well as the two positions that constitute this dissent: the scientific perspective, presented by INB, and the "lay" knowledge of locals affected by the uranium mining. We suppose that the presence of uranium and radiation in Caetité's environment has the features of a chronic and continuous pollution, related to what Liboiron, Tironi and Calvillo call "slow disaster". Rather than a side effect, the production of slow disaster is a constitutive attribute of the "Capitalocene", especially in the countries of the Global South, strongly affected by the imperative for development and economic growth through the exportation of natural resources (most of world's uranium comes from peripheral countries, as shown by the historian of technology Gabrielle Hecht). Therefore, since the unsafe conditions are unequally distributed, the risk and "slow disaster" production is associated with the "environmental racism" that reproduces the colonial and asymmetrical structure of global geopolitics.

RC35-453.5

PAVEZI, INGRID* (Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg, Germany)

About Geopolitical Postcolonialism(s): Relating the Latin American and the Global North Academic Contexts

Postcolonial approaches have been emerging in many analytical contexts worldwide, sometimes converging in meaning, and often differing in their specific geopolitical backgrounds.

As a Brazilian Ph.D. candidate based in Germany, I have been experiencing in my academic daily life the interface between the Latin American theories to postcolonialism, with which I am familiarized, and the theories that are dominating spread within or from the Global North, where I am currently settled.

In this sense, people in the Global North are mostly in dialogue with the theories i.e. from Said, Spivak or Fanon; but few is discussed about the contribution to the postcolonial framework of Latin American authors as i.e. Quijano, Dussel or Lugones. Often, authors from and / or settled in the Global North are considered universal, while those settled in the Global South are considered local. Due to this hierarchical and (still, or paradoxically) colonialist point of view, the result is that the North is considered as a source of knowledge, while the South is seen as providing mostly case studies.

From this necessity to discuss the relation between both postcolonial approaches, this paper explores the premises of what is considered local and global in the production of postcolonial knowledge, if there is a 'hierarchy' of theorizing according to the geopolitical position of its authors, and how do we could decolonize and overcome this problematic framework.

RC31-389.5

PAVEZI, INGRID* (Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg, Germany)

Mass Immigration in the Post-Humanitarian Era: Contextualizing the Relation between the Core and Peripheral Regions of the World-System

The second half of the twenty-century witnessed the proliferation of refugee camps and the politics of 'humanitarism' as a specific framework to manage vulnerable people who were forced to cross borders and to move. Refugees, displaced people, asylum seekers, and economic immigrants, are some examples of new legal definitions, designed by international agencies and incorporated and applied by national states. The social sciences have been rightly acknowledging and denouncing how problematic is the politics of segregating people in refugee camps, and the ambiguity of the humanitarian government as the model to manage vulnerable people and forced migration. Nevertheless, the early decades of the twenty-one-century are might pointing to a slightly different direction. Mass incarceration and the criminalization of migration are some of the consequences of the right-wing politics of today, as well as the neoliberal approach to immigration policies. Additionally, an emerging politics has been taking place regarding global population movement. Nation states have been negotiating directly about how to manage, block, and control the flux of vulnerable people. Some examples of this politics are the 'Regional Resettlement Arrangement between Australia and Papua New Guinea' from 2013, the 'EU-Turkey Statement & Action Plan' from 2016, and the current immigration politics between the US and Mexico. In common, those examples are responses from core regions of the world-system to mass migration from the peripheral regions, mediated by countries that are controlling and blocking those people to move to the core. This paper analysis these political dynamics between unequal regions and nation states in the world, applying the approach of world-system analysis, the sociology of inequalities and postcolonial perspectives to understand those emerging configurations to global immigration and the moving of vulnerable people.

RC12-155.5

PAZARZI, INO* (Athens Law Bar Association,National Bank of Greece, Greece)
PAZARZI, IOANNA (Athens Law Bar Association, Greece)
NINA-PAZARZI, ELENI (University of Piraeus, Greece)

The Delivery of Justice: The Case of Mediation in Greece.

Mediation is one of the techniques of alternative dispute resolution that has the potential to be developed as an Institution which promotes the participation of interested parts in the delivery of Justice. Our presentation ,based on our research in Greece, will deal with the analysis of practices of the institution of mediation in Greece as a democratic participatory way of resolving disputes. In this procedure mediators may become the agents of creating the environment for the active participation of people in the delivery of justice through the procedure of resolving their disputes.

RC40-JS-49.5

PEDREÑO, ANDRÉS, ANDRÉS* (University of Murcia, Spain)
DE CASTRO, CARLOS (,)
SÁNCHEZ GARCÍA, MIGUEL (University of Murcia,)
GADEA, ELENA (University of Murcia, Spain)

The Environmental Collapse of the 'garden of Europe': The Role of Public Regulations and Quality Standards in the Ecological Destruction of the Mar Menor in Murcia, Spain.

In October 2019 thousands of fish appeared dead on the shore of the beaches of the Mar Menor (Murcia, Spain), making one of the greatest national ecological disasters in recent decades extremely visible. The scope of this event placed in the public sphere the debate on the effectiveness of the regulations that protect the lagoon and control the environmental impact of agricultural activity that is located in its watershed.

Mar Menor is an appropriate socio-environmental enclave to analyze, on the one hand, how public standards of environmental protection (regional, state and supra-state) work in a specific territory, and on the second hand, the role of private quality and safety standards in the control of the environmental pollution linked to intensive agriculture.

The hypothesis of the paper is that the public-private regulation space in the case of the Mar Menor implies a high rationalization of the environmental management of the production process, which contributes to an increase of the value of the agri-food product in global commercial exchanges (reduction of chemical products, quality, naturalness, etc.). However, this hybrid space of environmental regulation makes the irrationality that the agricultural model generates in an aggregate way over the territory invisible and legitimate. The paper maintains that this contradiction between formal-economic rationality and socio-ecological irrationality is one of the structural bases within the intensive agriculture model.

At a methodological level, the study is based on a strategy that combines the analysis of secondary data (statistical sources, documentary analysis of public and private standards) with in-depth interviews with farmers, environmental associations and agrarian and political institutions.

RC12-153.6

PEDROSO, JOAO* (,)

BRANCO, PATRICIA (Centre for Social Studies of the University of Coimbra, Portugal)

MARINHO, LUENA (University of Coimbra, Portugal)

GUIA, MARIA JOÃO (University of Coimbra Centre for Legal Research, Portugal)

The Special Regime for Young Adults Who Commit Crimes in the Current Portuguese Judicial Plan - Articulations and Trends.

Portuguese criminal law comprises a special regime, created in 1982, applicable to young adults who commit crimes (aged between 16 and 21 years), which provides for the reduction of the sentence and / or the application of specific educational measures (DL 401/82, of 23/09). However, as in other European countries, the application of this regime is optional. In order to understand how the Portuguese legal and judicial system young adults who commit crimes is under way the YOUTHRESPONSE research project. This is an innovative study in Portugal, since existing socio-legal studies focus on either adults or juvenile delinquency.

Within the scope of the project, the first results of the preliminary research carried out to date will be presented, which will be done in relation to the following axes of analysis: 1. Social context: the sociodemographic characterization of young adults, mainly from large urban areas , especially in the metropolitan area of Lisbon; 2. The articulations at the system level: the (indispensable, but non-existent) interactivity with the Educational Guardian Law; and 3. Current scenario: the growing trend of punishment and accumulation of support and judicial intervention devices, the need for support and social reintegration programs, and the need to update the regime.

RC17-209.1

PEIXOTO, INES* (Aalto University School of Business, Finland)

The Role of Meta-Organizations in Negotiated Orders: Exploration of Two Cases

In market reforms, meta-organizations often play the role of market organizers that attempt to align certain beliefs with current practices. As the reform beliefs are neither the privileged domain of market organizers nor that of market actors, the engagement of plural constellations of actors underscores the negotiated—often contentious—nature of these processes. Contentiousness potentially shapes the content of reforms. The paper explores the market organizing elements and dynamics through which meta-organizations and its members define market boundaries. It draws on two cases of market reforms with socio-ecological aims: the construction of sustainable biofuels and of responsible wool. These cases were chosen for their apparently different degrees of contentiousness and for the different nature of the meta-organizations involved (EU and standard-setting organization). Actors engaged in a market reform not only address the potential contentiousness but also may contribute to it through market organizing. Hence, the redefinition of content and beliefs within the reform recursively shapes the market order fundament of "what is traded". I suggest that the attempts of market reform produce a negotiated order, that is, a temporally-bounded configuration of all market organizing elements at play, together with corresponding agreements about these elements. The paper discusses also the societal effects of these meta-organizations as agents of market reform.

RC16-200.3

PELFINI, ALEJANDRO* (FLACSO-Argentina; Universidad del Salvador, Argentina)

Reflexivity As the Key Attribute of the Elites. a Conceptual Approach Based on the Study of Chilean Business Elites

Few concepts in political Sociology are as controversial, permeated by common sense and hardly definable as elites. A homogeneous elite in singular or functionally differentiated elites; active minorities in permanent circulation or a dominant class always aware of itself and with little renewal; as well as positional and agential approaches are usually combined without continuity solution. The prevailing uses and analysis also make it very difficult to distinguish an elite from a (privileged and ruling) social class. Based on the distinction of three levels of aggregation of the social world (class, milieu and elite) each endowed with a resource or central attribute, we consider that reflexivity is the key attribute for the configuration of an elite. In contrast to the habitus, which supposes the acquiring of standardized patterns of taste and valuation according to the original position in the social structure, reflexivity implies an intentional attitude of articulating one's own interests in the form of a project as well as the capacity of self-observation that allows to transcending this original and naturalized position. Reflexivity is not simply reflection or an intellectual attitude but it implies the ability to reflect and evaluate the indirect consequences of the own decisions. Based on the evidence generated by the study of Chilean business elites in their reaction to a growing

citizen questioning between 2011 and 2017, we analyze the development of this reflexive orientation and if it achieves some dislocation of habitus and capital. From this development one might identify transformative and non-transformative reactions as well as the degree of consolidation of the symbolic and social boundaries of that sector.

RC24-285.3

PELFINI, ALEJANDRO* (FLACSO-Argentina; Universidad del Salvador, Argentina)

Teorizando La Transformabilidad Más Allá De La Sustentabilidad. Hacia Una Tipología De Reacciones Entre El Habitus y La Reflexividad.

La transformabilidad de los sistemas sociales, de los patrones de comportamiento y de las orientaciones valóricas emerge recientemente como un factor clave en los debates en torno a la superación de la mera sustentabilidad. La concientización y la difusión de información experta siguen siendo elementos relevantes, pero no suficientes para desplegar profundos procesos de aprendizaje colectivo ante la actual crisis civilizatoria. No obstante, se ha avanzado poco en la conceptualización y en la clasificación de diferentes tipos y grados de transformación que permitan analizar y promover prácticas que vayan más allá de la sustentabilidad y sus simulaciones. En esta ponencia se presenta una posible tipología entre reacciones transformativas y no-transformativas ante un contexto desafiante, turbulento e incierto. La base de estas diferentes reacciones es la proporción de habitus y reflexividad. Mientras que el primero da cuenta de la consolidación de pautas de comportamiento y valoración estandarizadas y naturalizadas de acuerdo a la posición de un agente en la estructura social, la segunda implica una confrontación activa con esas mismas pautas previendo las consecuencias no intencionales de su misma realización. Por lo tanto, las reacciones transformativas se despliegan a partir de una dislocación entre las respuestas aprendidas y naturalizadas (habitus) que funcionan en condiciones de relativa estabilidad y la necesidad de reajuste y revisión antes situaciones de incertidumbre que requieren alguna dosis de auto-observación y conversación interna (reflexividad). Por el contrario, en las reacciones no-transformativas, el habitus prevalece frente a la reflexividad y están marcadas por la distorsión comunicativa (sin reconocer la validez y relevancia de nuevas demandas y con una escasa percepción de los cambios y estímulos del entorno) predominando el refugio en los patrones ya conocidos del milieu de origen y en sus respuestas mecánicas.

RC14-169.3

PELLEGRINI, GIUSEPPE* (University of Trento, Italy)

Public Communication of Science: Trust and Credibility in the Eyes of the Public the Results of the International Concise Project Regarding Channels and Sources of Communication

In this presentation we provide an overview of main results collected through 5 Public Consultation carried out within the Concise European project. 500 citizens of 5 different countries were involved in discussing four topics on communication: climate change, vaccines, biotechnologies an complementary and alternative medicines. Our primary aim is to focus on patterns of trust by which EU citizens acquire their science-related knowledge, and how this knowledge influences their beliefs, opinions, and perceptions.

In so doing, we take into account the use of channels and sources proposing an analysis of how citizens believe these important elements of the public communication of science to be credible. Further,

we propose an analysis of the level of public engagement expressed during consultations and the development of different practices of citizens science.

We aim to provide insight into the complexity of public communication of science and technology and the social and methodological richness that it embodies by highlighting the relevant role of public opinion and public participation. To this end, we propose four dimensions by which to map this rich domain of research: actors, relationship, trust and means. Our concluding argument is that studying these dimensions observing knowledge, beliefs, opinions and perceptions would do well to combine analytical and normative prerogatives for understanding the recent evolution of public communication of science and technology.

WG08-720.3

PELLÓN, IGNACIO* (CIT Rafela, Argentina)

Identidad, Trabajo y Basura. Notas Sobre Una Experiencia De Trabajo Voluntario Para "Limpiar" El Planeta

Las producciones de Karl Marx y compañía permitieron reconocer, a mediados del siglo XIX, que sólo el trabajo humano produce valor. Desde entonces, los "viejos" trabajos no terminan de morir, mientras los nuevos no paran de nacer. Ello ha operado junto a la metamorfosis del capitalismo neocolonial globalizado (sensu Scribano), como sistema extractivo de múltiples energías sociales-naturales y de los medios elementales de/para la vida, como aparato represivo-militar, y

como "industria" de los dispositivos y mecanismos de "gestión" corporal/emocional. En este marco, en la presente comunicación se propone abordar los "nuevos" trabajos voluntarios vinculados a la temática ambiental, más precisamente, a las prácticas sociales enfocadas en la limpieza de espacios verdes a través de la recolección de basura. A tal fin, la ponencia se estructura en cuatro apartados. En primer lugar, se establecen algunas relaciones conceptuales entre trabajo e identidad, describiendo aspectos propios del trabajo "voluntario". Luego, se ofrece una breve caracterización de las políticas sociales ligadas a la recuperación de residuos y a la limpieza de espacios verdes en la ciudad de Rafaela (Santa Fe, Argentina). En tercer lugar, se aborda la edición 2019 del Día Mundial de la Limpieza, promocionada como "la acción cívica más grande de la historia" (*www.vamosahacerlo.com.ar*). Según los organizadores, en anteriores ediciones han participado unas 17 millones de personas, recolectando más 500.000 toneladas de basura en más de 100 países. Una vez realizada la presentación general del evento, se compartirán algunas observaciones de corte etnográfico tomadas durante y luego del trabajo realizado como participante de la acción en Rafaela. Por último, se establecen algunas reflexiones para dar continuidad a las exploraciones referidas a sensibilidades sociales, sustentabilidad y economía social.

RC19-236.5

PENALVA, SUSANA* (Universidad Nacional de San Martin - CONICET, Argentina)

Crisis Social y "Laboratorios De Nuevas Formas De Gubernamentalidad": La Gestión Institucional De La Precariedad, Al Influjo Del New Public Management [Social Crisis and "Laboratories of New Forms of Governmentality": Institutional Dealing with Precariousness Under the Influence of New Public Management]

Si los *Conditional Cash Transfers (CCTs) Programs* (o transferencias monetarias de ingresos condicionadas) implementados desde fines de la década de 1990 y generalizados en los años 2000 como políticas de lucha contra la pobreza fueron objeto de análisis y evaluación en América Latina, dicha reorientación parece haber sido insuficientemente contemplada desde el punto de vista de los nuevos "métodos de tratamiento de la miseria" o como formas de "gestión institucional de la precariedad". Poco consideradas en relación con la intervención profesional del trabajo social, sus repercusiones merecen ser problematizadas, a raíz de las nuevas prácticas neoliberales de "gubernamentalidad" del Estado y de gobierno de la sociedad, que han tendido a difundirse bajo la impulsión de reformas administrativas inspiradas en la doctrina del *New Public Management* –y a instancias de los organismos internacionales en la gobernanza de la mundialización. A partir de un estudio exploratorio en el campo de la intervención social en la Argentina, este *paper* busca contribuir a caracterizar una de las mutaciones más significativas en curso en el ámbito de la política social, reconociendo su impacto sobre el quehacer del trabajo social, llamado a ejercer su responsabilidad como "profesión social" en la implementación de las políticas socio-asistenciales y el seguimiento de los individuos o familias "vulnerables" –destinatarios de prestaciones y ayudas focalizadas que constituyen su población-meta. Teniendo en cuenta una evolución de la política social que presenta similitudes y contrastes en países de América Latina y de Europa Occidental, procuraremos demostrar de qué manera el giro estratégico en pos de la "inversión social" reviste una incidencia singular en las modalidades que adopta la intervención pública social. Este enfoque pretende renovar el interés de las "comparaciones improbables" en torno a las políticas sociales sujetas a "condicionalidad" y las misiones de parte de los agentes públicos encargados de su instrumentación.

RC52-642.4

PENALVA, SUSANA* (Universidad Nacional de San Martin - CONICET, Argentina)

El Trabajo Social Bajo Presión – Al Influjo Del New Public Management En La Gestión Institucional De La Precariedad [the Social Work Under Pressure – or the Influence of New Public Management in the Institutional Dealing with Precariousness]

A partir de un estudio exploratorio en el campo de la intervención social en la Argentina, este *paper* busca contribuir a caracterizar una de las mutaciones más significativas en curso en el ámbito de la política social, reconociendo su impacto sobre el quehacer del trabajo social, llamado a ejercer su responsabilidad como "profesión social" en la implementación de las políticas socio-asistenciales y el seguimiento de los individuos o familias "vulnerables" –destinatarios de prestaciones y ayudas focalizadas que constituyen su población-meta. Teniendo en cuenta una evolución de la política social que presenta similitudes y contrastes en países de América Latina y de Europa Occidental, procuraremos demostrar de qué manera el giro estratégico en pos de la "inversión social" reviste una incidencia singular en las modalidades que adopta la intervención pública social. Este enfoque pretende renovar el interés de las "comparaciones improbables" en torno a las políticas sociales sujetas a "condicionalidad" y las misiones de parte de los

agentes públicos encargados de su instrumentación. Así, si los *Conditional Cash Transfers (CCTs) Programs* (o transferencias monetarias de ingresos condicionadas) implementados desde fines de la década de 1990 y generalizados en los años 2000 como políticas de lucha contra la pobreza fueron objeto de análisis y evaluación en América Latina, dicha reorientación parece haber sido insuficientemente contemplada desde el punto de vista de los nuevos "métodos de tratamiento de la miseria" o como laboratorios de "gestión institucional de la precariedad". Poco consideradas en relación con la intervención profesional del trabajo social, sus repercusiones merecen ser problematizadas, a raíz de las prácticas neoliberales de "gubernamentalidad" del Estado y de gobierno de la sociedad, que han tendido a difundirse bajo la impulsión de reformas administrativas inspiradas en la doctrina del *New Public Management* –y a instancias de los organismos internacionales en la gobernanza de la mundialización.

RC47-586.1

PENIDO, ANA* (Instituto TRicontinental de Pesquisa Social, Brazil)

MATHIAS, SUZELEY (São Paulo State University (UNESP), Brazil)

En Defensa Del Derecho a Protestar: Paz Sin Voz, No Es Paz, Es Miedo

En el marco normativo internacional para los derechos humanos, en particular el preparado por las Naciones Unidas (ONU), las luchas sociales están protegidas por los derechos a la libertad de expresión y por el derecho a la reunión y asociación pacíficas. Las acciones tienen diferentes métodos y formas, pero en común tienen el deseo de llamar la atención de la sociedad en general sobre un tema en particular. La posibilidad de impugnar el orden actual y reclamar demandas sociales a través de la acción política de los movimientos populares son elementos fundamentales de una sociedad democrática y se entienden como instrumentos para la realización de otros derechos fundamentales. Por otro lado, hay segmentos de la sociedad en los que predomina la idea de las luchas sociales como disruptivas del orden. Este artículo supone que eliminar los conflictos sociales es imposible y, además, indeseable. Por lo tanto, las políticas públicas deben desarrollarse para reducir los enfrentamientos violentos y prevenir violaciones de los derechos humanos, respetando el derecho a protestar. Los países de todo el mundo tratan los conflictos de manera diferente, a veces de acuerdo y a veces en desacuerdo con las normas internacionales de derechos humanos. Para debatir este argumento, el documento se organizó en cuatro partes. El primero trae breves comentarios sobre el derecho a protestar, entendido como un derecho humano. El texto continúa abordando la importancia del contexto internacional para las protestas sociales en múltiples dimensiones. La tercera parte del artículo trae una recopilación de ejemplos de todo el mundo, organizados a partir de las principales controversias relacionadas con el ejercicio del derecho a la protesta, como el cierre de calles, la violencia policial, o el registro de acciones. Finalmente, defendemos la necesidad de desarrollar políticas públicas para protestas sociales que fomenten una cultura de paz.

RC33-JS-15.5

PENNA, CAMILA* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

ROSA, MARCELO CARVALHO (University of Brasilia, Brazil)

CARVALHO, PRISCILA (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais/ Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil)

A Methodological Proposal for Studying Heterogeneous Objects: A New Perspective on State and Social Movements Research

How to treat theoretically and methodologically a state agency that is also composed of movement activists and their opponents (Penna, 2015), with movements that internationalize in continuous dialogue with other movements and with policies of the state itself (Carvalho, 2018), or still with a movement whose effects and properties radically transform themselves in the course of research (Rosa, 2015)? From the rereading of three individual researches on the non-exemplary character of these objects, this paper seeks to suggest theoretical and methodological elements for the construction of a common basis from which this type of research tensions can produce conceptual effects.

In addition to a rhetorical conceptual device about the analysis of the collective formation process, this text reflects on the methodological conditions of possibility for the observation and description of research objects that combine heterogeneity and instability (Alvarez, 2014). Here we propose alternatives inspired by the dialogue between certain aspects of poststructuralist theories (Deleuze e Guatarri, 1980; DeLanda, 2018) and actor-network theory (Law, 2004; Latour, 2005) that advocate long-term description, especially from the mapping of controversies as the desirable explanation in an empirically based social science. We thus support the hypothesis that the description of the ongoing process of movement formation is a fruitful key to understanding its duration and public effects.

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

RC48-602.2

PENNA, CAMILA* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

CARVALHO, PRISCILA (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais/ Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil)

ZANANDREZ, PRISCILA (UFMG, Brazil)

Political Participation and Democratic Attitudes in Brazil: Political Talk and Perceptions on Democracy

Political participation has been a recurring theme in political sociology. Authors who study political culture (Putnam, 1994; Almond, 1956; Almond and Verba 1963; Inglehart, 2000) point to participation as an important democratic value, just as studies of participatory experiences consider it a significant factor in deepening democracy. Studies on political culture and democratic attitudes in Brazil have pointed to the persistence of a distrust of democratic institutions (Moises, 2010) and a passive and anomic political culture (Baquero and Stumpf, 2014). Nevertheless, since the promulgation of the Federal Constitution of 1988 until the mid-2000s, the country has consolidated a considerable trajectory of participatory and associative experiences.

Although the practices of participation have been well studied, there is a gap regarding the ability of these experiences to affect the participants' opinions about their own democratic values, especially when considering moments of political instability. Thus, the present project seeks to answer the following question: How do participation practices influence the democratic values of Brazilian citizens? The aim is to analyze how the experience of citizens who get involved in different spaces of participation influence their beliefs about democracy and their own democratic values.

This research proposes the use of focus groups as a qualitative methodology capable of providing in-depth information about perceptions on democracy and its relations with political participation and trust in institutions. By conducting and analyzing the material of ten focus groups in Porto Alegre, São Paulo and Belo Horizonte, from March to September 2019, will seek to build a more complete picture of how Brazilians view democracy and how they process political information.

RC10-119.3

PENTEADO, CLAUDIO* (Federal University of ABC, Brazil)

OLIVEIRA, MARILIA* (UFABC, Brazil)

VALIENGO, CAIO* (UFABC, Brazil)

Colectivos: Construyendo Un Campo De Investigación

El propósito de esta ponencia es comprender como los investigadores brasileños entienden los grupos de acción política identificados como "colectivos" y desde qué campos de investigación se realizan estos análisis. Para esto, se analizarán resúmenes de disertaciones y tesis, indexados en la Biblioteca Digital Brasileña de Tesis y Disertaciones, producidas entre 2000 y 2018, que tuvieron como objeto de estudio los colectivos.

El fenómeno de los colectivos se ha observado en la sociedad y, en consecuencia, en la producción académica. Aunque no es un fenómeno nuevo, con referencias al campo del arte en los años 90, los colectivos adquirieron relevancia en estudios sobre movimientos sociales, acción colectiva y cultura que analizan la participación política de los jóvenes y la coyuntura brasileña de los últimos años (2013-2016), especialmente después de las grandes manifestaciones callejeras vinculadas a las redes sociales que ocurrieron en este período en Brasil. (GOHN, 2016, 2017, 2018; MAIA, 2013; PERALVA, 2017; SANTOS, 2017, PEREZ, 2017).

Es posible señalar algunas características de los colectivos, tales como: participación preponderante de los jóvenes; construcción de formas de organización colaborativas y no jerárquicas; centralidad de las redes sociales digitales, internet y teléfonos móviles en el desempeño, difusión y movilización; más allá de la dimensión territorial y cotidiana de las acciones para su constitución como espacio de acción política, participación, reclamo y pertenencia (BASSANI, 2016, GOHN, 2017, 2018; MAIA, 2013; MEIRELLES y NETO, 2018; PEREZ y SOUZA, 2017).

Las características múltiples y complejas de los colectivos han requerido la construcción de nuevos marcos analíticos, ya que las categorías de las teorías de acción colectiva y movimiento social no parecen ser capaces de explicar este fenómeno por sí solo, por eso que el análisis de la producción de tesis y las disertaciones pueden señalar posibles campos de investigación en construcción en el país.

RC05-68.3

PERALTA, CLARA* (Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico)

La Cultura y Su Relevancia En El Conflicto Palestino-Israelí (identidad racial y cultura política)

Exponer que la manera en cómo se constituyen los sujetos que viven, forman parte y sufren en primera línea las consecuencias de un conflicto beligerante,

tiene un papel relevante. El acercamiento metodológico y disciplinario hacia los estudios de este tipo se centra principalmente en argumentaciones geopolíticas y de élites en la toma de decisiones. Si bien son partes visibles de los intereses que mantienen la tensión, la historia reciente de ambos pueblos nos muestra que el conflicto y los acuerdos de paz han sido revividos más de una vez por la población civil y la identidad que asume; al mismo tiempo, las últimas elecciones en Israel, tanto las del 11 de abril de 2019, donde el candidato del partido הליכוד

Ha-Likud (Bibi Netanyahu) resulta electo por otro periodo, y las legislativas del pasado 16 de septiembre, donde la derecha parece haber retrocedido ante una coalición de centro (כחול לבן , Kahol Lavan), la cual no parece tener un proyecto serio de paz, estos resultados concretos nos permiten identificar cómo el conflicto y la identidad cultural de los sujetos, tiene una manifestación clara en la cultura política, a través del sufragio, la que a su vez, repercute en el sostenimiento del conflicto. Exponer por qué sucede esto, por qué no se sostienen proyectos serios sobre la paz o la convivencia con el otro, a través de la delimitación del concepto "cultura" y sus manifestaciones en la cultura política y el sufragio, es lo que se abordará.

RC10-120.1

PERAZZOLO, MONICA* (Invalsi, Italy)

GIAMPIETRO, LETIZIA (INVALSI (National Institute for the Evaluation of Educational Instruction and Training), Italy)

Data Teams for School Improvement: A Proposal from Italian Context

According to European Commission (2017) the Quality assurance approaches must support learning communities in the effective use of data with the aim of guaranteeing the best learning opportunities to all students. The topic of capacity building for school data use and school evaluation is central in the literature, that highlights the need to support the school self-evaluation processes, especially for the weaker or less prepared schools.

The contribution discusses about school teams that carry out self-evaluation processes and elaborate the school improvement plan, which has become a strategic element of development and innovation within the school in the perspective of Data-based decision making (Ikemoto & Marsh, 2007). In the international perspective the terminology of internal evaluation has changed with "data use", "data teams" and it refers an activity in which information is collected, analysed and interpreted to inform the solution of an educational problem defined by the school (Nelson et al., 2015).

In the second part of the discussion, starting from the Italian political scenario and from theoretical evolution of the subject, the contribution presents the role, composition, functions, skills and training needs of data teams in Italian context, since 2015 to our days.

Finally the contribution discusses about competitive factors to support school data use in the italian project Valu.E for schools: the promotion of intervention to enhance the evaluation culture in the places where learning takes places (Schildkamp *et al.* 2016); the construction of assessment skills of the school staff (Hubers & Poortman, 2018); the promotion of networks between paired schools (OECD, 2013); the allocation of human and financial resources to support school self-evaluation processes (OECD, 2013).

RC34-435.2

PEREGRINO, MÔNICA* (Universidade Federal do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

PRATA, JULIANA (Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

DOS SANTOS, JONAS SALES (Universidade Federal do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

La Transición Escuela-Trabajo En Brasil Hoy: Desde La Insuficiencia De Las Políticas Setoriales a Los Nuevos Desafíos Abiertos a La Juventud.

La educación en Brasil ha experimentado una expansión significativa desde la Constitución de 1988. La disminución de las desigualdades escolares con un mayor acceso a los niveles medio y superior de escolaridad entre los sectores anteriormente marginados, ha traído cambios significativos en los modelos que marcaron la inserción social de los jóvenes hasta entonces. Cardoso (2015) nos muestra que los cambios importantes en los patrones de transición para la edad adulta, y especialmente la transición entre la escuela y el trabajo, comenzaron a anunciarse en la década de 1990, en Brasil, y se impulsaron a principios de la década de 2000. Em este entorno, lo trabajo ya no es la institución principal para la inserción social de los jóvenes de los grupos populares, sino que ahora "disputa" con la escuela el lugar de apoyo en los procesos de inserción social, lo que nos permite concluir que, durante el período definido, experimentamos un cambio importante en el régimen de transición, estableciendo nuevos desafíos. El presente trabajo busca llevar a debate los límites y las posibilidades abiertas por las políticas sectoriales implementadas en los últimos años, para enfrentar los

problemas relacionados con el campo de la educación y el trabajo juvenil y trae al análisis algunos programas que buscaron responder a los desafíos de " nuevo régimen de transición "en la primera mitad de la segunda década de 2000, tratando de enumerar elementos para comprender los desafíos nodales que enfrenta este grupo de edad delimitado por contingencias sociales específicas: la juventud

RC48-603.3

PEREIRA VENTURA, ANA FLÁVIA* (Universidade Federal de Sergipe, Brazil)

NUNES RABELO, JOSEVÂNIA* (Universidade Federal de Sergipe, Brazil)

MORATO, ROSINADJA* (Federal University of Sergipe, Brazil)

Democracy and Identity Politics: A Complex Interplay

This paper discusses the connection between democracy and the struggles for identity recognition, as there seems to exist a conflict nowadays between the idea of common good and how certain groups perceive their exclusion from power within the State dimension. Thus, we aim at comprehending their conceptions of democracy and how they relate specifically to their claims. Therefore, this paper analyzes a survey on appreciation for democracy in Brazil conducted by Datafolha in October 2018, registered under BR02581/2018 in the Superior Electoral Court, and the 2018 LatinoBarômetro poll. Based on both polls, we interviewed four representatives of groups struggling for justice and recognition in Aracaju (capital city of Sergipe, in northeast Brazil), as follows: "CasAmor", a host home for LGBTQI+ individuals; the first Urban Quilombo of Sergipe, known locally as "Praça da Maloca"; the Núcleo de Acolhimento de Imigrantes e Refugiados (NAIR), a project developed by Universidade Federal de Sergipe that works with migrants and refugees living in Aracaju; and "Ocupação Beatriz Nascimento", a squatting of the Homeless Workers Movement MTST. Indeed, three of them relate directly to the identity perspective. Such perspective is also implied in the fourth group due to the reference to one of the greatest representatives for Afro-descendants rights recognition in Brazil. Hence, another goal is to observe how the interviewees reflect on the contends regarding the defense of a common right superior to the identity struggles, thus problematizing democracy definitions. This enables reflections about the actions of these groups and their relation, in a broader context, to the contradictions revealed by the polls. Whereas appreciation for democracy has achieved its highest rating, some discourses and practices endorsed by the population contrast directly with the idea of democracy, as based on an equitable space for coexistence of the different, and could not be categorized as democratic.

RC29-353.5

PERES, MARIA FERNANDA* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

REGINA, FERNANDA* (Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

OLIVEIRA, CLARA FLORES* (Federal University of Bahia, Brazil)

SOUZA, MAÍNE* (Universidade Federal da Bahia, Brazil)

Violent Deaths in Brazil: Challenges to Social Research

Brazil has some of the highest homicide numbers in the world (approximately 60,000 deaths per year). This communication proposes a reflection on the huge phenomenon of violent deaths in Brazil by discussing its highly complex social features that pose significant challenges to social researchers and policymakers. Our discussion is based on an ongoing research (CNPq 423550/2016-0) that focuses on the evolution of the homicide rates in the Brazilian cities of Salvador and São Paulo, and their respective spatial distribution. In addition to the statistical data, interviews were conducted and focal groups with specific social actors were made in both cities. The qualitative dimension of the research allowed us to observe how violent deaths are being treated (ou not) as a public problem at the executive level (provincial and municipal), and the difficulties in measuring the phenomenon with reasonable precision. The collected data helps us to better depict some of the multi-leveled obstacles social researchers and policymakers face in their effort to react to violent deaths as a paramount public issue in Brazil.

RC30-370.4

PERES, THIAGO* (State University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Precarious Work, Surviving Expedients and Informal Activities: What Is the Gender, Class and Race/Color of the Informality in the Brazilian Labor Market?

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), in 2018, the informal economy represented more than sixty percent of the world's employed population. In other words, two billion women and men are devoid of decent working conditions. Although different countries have a greater or lesser degree of informality, the negative impacts of informality on the labor market are observed mostly in developing countries.

The research aims to analyse the relationship between the informality and unemployment in Latin America and, posteriorly, to present a current profile of the informality in the Brazilian labor market by observing their composition by income, gender, race/color, age and education. Methodologically, the study combines qualitative (interviews with Brazilian informal workers) and quantitative methods (statistical analysis of microdata provided by the ILO and the National Household Sample Survey (PNAD-Brazil).

In these terms, the results demonstrate that informality affects most of the Brazilian workers, but, in a different degree and intensity depending on the social groups involved. To anticipate the findings, the majority of informal workers have only secondary education. In 2019, more than 60% of them earn up to 8 dollars per day; black people are more informal than white people; although men are more informal than women, informal women earn 25% less than formal men; informal black women are twenty two times less likely to earn twelve hundred dollars than formal white men, and six times less likely than formal black women. The interviews highlight the specificities that configure the multiple forms of transition between the formal and informal, legal and illegal, thus demonstrating the contingencies of the differences between precarious work, surviving expedients and illegal activities.

RC07-JS-75.2

PEREYRA, DIEGO* (Gino Germani Research Institute / Universidad Nacional de Lanús, Argentina)

Experiencias y Desafíos De La Formación y El Desarrollo Profesional De Los Sociólogos y Sociólogas En Argentina.

La sociología en Argentina tiene una larga historia, caracterizada por una temprana institucionalización de la disciplina pero un proceso de profesionalización tardío. Desde hace más de dos décadas, se observa una creciente profesionalización, expresada en la expansión del mercado de trabajo en términos de multiplicación de espacios de inserción y complejidad de los saberes requeridos. También han crecido el número de espacios de formación universitaria en sociología y los niveles de financiamiento en becas e investigaciones. Todo ello construye un escenario de múltiples desafíos. La fragmentación institucional y el debate entre diversas tradiciones locales de enseñanza e investigación sociológica muestran la heterogeneidad del campo y las dificultades para consensuar agendas y proyectos integrales sobre los problemas nacionales y el futuro de la sociedad argentina. Esta ponencia presenta una revisión de las principales tradiciones sociológicas que influyeron en la formación de los sociólogos y sociólogas argentinas, identificando sus representaciones e imaginarios sobre la disciplina y sus practicantes. A su vez, se ofrecen datos sobre estudiantes y graduados de sociología, en un intento de comprender el volumen de la formación y la inserción laboral en el país. Se ofrece así una reflexión sobre las tensiones del proceso de formación de sociólogos en Argentina y el entrecruce entre la programación académica y la demanda social y vocacional de los estudiantes. A partir de esos datos, se quiere comprender la situación del campo sociológico local y los desafíos de la profesionalización en un marco de interpretación que también es regional y global.

RC08-92.3

PEREYRA, DIEGO* (Gino Germani Research Institute / Universidad Nacional de Lanús, Argentina)

LAZARTE, LAUTARO (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, UBA, Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Sociologies in Conflict. a Reconstruccion of the Process and Impact of Sociology Student Strike in Buenos Aires, 1963.

By the hand of Gino Germani at the University of Buenos Aires, the creation of the first sociology department in Argentina in 1957 meant an important step in the institutionalization of the discipline. However, its foundation and development put on the table an epistemological and political debate about the values and meaning of sociology and the role of sociologists in society. In this way, the students' strong support for Germani's leadership from the beginning was quickly leading to a questioning about the origin of the funds, the theoretical and methodological orientation of the discipline and the absence of social commitment. Thus, in 1963, the students declared a strike that lasted for a semester and that acquired mythical edging in the history of the student struggle. Therefore, this paper wants to reconstruct that process seeking a reinterpretation of the reasons for the complaint, the behavior of the actors and the institutional consequences of the conflict. Through an analysis of institutional documents, brochures and notes of students and teachers and interviews, it want to analyze the strike as a repertoire of the student movement that required changes in career orientation, in a context of strong social tensions. Within the framework of a process of political radicalization after the Cuban revolution in 1959, this struggle expressed a clash between a scientific sociology of neo-positivist content and an alternative project that tried to articulate new intellectual demands, from Marxism to Latin

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

American social thought. But at the same time, it marked the first limits of the Argentine democratic project in the 1960s, announcing the nationalist drifts and the armed struggle that would emerge less than a decade later.

RC24-288.5

PEREZ, TERESA* (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

Is the Backlash Against Plastic a Distraction from Action on Climate Change?

Plastic has received an unprecedented amount of media attention globally, accompanied by a public backlash against single-use plastic, leading to nationwide bans and levies on some plastic products. Criticisms of the movement to reduce plastic waste are founded on the assumption that ocean plastic detracts from more pressing issues such as threats related to climate change. On the other hand, it is argued that efforts to reduce plastic pollution dovetail with conservation goals, where both contribute to action on climate change. This raises the question, to what extent is the plastic debate a distraction from action on climate change? This paper draws on evidence from a diverse range of stakeholders, in the UK and South Africa, that the researcher interacted with as a part of a project titled 'Circular Economy Approaches to the Elimination of Plastic Waste.' Data combines transcripts of semi-structured interviews with fieldnotes, gathered over a period of 6 months, which are analyzed using discourse analysis. Findings are grouped together according to different ideas that underpin individual opinions about the future of plastic. I focus on three discourses that position plastic packaging as something humans need to free themselves from; something that has value; and something that consumers need help with to 'do the right thing'. Conclusions are drawn about the extent to which each of these discourses can be interpreted as useful to climate change movements. This has implications for the funding landscape in terms of whether allocating resources for scientists to develop technological solutions to problem plastic (bioplastic/ enzymes that digest plastic), entrench the notion that consumers need not change unsustainable patterns of consumption. Recommendations are made about the role of social science in ensuring the purge on plastic does not come at the expense of progress on adapting to climate change and threats to biodiversity.

RC22-261.2

PEREZ, TERESA* (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

Valuing Plastic: Evaluation of a Green Anglican Recycling Scheme in Crossroads, Cape Town

South Africa is 11thin the top 20 countries ranked by mass of mismanaged plastic waste. Recycling cooperatives were seen as a way to improve waste management and create jobs, but 90% of recycling co-operatives in South Africa fail. This is partly because members, with no established working relationship, come together merely to secure government funding and subsequently disband. This action research project sought to set up and evaluate a pilot recycling scheme by utilizing the long-standing networks of a faith-based organization. The aim was to understand whether recycling schemes have a better chance of succeeding when some cooperative principles, such as reciprocal relationships built on trust, are already in place. This paper presents a case study of a partnership between Cambridge University and the Green Anglican movement, that trialed a small-scale recycling scheme in the 'township' of Crossroads in Cape Town. Participatory research methods are used to gather qualitative accounts about the process of securing participation in the scheme by The Mother's Union and the wider congregation. Fieldnotes and transcripts are analyzed using a combination of thematic and discourse analysis. Findings summarize the relative importance that parishioners placed on economic, environmental and social benefits, of collecting and separating recyclable and non-recyclable waste. Conclusions are drawn about the conditions under which faith-based groups can be mobilized to extract value (economic, environmental, social) from waste. This has implications for how best to tackle waste management on land so as to reduce plastic entering the ocean. Recommendations are made about the extent to which this project could be scaled up and/or scaled out if replicated by the Green Anglicans across Southern Africa.

RC30-365.1

PEREZ AHUMADA, PABLO* (Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Chile)

Reformas laborales en Chile: poder de clase y continuidad de la ley laboral

Este trabajo busca explicar por qué, a pesar de múltiples intentos, no ha sido posible derogar el modelo de relaciones laborales impuesto durante la dictadura de Augusto Pinochet a través del Plan Laboral de 1979. Para ello se analizan brevemente los principales procesos de reforma laboral durante el periodo democrático, en especial el último intento de reforma llevado a cabo por el gobierno de la presidenta Michelle Bachelet entre 2015 y 2016, poniendo especial énfasis a la interacción entre gobierno, empresarios y trabajadores (organizados,

respectivamente, en la Confederación de la Producción y del Comercio y la Central Unitaria de Trabajadores respectivamente). A partir de evidencia que incluye más de 60 entrevistas en profundidad a actores clave y extenso material de archivo, se demuestra que la persistencia del Plan Laboral de 1979 se explica por la desigualdad de poder asociativo entre la CPC y la CUT. Esto permite entender por qué a mediados de la década de 2010 la CPC fue capaz de unificar y organizar colectivamente los intereses del empresariado y, de ese modo, incidir en momentos clave de los trámites legislativos, a pesar de que los principales recursos de poder político utilizados por los empresarios en los años 90 y 2000 (por ejemplo, la sobre representación de partidos de derecha en el parlamento) ya no existían. Al final del trabajo se pone en discusión estos hallazgos con la literatura reciente sobre reformas laborales (Murillo & Shrank, 2005; Cook 2007; Carnes 2014) y Recursos de Poder (Wright, 2000; Schmalz, et al, 2018; Brookes 2019), notando la necesidad de 1) extender el concepto de poder asociativo a la clase capitalista y 2) de estudiar la política social como resultado de la influencia simultánea, la interacción y el balance de poder entre trabajo y capital

RC44-543.1

PEREZ AHUMADA, PABLO* (Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Chile)

Working-Class and Capitalist Associational Power: Evidence from Chile

In recent years, scholars have used the concepts of *structural* and *associational* power to distinguish between the power derived from workers' location in the economic system and the power resulting from workers' collective formation of collective organization (Wright, 2000; Silver, 2003; Schmalz, et al, 2018). This article extends the notion of associational power to examine both worker and capitalist collective power. To do so, it compares how, since Chile's democratic restoration in 1990, Chilean workers and employers have organized in the Workers Unitary Central (CUT) and the Confederation of Production and Commerce (CPC). Then, through an analysis of a recent labor reform (2015 – 2016), the article shows how employers have been more successful in influencing the policymaking process than workers (e.g. how the CPC managed to defend the pro-business regulations inherited from the Pinochet dictatorship).

The article argues that this disparity in the power to influence policymaking is the expression of a disparity of associational power. This is observed in the contrast between the CPC's ability to mobilize employers and forge class-wide solidarity and consensus and the CUT's inability to overcome threats to working-class unity derived from political and partisan cleavages. After reflecting on the factors that explain this disparity of associational power, the article suggests that: 1. Associational power must be understood as a *capacity* (to organize and mobilize) rather than a *resource* (Brookes, 2018), 2. Associational power is key for advancing class interests: only when associational power is strong, can classes mobilize more effectively power resources such as partisan linkages; 3. The relationship between different types of power is complex: some power resources (e.g. union-party linkages) can become detrimental for the construction of associational power if they increase intra-class divisions; and 4. Studying working-class power requires analyzing how it shapes and is shaped by employer power.

RC04-52.2

PEREZ-CASTRO, JUDITH* (National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico)
PIÑA OSORIO, JUAN MANUEL (National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico)
GARCIA REYES, JESÚS (National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico)

Teachers' Unethical Behaviors, from the Viewpoint of Pre-University Students

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the role that teachers have on ethics and civics education of youngsters, based on the testimonies of pre-university students, gathered through the implementation of four focus groups. We discuss teachers' ethically questionable and ethically unacceptable behaviors. The first ones are those which are not explicitly considered in the codes of ethics and whose consequences and penalization are still on debate. Here, the students pointed out: the poor preparation of classes, the indifference towards students' learning, the use of ambiguous criteria for evaluation, the imposition of topics for written assignments, the use of outdated teaching methods, and poor dialogue skills. The second ones refer to behaviors included in the codes of ethics or other institutional instruments, and for which there are specific sanctions. In this regard, students mentioned: sexual harassment, attribution of nicknames, attitudes of discrimination or rejection because of their social origin, sexual orientation or simply because of their inexperience, and the indifference towards some risk situations.

These behaviors have a negative impact on students' ideas and attitudes, in addition to those they previously have about the adult world. Consequently, the youngsters see themselves as excluded, poor valued, not represented, with few chances to express their ideas, and with meager future options.

We think it is important to strengthen teachers' professional ethics education, since their job is not limited to communicate curricular contents, but also to the education of citizens. Besides, educational institutions need to open more opportunities for the reflection of ethical conflicts faced by teachers and students, using strategies that favor the analysis of situations and concerns related to their everyday experiences inside and outside school.

RC19-229.9

PEREZ-VAISVIDOVSKY, NADAV* (Ashekelon Academic College, Israel)

HALPERN, AYANA (Ashkelon Academic College, Israel)
MIZRAHI, RELI (Ashkelon Academic College, Israel)
ATALLA, ZHARA (Ashkelon Academic College, Israel)

When Managerialism Meets Familialism: The Role of Organizational Constraints and Gendered Biases in Fathers' Engagement with the Israeli Welfare Services

The growing body of research on the causes of the low level of father participation in family- and child-oriented interventions in welfare services has hitherto mainly ignored the role of the organization and structure of the services.

In this paper, we aim to fill in this gap by reporting the findings from an organizational ethnography conducted in six Israeli departments of social services, analyzing the social workers' prespectives, work routines and procedures they employ towards fathers when working with families and children.

The findings show that while social workers mostly acknowledge the importance of father engagement and express commitment to gender equality, their work procedures and routines do not reflect this awareness, on the contrary, they reflect the existenss of prejudice attitudes towards fathers and the intersectionality of gender, race, class and social disadvantage. These routines and procedures consistently favor working mainly with mothers and positioning fathers as secondary carers and parents. This fits the managerial spirit characterize the welfare policy in Israel and other Western countries.

Our analysis finds that interventions follow Mother-Based Assumptions that posit the mother as the primary caregiver and as a result the contact person of the intervention. The combination of a familialist past, in which mothers were perceived as carrying the sole responsibility to childcare, with the managerial culture in the departments, requiring 'structured' and 'efficient' work procedures, leads to an enduring and resilient structure that maintains the exclusion of fathers from interventions – contrary to the interests of fathers, children, mothers, and families.

RC10-122.3

PERIA, PEDRO* (Escola de Administração de Empresas de São Paulo da Fundação Getulio Vargas, Brazil)

Theatre and Social Participation: The Experience of Augusto Boal's Legislative Theatre As an Instrument of Participation

Augusto Boal is responsible for systematize the techniques of the Theater of the Oppressed (TO): theatrical practice where oppressed individuals can represent their own oppressions and rehearse ways to combat them. In 1992, he was elected city councilor of Rio de Janeiro Workers Party and decided to merge the techniques of the TO with the legislative practice, creating the Legislative Theater (TL). In this model, the councilman's actions would be conditioned to the results of the theatrical dynamics performed by TO groups scattered throughout the city: the oppressions expressed were stimulus for the alteration of the law. This paper understands this experience as a participatory institution (AVRITZER, 2008) and seeks to understand what TL can teach about forms of social participation. The research is divided into two stages: the description of and comparison with other already institutionalized participation instruments (public hearings, policy councils and participatory budgets). The study focuses on the framework of the qualitative methodology, involving bibliographic analysis, document analysis and semi-structured and unstructured interviews. The first results are linked to the contradiction given by the union between a Subversive Art, the TO, and a Politics of Order, the institutionality of the Chamber. Boal's experience was a laboratory to understand how the fields of art and politics intersect. The TL does not fit into any other model already categorized as a participatory institution. The defining characteristics are: co-production, pedagogical and artistical character. This new model inaugurated by Boal demonstrated with a broader democratizing capacity than the other instruments and with a similar degree of dependence on the political system. The first learning is linked to the belief in active citizenship, fostered by the co-productive and pedagogical dimensions from TL. The second relates to the artistic dimension, which gives the method a tone disruptive action needed for any democratizing project.

RC29-351.2

PERON, ALCIDES EDUARDO DOS* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

Smart (in)Security: A Study between the Newly Developed Technologies of Surveillance, Monitoring and Control of São Paulo and London

Over the past years various surveillance and monitoring tools where developed by police departments all over the world, both to deal with criminality and monitor their citizens. Generally, these tools were developed through public-private partnerships, under the mantle of promoting "smart and safer cities", and are introducing dataveillance techniques, such as predictive algorithms and facial recognition systems in a way to dismantle reactive practices among police forces, and promote "proactive" conducts to deal with criminality. Considering the experiences of London and of São Paulo, systems like Gang Matrix, Live Facial Recognition System, the Detecta, City Cameras and SP+Segura, are playing a significative role in shaping police practices into a "criminology of everyday life" (Garland, 2001). However, following the warnings of Shoshana Zuboff (2018), David Lyon (2017) and Bauman (2013), and attentive to activist organization's arguments (such as Liberty, Big Brother Watch, Stop Watch), these instruments seem to be intrusive, and legitimating police arbitrariness and discrimination. Thus, drawing on Foucault's concept of Governmentality, on Critical Security Studies approaches, and through an empirical study between the use of these predictive systems in London (2019-2020), and São Paulo (2017-2019), our aim in this article is to comprehend how this instruments works, and were adopted by the local forces, and the most significative effects of their deployment. We argue – and our research until now seem to correspond – that even though these instruments provide a strong capacity to police forces and private groups to govern security while "sensoring" the city (Andrejevic and Burdon, 2015), it also allows these same organizations to produce excesses and discriminative practices. This seem to point to a kind of iliberal governamentality (Optiz, 2011 and Lemke, 2017) of the security, where the lines between public and private, and legal and ilegal are becoming even more blurred.

RC55-JS-80.4

PEROSA, GRAZIELA* (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)
JARPA SANDOVAL, BEATRIZ (University de Concepción, Chile)

Análisis Comparado De Indicadores De Desigualdades Sociales Entre Países Americanos.

La desigualdad es una característica histórica y estructural de las sociedades americanas que se ha mantenido y reproducido incluso en períodos de crecimiento y prosperidad económica. Aunque hubo avances importantes en los últimos quince años, América Latina y el Caribe sigue siendo una región desigual (CEPAL, 2018), con diferencias considerables con Canadá y Estados Unidos. Para medir la desigualdad importa considerar distintas variables que configuren una perspectiva más amplia, no basta sólo medir la distribución del ingreso de la población, e indicadores de salud, educación, vivienda, seguridad social, género.

Asimismo se observa el fortalecimiento de la capacidad de los países de medir indicadores, lo que estimula la posibilidad de comparar países en desarrollo y, estos con los países desarrollados (Altimir, 2013), que implica una contribución al análisis multivariado de la desigualdad. En base a la noción de espacio social (Bourdieu, 1979, 1989, 2002) este trabajo tiene como objetivo presentar un panorama más rico y multidimensional sobre la desigualdad en América. El estudio se fundamenta en la combinación de datos extraídos de diversas fuentes (CEPAL, Banco Mundial y PNUD), con criterios similares de tratamiento que ofrecen garantías de comparabilidad. Para lo cual se utiliza la técnica estadística de Análisis de Componentes Principales (A.C.P.). Se busca integrar el P.I.B. y Coeficiente de Gini con otras dimensiones pertinentes, tales como el IDH Género, acceso a la educación superior, población rural, fecundidad, violencia, entre otras. Como es de esperar, el primer componente opone los países más ricos, escolarizados y urbanos a los países más rurales, de menor PIB per cápita y menos escolarizados. Con todo, el estudio permite identificar factores menos evidentes, como la sobreinversión educacional (como la matrícula en la enseñanza superior) en países como Brasil, Chile y Argentina, si se comparan con aquellos países más ricos, Estados Unidos y Canadá.

RC02-31.4

PESCHANSKI, JOÃO* (Faculdade Cásper Líbero,)

Free Mass Transit As a Real Utopia

I will present free mass transit as a real utopia. This social policy, in which public transportation services in any given political community without collecting user fee are provided, is framed within the scope of Erik Olin Wright's emancipatory social science agenda. From this perspective, I will explore the desirability and viability of free mass transit, referring to experiments in several countries and bringing data from the implementation of this policy in the Brazilian context.

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

RC30-375.4

PETERLONGO, GIANMARCO* (University of Bologna, Italy)

Uberized and Vulnerable? Impacts of Digital Labor on Platform Workers. the Case of Uber Drivers in Buenos Aires.

As many scholars argue, the ecosystem of digital platforms has its origin in the neoliberalization processes of the economy and in the labor market transformations in the post-Fordism era (Sennett, 1998; Beck, 2000; Boltanski & Chiapello, 2014; Peck & Theodore, 2013). The proliferation of digital intermediation platforms and the use of digital mechanisms and algorithms in work organization can be conceived as ways to subsume new economic and social environments at the 'frontiers of capital' (Mezzadra & Neilson, 2014). The ecosystem of digital platforms has gradually expanded its boundaries, incorporating the economic activities typical of urban informality (deliveries, domestic work, taxis, short rentals). The process of informal work subsumption to capital thus highlights that the sphere of social reproduction is crucial for the new processes of value extraction (Gallino, 2011; Chicchi, 2019). Primarily the paper provides a classification of digitization effects on workers' daily activity, summarized as follows: "disciplinary effects", related to command and control functions, such as geo-localization of delivery couriers; "performative effects", i.e. aimed at intensifying workers' activity, as in the case of evaluation systems; "discriminatory effects", related to exploitation mechanisms based on gender, race and class categories. Furthermore, the research question explores the impacts of digital work in terms of vulnerability among workers employed in lean platforms, such as Uber, Helpling and Deliveroo. The empirical aim is to deeply investigate the dimension of "vulnerability of the social". It is conceived either at the individual level viewed as a weakening of the social bond and even in terms of the capacity for collective action. The paper will present empirical data from the case of Uber drivers in Buenos Aires, acquired by participant observation and in-depth interviews.

RC16-205.2

PETERS, GABRIEL* (Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil)

Practice Theory and Schizophrenia: A Study in the Heuristics of Insanity

The notion of "heuristics of insanity" refers to a methodological procedure that has proven fruitful in research domains as varied as Freudian psychoanalysis and contemporary neuroscience. It consists in taking the realms of the "insane" or the "pathological" as privileged analytical pathways to the illumination of "ordinary" or "normal" modalities of human action and experience. Bringing this cognitive strategy into social-theoretical accounts of human conduct, the paper makes use of phenomenological, existential and psychoanalytical descriptions of schizoid and schizophrenic experiences so as to understand these in the light of practice theory, but also, and more importantly, to critically rethink practice theory in the light of what such descriptions teach us about the multiple human ways of "being-in-the-world" (Heidegger). The study defends that these experiences, despite the undeniable amounts of psychic suffering and practical difficulties they entail, must not be conceived as mere functional deficits, but rather as "philosophical attitudes in existential form". Within human experience itself, these attitudes "invert", as it were, certain influential postulates of practice theory: 1) the sense of immersion within a world whose reality is experienced as self-evident is replaced with an experience of *acute separation between one's subjectivity and the external world*, which is perceived as distant and somewhat unreal; b) the pragmatic purposes that commonly guide human cognition are corroded by an *apathy of the will*, which leads to radically "neutral" modes of cognitive apprehension of the world; c) the ordinary reliance upon tacit beliefs and skills is replaced with a *hyper-reflexive* compulsion to continuously problematize aspects of one's subjectivity that most people serenely abandon to the implicit domains of their practical "sense" (Bourdieu) or "consciousness" (Giddens); finally, the experience of one's body as the dynamic instrument of one's interventions upon the world is replaced with a radical estrangement from one's own embodied existence.

RC37-467.3

PETERS, TOMAS* (Universidad de Chile, Chile)

Elective Affinity between Cultural Consumption and Socio-Cultural Perception: The Case in Chile

This paper demonstrates the elective affinity between cultural consumption and socio-cultural perception. Based on the data gathered by the *Encuesta de participación y consumo cultural 2009* ("2009 cultural participation and consumption poll"), in Chile, we came out with statistical evidence that proves that cultural consumption holds an "elective affinity" with the democratic, political, and social assessments of the consumers of cultural goods and services. This trend can also be observed among people who make part of the low income segments of the population, but that in fact consume high doses of culture.

Thus, starting with the current discussions around the studies of cultural consumption, the article develops a theoretical reflection on the concept of cultural consumption and its intersections with other social and political dimensions. We discuss the uses to which the concept is subjected to in cultural consumption studies in Latin America and we propose a definition that takes in consideration the assessments that people make of the socio-cultural processes that they experience.

RC04-55.1

PETERSON, GABRIELLE* (University of Michigan, USA)

Black Women's Words: Using Oral History to Understand the Foundations of Black Women's Educational Advocacy

This paper explores class and race-based resources that Black women incorporate in their educational advocacy strategies by using data from Black Feminist methods of oral history and archival analysis. Adding to Nash's (2018) characterization of Black Feminisms as defensiveness (2018) I explore Black women's motherwork strategies in the post-war context of economic opportunity, and racial segregation. I argue that the theorization of interlocking structures of race, gender, and class championed by Black Feminists is important for understanding not only their domination in educational settings, but their accumulation of the race- and class-based socialization strategies to help their children navigate their pre-college education. I add that Black Feminism is a form of analysis that privileges the understanding of Black Women due to their multiple, marginalized identities, but it can also inform investigative techniques that undermine narratives of "pathology" and "oppositional cultures" that plague Black women. This work responds to the parental involvement and educational inequality literature that sought to choose whether race or class was more salient in defining difference, and instead relies on a more structuralist approach to understanding the educational inequality; as well as a historical approach to understand Black women's diverse strategies to combat this manifestation of discrimination.

RC30-368.4

PETOUSI, VASILIKI* (University of Crete, Greece)

Innovation in Science and Research: Its Impact on Research Integrity and the Lives of Researchers

Innovation has for long been one of the preferential narratives within science. Progressively, the push towards innovation is intensified while grand funding schemes such as Europe's Horizon 2020 recount innovation and research as a fast-track way to "breakthroughs, discoveries and world-firsts by taking great ideas from the lab to the market" *https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en/tags/horizon2020/en/tags/horizon-2020-research-and-innovation-programme*. But in the context of high competition for funding, demand for high through-put results in short time, increased academic productivity requirements, quantification of scientific results and a move towards a business-like model of higher education and research how is innovation understood and communicated by scientists and researchers? How is the drive towards innovation affecting the professional lives and careers particularly of young researchers and scientists, given the increased levels of job instability and insecurity many of them face? And what about their personal well being and lives? Moreover, what impact may the pursuit of innovation in the current socio-economic, academic and scientific contexts have on the scientific and research endeavor itself? Is it possible, for example, that research and scientific integrity, a *sine qua non* condition of sustainable innovation are jeopardized? This paper attempts an investigative account of the above questions based on findings from a focus group discussion of young and early-stage career researchers from various and multiple scientific fields and expertise coming from North, South and East European countries. Additional evidence from interviews and a web survey will be presented. Research was performed within the EU project DEFORM funded by the EU under Horizon 2020 program.

RC26-323.1

PETROCCIA, SARA* (University Gabriele d'Annunzio, Chieti-Pescara, Italy)
PITASI, ANDREA (Gabriele d'Annunzio University, Italy)
FERONE, EMILIA (University Gabriele d'Annunzio, Chieti-Pescara, Italy)

The Making of Global Citizenship

According to Beck, cosmopolitanism is a "Global sense, a sense of boundary-lessness. An everyday, historically alert, reflexive awareness of ambivalences in a milieu of blurring differentiations and cultural contradictions. It reveals not just the 'anguish' but also the possibility of shaping one's life and social relations under conditions of cultural mixture. It is simultaneously a skeptical, disillusioned, self-critical outlook" (Beck U., Cronin C., Cosmopolitan Vision, 2006). In other words, a cosmopolitan way of life is the necessary consequence of a globalized

world, where the Lebenswelt more ad more depends on immaterial and disembedded (Giddens, The consequences of modernity, 1991) processes. In such a context, more and more individuals are developing self-representations and lifestyles characterizing by weak local ties and high rates of mobility, both geographical and professional. Also due of the growing flows of migrants and refugees, the need is strong for supranational norms (such as the case of European Union) that grant the opportunity for individual to move across different areas of the world, beyond national legislations. This entails deep changes in the notion of citizenship, whose traditions link with nation-states sounds more and more anachronistic. This paper is focused on theoretical reflections, case studies or scenario analyses on law-making processes related to the evolution of the norms on citizenship into a cosmopolitan and global direction.

RC47-591.4

PETROSINO, DANIELE* (Università degli studi "Aldo Moro", Italy)

Super-Diversity and Intersectionality: From Individualism to Collective Identity

This paper will discuss the relationship between the super-diversity approach and the intersectionality one. It will be argued that there is not only a difference on an epistemological level, but a different vision of the process of forming a collective identity among migrants.

One of the aspects that characterize today migratory phenomenon is the extreme fragmentation and articulation (Foner 2017). This has involved a shift of perspective towards diversity as a specific form of incorporation and of governing inequalities (Faist 2009, 2014).

As far as the immigrant population is concerned, around the last decade the use of the category of super-diversity (Vertovec 2007, 2017) has been adopted to highlight this condition of extreme differentiation. The use of this category has made the traditional forms of analysis and interpretation of the differences gradually obsolete according to schemes linked only to ethnic affiliations.

This condition implies a rupture of the forms of reification of identity and opens the space for a coherently constructivist approach.

Superdiversity can be considered an analytical category that allows the indeterminacy of the immigrant identity to be addressed.

But this category is strongly ambivalent. It is an analytical tool (Aptekar 2019) and is consistent with the process of individualization that characterizes our time and poses the problem of how to build a collective identity among immigrants.

On the other side intersectionality has a clear theoretical and political positioning because it refers to the overlap of different conditions of subordination which reinforce each other.

Although the two approaches seem divergent in their premises, they could work together to search an answer to the problem mentioned above.

While superdiversity helps to understand the difficulty for a migrant collective identity to emerge, intersectionality, emphasizing the dimensions of inequality and power poses the basis for a collective identity.

RC05-62.7

PETROSINO, DANIELE* (Università degli studi "Aldo Moro", Italy)

Venetians First, Italians First, Europeans First? Nativism and the New Emerging Cleavages in European Societies.

The paper intends to investigate the emergence of nativism in Europe, with a focus on the Italian situation, as one of the conditions of the emergence of a new social cleavage (Schmitter).

In Western Europe countries, until a decade ago, interaction and inclusion were values and objectives to be pursued, in which the integration process culminated in the nationalization or institutionalization of multiculturalism and political integration. In Europe there is no longer this sharing of values and the emergence of new cleavage based on immigration and xenophobia marks an epochal break. In European societies there is a substantial part of the population that rejects immigration and there are political actors, including governmental ones or those in the process of becoming them, which actively promote policies of closure and institutional discrimination. This orientation presents the characteristics of nativism (Guia 2016).

There are conditions that can make us talk about the existence of a natives/immigrants and natives/cosmopolitans cleavages. The fact that they become salient depends on many circumstances. Institutional conditions first, then the emergence of contextual factors that increase the perceptibility of the division and the presence of actors who nurture this perception.

The prolonged economic crisis that has increased the conditions of hardship and the number of poor people in the different European countries, has also accentuated the request for protection, which is based on the most elementary one: are you one of us or not? (Duyvendak 2018) The introduced principles of territorial discrimination and of national and residential privilege are based on this request, which assumes different forms of expression, from regional to national.

Especially in the Italian case (Newth 2019), the profound contradictions of this principle emerge: the sub-state claims enter friction with the state ones.

RC19-229.6

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

Social Policy in the Educational Environment: Problems and Prospects

In the changing socio-cultural conditions, the student community, as expected, wants to have a greater impact on the development of the institution of education. As a part of our research the sociological survey among students from various institutes has been held where 196 respondents from five cities of Russia (Moscow, S-Petersburg, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Tomsk) have participated. The data of the survey represent that the majority of respondents are satisfied with a quality of the educational process (73. 9%). Satisfaction by the professorial work is 69.6%. In addition, according to respondents, social politics of the institute, especially support of student organizations and unities, level of scholarship programs, level of non-studying activities development (creativity, sports groups, etc.), lack of problems with accommodation and conditions in dormitories is in a whole satisfactory (50.9%). But over the past 10 years there has been a negative dynamics of this indicator. In 2009, 69.4% satisfactorily assessed the social policy of the university, and in 2015 this indicator dropped to 58.4%. It is noteworthy that, first of all, social policy causes discontent among students in humanitarian areas of training: 57.6% of the number of dissatisfied in 2009, 62.3% in 2015 and 68.4% in 2019. While responding to a question about their readiness to influence on the educational process formation 47.8% of the interviewed replied that they were not ready to do anything, however 52.2% of students represented a desire to express their dissatisfaction through social networks (8.7%), or to complain to the university union or higher authorities (26.1%), or to use destructive methods (17.4%). This tendency predicts a risk of students' actions but still it is not clear what form they can choose – either in legitimate way or through destructive methods.

RC28-331.2

PETROVIĆ, ANA* (Delft University of Technology, Netherlands)
VAN HAM, MAARTEN (Delft University of Technology, Netherlands)
MANLEY, DAVID (University of Bristol, United Kingdom)

Spatiotemporal Analysis of the Intersection of Ethnic and Socioeconomic Segregation in the Netherlands

Spatial segregation of ethnic and socioeconomic groups affects economic and social functioning of cities as integral urban systems as well as individual outcomes of people, such as income, education or health. Both causes and consequences of segregation involve many different processes, which operate at different spatial scales, from small neighbourhoods to urban regions, and over short- and long-term periods of time. In the conditions of growing economic inequalities as well as international and internal migrations, it becomes particularly relevant how ethnic and socioeconomic segregation develops, but also how these two aspects of segregation relate to each other. While there is a lot of discussion in the Netherlands on segregation trends, both ethnic and socioeconomic, there is no clear evidence whether segregation of various population groups is increasing or decreasing and how this differs between different places within the country. Some of the reasons are that most of the empirical evidence is cross-sectional, analysing one spatial scale, and focussing on one specific characteristic of people, most often ethnicity, with a limited evidence on the socioeconomic segregation. This study investigates spatiotemporal trends of segregation in the Netherlands, focussing on the intersection of ethnic and socioeconomic segregation in different places. We use individual-level register data from 1999 onwards, geocoded at 100m by 100m grid cells, to follow segregation trends over a substantial period of time and at multiple spatial scales.

RC39-501.2

PFISTER, SANDRA* (Johannes-Kepler-University, Austria)

Closing the Field. Building Barriers Against Unaffiliated Responders As Preservation Strategy

Unaffiliated responders are a valuable resource in the response to disasters. They undertake a major part of disaster response activities in the immediate aftermath, such as S&R, and bring in plentiful skills and resources. Still, they often fail to be recognized as a valuable resource and the relationship between professionalized and unaffiliated (or "lay") responders is highly conflictual rather than cooperative. This is largely assumed to stem from the perpetuation of disaster myths, which are shared beliefs about behavioral patterns of the general public and inform disaster response.

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This paper suggests a more conflictual and power-laden perspective to understand the full scope of meaning of this neglect. Rather than a simple question of "false" beliefs, it is about preserving the established order in the field of disaster response. Since invading actors challenge the established order in the field and the domain legitimacy of established field actors, defending the field's boundaries is a key preservation strategy (the term "strategy" does not refer to an instrumental rationality but rather to a kind of "practical sense" in the Bourdieuian sense). Using the example of a mudslide disaster in the Austrian Alps, the paper examines the means and instruments by which actors undertake (and contest) the social closure of the field. From this perspective, disaster myths along with other practices in the disaster response can be acknowledged as powerful (symbolic) devices for building (symbolic) barriers against the field entrance of external actors.

RC30-366.5

PFISTER MAÇORANO, RENAN* (, Brazil)

Climate Change and the Perception of Citrus Producers in Brazil

The Brazilian citrus occupies a position of relevance in the world scenario, mainly the state of São Paulo. The projections for climate change in the upcoming years present new challenges for citrus producers and can be pointed as a strong underline of citrus production drops in recent years and the adoption of more profitable crops with a more appropriate phenology to the new climatic conditions observed in these regions. One of the main parts of the production process of the citrus is the producers and its decisions regarding the continuity of those crops or its replacement. However, their awareness of the climate changes is a perception that, a priori, is considered as a requirement for the management of agricultural production but that cannot be said to be always present. Thus, this work aims to observe how this perception about climate change and its relation with the citrus production occurs or not, what are the possible answers or its lack that permeates the discourse of such producers and to observe if the awareness promulgated and defended by scholars is really effective and reaches these actors. In order to illustrate such scenario, interviews with some producers of one of the former biggest citrus production sites in the world, Limeira (State of São Paulo), will be used as the main source of this work. Such analysis aims to draw attention to the need of rethinking how scholars and agriculture producers can communicate more effectively in order to visualize a future for citrus production in the new climate scenario.

RC33-JS-11.1

PFLÜCKE, VIRGINIA KIMEY* (B-TU Cottbus, Germany)

How to Move Beyond Pitfalls of Intersectional Research with Historical Sociology

While intersectionality is closely linked to decolonial social research, historical sociology has mostly dealt with the empirical analysis of inequality from the perspective of a white/male/industrial working class within the Global North. By combining the two, I argue that historical sociology can be decolonized and gain a more sensitive view on the workings of inequality. Intersectional research, on the other hand, can fruitfully overcome the opposition between deduction and reconstruction by incorporating historical-sociological methodology:

Intersectionality operationalizes inequality as multiple axes – especially the triad of gender/race/class. In empirical sociological research, the delicate question arises as to how these categories should be dealt with: Are some variables deduced first and then operationalized in hypotheses? Or do they have to be reconstructed inductively from the data in each study? Both logics are problematic:

On the one hand, deduction reaches its limits if the data hardly permit an analysis of categories other than "gender (m/f)" or "nationality". And even if several categories prove to be relevant and significant – it still explains inequality essentially as differences between variables. So, what to do if the deductive explanation turns out to be neither feasible nor fruitful?

Then, relevant features are inductively worked out from the empirical data though a reconstructive procedure. In recent years, more than 13 categories have been lined out as relevant. This approach, though, hardly allows to go beyond the repeated determination of (ever further) lines of inequality – and the structural foundation of identity politics risks getting lost on the way.

Combining historical sociological analysis with a decolonial intersectional perspective helps moving beyond essentialization on the one hand and ever repeating differentiation on the other. By combining the two, the (re-)production of overlapping hierarchies and power structures as mutually reinforcing and eternally changing can be shown in their genesis and contingency.

RC08-90.1

PHUNG, CONNIE* (Université Concordia, Canada)

Criteria for Intellectual Reception in China: The Case of Pierre Bourdieu

While recent work in the sociology of knowledge has examined Pierre Bourdieu's reception, dissemination and legitimation in the West, there are few studies of his influence in other regions of the globe. My paper explored the French thinker's diffusion and reception in China (PRC), and addressed the question: what is the nexus between Bourdieu's work and intellectual interests in China? The objectives of my study were twofold: 1) to measure the impact of Bourdieu's work in China based on the volume of Chinese articles that cite Bourdieu; and 2) to explore how his ideas are taken up by Chinese scholars. I argued that increasing usage of Bourdieu's ideas in China is a result of three factors: first is China's desire to shrink their temporal lag between transnational and national circulation of scholarship; second, the state's desire to close their generational gap resulted in an isomorphic response to their political and economic instability; and third, the pragmatic considerations of Bourdieu's ideas, such as field, capital and habitus, are acceptable in the Chinese context. Methodologically, I integrated historical knowledge with a citational and textual analysis of English language abstracts in Chinese scholarship. I examined how my empirical data 'fits' into institutional, cultural, and personal prerequisites for successful intellectual reception. My study found there to be, a) a correlation between institutional reputation and Bourdieu's successful reception; b) a cultural congruency through the Chinese adaptation of Bourdieu's ideas; and c) the use of Bourdieu's ideas are often unrelated to China's major political issues.

TG03-730.3

PIACENTINI, MARIA EDUARDA* (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC), Brazil)

Liberal Peace As an Obstacle to Sustainable Development: An Analysis of UN Peacekeeping Operations and Its Implications to Post-War States

The United Nations (UN) have set an agenda with seventeen goals of sustainable development to be achieved by 2030 based on the eradication of poverty, the promotion of prosperity, the protection of the environment and the fight against climate change. Peacebuilding, the right to justice and the establishment of effective institutions are part of this agenda and occupy an important place in its debates since the Organization has committed itself with the preservation of international peace and security. Considering this, in post-war states, peacekeeping operations, in particular peacebuilding processes, manifest themselves as the main form of peace maintenance and reconstruction of legal and institutional structures lost during periods of conflict. Thus, based on the liberal peace model, peacebuilding gives legitimacy to Western liberal ideology and an emphasis on free markets and democracy. Consequently, this model aims to reach a positive peace where the indirect forms of violence are tackled. Taking this into account, this paper intends to analyze the processes of peacebuilding in its theoretical and practical spheres and to observe to what extent the theory matches the practice. In this perspective, it is clear that, due to the impositions made by the liberal peace model, illicit activities that imply in the violation of human rights end up hindering the achievement of positive peace and highlighting the power discrepancies and the ineffectiveness of the liberal peace model. Under these conditions, structural violence is maintained resulting in the continuation of the conflict or in the emergence of a new one. Finally, to investigate the propositions exposed, this study will employ the hypothetical-deductive research method in addition to the use of bibliographic-documentary technical procedures, such as the consultation of primary and secondary sources.

RC26-322.3

PIAIA, VICTOR* (Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
CALIL, LUCAS (FGV DAPP, Brazil)
GRASSI, AMARO (FGV DAPP, Brazil)
CARVALHO, DANILO (FGV DAPP, Brazil)
BARBOZA, POLYANA (FGV DAPP, Brazil)
HUBERT, DALBY (FGV DAPP, Brazil)

Narratives in Social Media: The Strategic Use of Twitter and Youtube By Jair Bolsonaro's Political Base

Since the Brazilian presidential elections of 2018, candidate Jair Bolsonaro has structured a complex support network that has mobilized different social networks and messaging applications. This structure, which remains active to this day, has allowed Bolsonaro to overcome the short time allocated for his electoral campaign in television and was a key instrument for his victory. This article seeks

to understand how different social networks have been used by Bolsonaro's base for i) the creation of medium and long term political narratives; and ii) the dissemination of counter-narratives that guide the electorate when Bolsonaro is under attack from the media, digital influencers or political opponents. For this, we monitor the performance of his support base on Twitter and Youtube, analyzing the relationship between the construction of narratives in each of these social networks. The data collection took place between July and September 2019, including events such as the appointment of his son, Eduardo Bolsonaro, as Brazilian ambassador in the United States and the deepening of political and public clashes between the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary branches of government. Our findings show the networks act in a coordinated and complementary manner, creating a communicative ecosystem unrelated to traditional mass media.

RC16-200.2

PIAIA, VICTOR* (Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Political Effects of Changings in Everyday Sociability: Social Media, Construction of Reality and Political Change

The growing overlap between communication technologies and everyday life has generated a phenomenological transformation in the way people construct reality. This process, which has been developing since the 1990s, is driven by the spread of smartphones and social networks, which mediate interactions in a ubiquitous way. This phenomenon not only changes the dynamics of action and formation of organized collectivities (social movements, elites and parties, for example), but also generates more scattered and unintended changes. From the concept of collective subjectivity (DOMINGUES, 1995), we seek to identify the latter, investigating the interactive process between individuals and collective subjectivities with low degree of centering and intentionality. The analysis will focus on the transformations in the formation and manifestation of the notion of public and public opinion, observing how individuals interact and create reality from them. The argument is that these collective subjectivities - created and perceived through mediated interaction - are fundamental to understanding contemporary political dynamics.

RC28-347.5

PICANCO, FELICIA* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
SILVA, IRACEMA* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
ASSIS, MARIANNA* (Universidade federal do Rio de janeiro, Brazil)

After Higher Education Expansion: Inequalities in Dropout and Completion Rates, a Case Study of Federal University of Rio De Janeiro

The question that mobilizes the researchers is to analyze if in the process of educational expansion, the educational inequalities are: reduced, maintained at the same level or expanded. In Brazil, we have an extensive literature to answer this question using macro level analyses, but the micro level studies are less frequent. The paper reflects the new trend in the educational stratification studies: to measure what happens after the university access at the micro level. The objective is to analyze the impacts of gender, race, social origin, family income and cultural capital (language´s course, computer at home) in course choice, dropout and completion in Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, the bigger public and high qualify university in Brazil. We used data from the Integrated Academic Management System and the questionnaire applied in the student enrollment in the university to describe the student profile and calculated a logistic regression to analyze the impacts of socioeconomic indicators and cultural capital in completion and dropout. We found that black and white men conclude the course less and drop-out more than black and white women. What affects the completion or drop-out? The completion for white women is negative affect by be a worker student; for black women is positive affect by socioeconomic characteristics and negative affect by study at night; for black men is negative affect by have children, for white men positive affect by study at night. The dropout for white women is positive affect by be a worker student and have kids; for black women is negative affect by cultural capital and positive affect by be a worker student and frequency at preparatory course to university access; for black men be a worker student and study at night have positive impact; and for white men be a worker student has positive impact.

RC30-364.6

PICANCO, FELICIA* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
ARAUJO, CLARA* (State University of Rio de JAneiro, Brazil)

Gender Roles and Division of Household Work By Gender and Race in Brazil

Family literature in the US indicates that black women are less likely than white women to formalize marriage, are less dependent on spouses, and black men and women are more tolerant with mothers who works and more equal in gender roles. The differences are attributed to historically experienced socioeconomic constraints and the choices made to deal with them. And in Brazil? The paper analyzes the survey Gender and Family using data about perceptions of gender roles, practices of division of domestic work and satisfaction with articulation between paid work and family according to gender and race. Three indexes were constructed to measure these dimensions, we analyzed the indexes' variation into gender and race; and regressions were calculated to measure the effect of socioeconomic and family characteristics on indexes. Regarding perceptions, white women are more equal and adherence increases with schooling and decreases with number of children and the presence of a spouse; Black men are less equal and adherence to more equal roles decreases with age and number of children. Regarding practices, black men are more equal and adherence to more equal practices increases with education and more equal perceptions of gender roles; and black women experience more unequal practices, but equal practices increase with schooling. Regarding satisfaction, white men are more satisfied and have the age and working hours that receive this satisfaction; as black women are less satisfied, but satisfaction increases with schooling and decreases with the presence of a spouse. Under racist and sexist systems whiteness privileges men.

RC19-228.5

PILCHER, JANE* (Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom)

Names and Naming in Adoption: A Critical Analysis of Social Policy and LAW in England

Adoption, involving the legal transfer of responsibility for children, is not a large-scale phenomenon in any society. Yet, myriad issues of substantial political, economic and social weight coalesce within adoption, making it an important topic of political, professional-practice and multidisciplinary academic interest. Adoption is entangled with questions of international and national law and public policy on social welfare, social inequalities, and social justice, and of the value and status of children, as well as issues under focus in this article: meanings of identity and belonging, and of family and kinship, including in relation to names. In this paper, I extend understandings of the key role adoption plays in a range of weighty multiply interlinked political, economic and social issues through undertaking a discursive analysis of how social policy and law on adoption addresses issues of names and naming. Influenced both by critical adoption studies and critical name studies, I identify four normative constructions linking names and family and kinship identities of 'belonging' within adoption policy and law in England: 'family surnames', 'name change', 'children's rights' and 'identity'. I argue that, although linked, these constructions are often in tension with one another because of deeply contradictory interactions between social policy and national and international law regarding names and naming in adoption processes. Drawing on these findings, I conclude with policy recommendations, including the need to update statutory guidance in England to better reflect developments arising from case law on names in adoption so that social justice outcomes for people affected by adoption are improved.

RC41-521.3

PIMENTA, IRACY* (Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil)
QUEIROZ, SARAH (Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil)

The Relationship between Motherhood and Education in Brazil in 1980 and 2010

The objective of the paper is to analyze the relationship between education and motherhood in Brazil, comparing data from the 1980 and 2010 Demographic Census. We analyzed the probability of having or not having children with a logistic model and the number expected of children with a count model.

The theories about declining fertility cover the relationship between female education and motherhood. The theory of demand for children, for example (BECKER 1981; EASTERLIN AND CRIMMINS, 1985) addresses the opportunity cost of raising a child. The more educated the mother is, the more opportunity she has in the job market, and thus the greater her opportunity cost.

In Brazil, the decline in fertility began in the 1970s, a period in which there was a large increase in female participation in the labor market due to the industrialization and urbanization processes in the country. During this period, women still

had low levels of education, but the increase in education in subsequent years, coupled with the increasing female participation in the labor sphere, contributed to a rapid decline in fertility.

As expected, the results show that more education decreases the chances of having children and the number expected of children in both years. However, education seems to have a large impact in 2010. Other variables included in the models as controls show interesting results, such as age, which indicates a postponement of motherhood between 1980 and 2010, and marital status, showing a higher probability of single women having children, which probably reflects the lower traditionalism.

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RC13-161.4

PIMENTEL, THIAGO* (Federal University of Juiz de Fora / UFJF, Brazil)

The Rising of Tourism Public Policies in Latin America: An Analysis of Their Persuasive Strategies in the Context of Economic Matrix Change

This paper aims to analyze how the tourism is inserted in the economic, social and political agenda in the Latin American national states, through their public policies specifically formulated to this sector, along the last 30 years, regarding the new international labor division. Therefore, we will theoretically procedure to the world-system theories (Wallerstein, 1974; 2000), as well as the critical geopolitics (Ó Tuathail, 1996; Taylor & Flint, 2002) and, particularly, the concepts of "totality" and "tourism as a (productive) model", proposed by the sociologist César Dachary, in order to analyze how this activity is inserted organically and functionally in the contemporary capitalist productive system, accelerating and enhancing this system, through to the conversion of not useful space-times in useful products and experiences of consumption. Methodologically, we have used a mixed method, mainly based in secondary data, also on a bibliographical and documental data collection, in which "tourism" will be focused on the national states from its most visible and objective level, i.e. through its landing in public policies of 5 countries in the last 30 years: Brazil, Argentina, México, Colombia and Ecuador. To analyze the corpus of more than 20.000 policies, firstly we have proceed in the categorization, classification of the public policies using the protocol proposed by Pimentel (2011; 2014). As results, we have found that the recent importance reached by tourism discourse in each country seems to be associated with an institutional change in the way of Governments realize the tourism as an alternative economic activity, in a short time perspective, based on a low level of investments and an intensive human job dependence, which matches with the requirements of these *in development* countries. Concluding, this activity re-orients the national economic strategy the extent of their conversion into public policies by reorienting the productive matrix of each country.

RC31-JS-73.1

PIMENTEL WALKER, ANA PAULA* (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA)
GONZALEZ BENSON, ODESSA (University of Michigan, USA)
YOSHIHAMA, MIEKO (University of Michigan, USA)

Migrant-Run CBOs: From Coping and Adapting to Transforming Communities

Immigrant- and Refugee-Run Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) —managed by and for migrants —are frequently small, informal, financially unstable, and thus often invisible to healthcare, housing and human services providers. Research demonstrates that Migrant-Run (Immigrant + Refugee) CBOs are undercounted and underfunded, generating civic inequalities compared to their counter partners (Gleeson and Bloemraad 2012; Lacroix et al 2015). Yet, Migrant-Run CBOs facilitate the integration of migrant communities in the U.S. society, playing a key role in social and cultural adjustment (Clarke 2014; Piacentini 2012).

Our research aims to understand the organizational life of Migrant-Run CBOs. We identified 21 Migrant-Run CBOs in a Midwest county and administered a pre-tested organizational survey to the board members. The in-depth survey consisted of 258 closed-ended questions about the nature and scope of CBOs' activities. We documented CBOs' size, budgets, communities served, and CBOs' links to service providers in the realm of healthcare, housing and transportation, human services, and citizenship and naturalization.

Data analysis revised the social resilience framework developed by Adger (2000). The goal was to define a Migrant-Run CBOs' ability to cope with and adapt to the new social, political, environmental and economic context. We classified CBOs' activities, including their advocacy and provision of services at the individual and community levels, as coping, adapting, and transforming actions. Out of 244 activities counted, about one-third are coping and over half are adapting ac-

tivities. We hope that research findings can help Migrant-Run CBOs to increase their capacity at all spheres of social resilience, but especially their activities towards social transformation.

RC44-546.1

PINA, MARCOS ROBERTO* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brazil)

"Tá Patrão" a Study on Musical Work in the "Funk Ostentação" Music Genre in the City of São Paulo, Brazil

This research aims to analyze the work of MCs (Master of Cerimonies) of the music genre known as "funk ostentação" in the city of São Paulo, Brazil. The MCs are responsible for the composition and/or presentation of the songs offered through virtual platforms and/or live performances in clubs and block parties. The interest is to verify how this specific aesthetic of the "funk ostentação" articulates with the general funk music market, which emerges as a promising work alternative in the "creative industries" for many young men and women in poor neighborhoods. The MCs take a leading role as trendsetters, reinforcing a lifestyle through the lyrics of the songs, whose theme revolves around the incentive of conspicuous consumption of luxury goods, viewed as a measure of individual value. This songs project characters whose trajectories were previously confined to the so-called "territories of poverty" now at the heart of consumer society, making the access to consumption a common denominator, where the representations of "center" and "periphery" meet. The starting point will be the discussion on artistic and musical work, analyzing the meanings of the "work" category itself in the "funk ostentação" circuits, considering also the influence of gender and generation in the construction of the MCs professional trajectories. The methodology used is qualitative, contemplating an ethnographic effort to accompany live performances, interviews with key informants and also analysis of the lyrics.

RC26-JS-9.5

PINHEIRO, JOAQUIM* (University of Brasilia, Brazil)

Internationalization of Freire's Thought

This paper analyzes the internationalization of Paulo Freire's theory. The author transcended the spatial and academic barriers of the world system of knowledge production and circulation and became a world reference in education. It is an inverse trajectory of what normally occurs in the international circuit of knowledge production in which the theory elaborated or systematized in by authors of centers of the Global South is later reproduced and adapted in peripheral countries. The research was carried out through the elaboration of maps that analyze Freire's displacements around the world, the partnerships with different academics and the main activities he developed in Latin America, United States, Europe and Africa. The relationship with the reception contexts and the interactions of Freire's theory with local realities and challenges was analyzed. The research results point to convergent explanations about the internationalization of Freire's thought. The displacement map presents different institutions and people with whom he dialogued and presented his theory after leaving Brazil due to the military coup of 1964. The partnership map complements the previous one and highlights the dialogues based on convergent theories and conceptions about education and social change. The map of Freire's main activities in exile finds different ways that the theory interacted with local contexts through the author's participation in institutions and dialogue with activists, missionaries and social movements. The analysis of the internationalization of Paulo Freire's theory took place at different times: dissemination, dialogue and remake. In these processes, Freire's theory surpassed hierarchies between subjects and places of knowledge production and reproduction by recreating his theory in different socio-political contexts, by reflecting on different forms of oppression, and by recognizing education as a confrontation with oppression.

RC23-279.3

PINHEIRO, JOAQUIM* (University of Brasilia, Brazil)

The Geopolitics of Knowledge Production on the Agrarian Question: The Debate Among Editors of Agrarian Studies in International Journals.

The object of study is the center-periphery relation in the production of sociological knowledge on the agrarian question in the debate between editors of "The Agrarian South: Journal of Political Economy (AS)" and "The Journal of Agrarian Change (JAC), scholarly journals of international circulation. This work aiming to understanding the geopolitics of the construction of knowledge on the agrarian question, through the analysis of the scientific production of editors in international scientific journals. The analyses of papers published by the editors in AS and JAC revealed that different stands are taken by editors of each journal. Those stands bear a relation amidst the "geopolitical place" from which publishers

observe and interpret contexts, in the central countries or peripheral countries. There also a retake of the classic controversy of the agrarian question in the Marxist research program: the extinction or permanence of peasant reproduction.

RC34-428.2

PINHEIRO, LEANDRO* (UFRGS, Brazil)

Individuation and Schooling in Urban Peripheries: Considerations about Young Position-Taking in Basic Education - Porto Alegre/ Brazil

The problematization presented in this article are engendered from discussions within the sociology of youth, highlighting the experience of schooling among young people from peripheral locations. We aim to analyze the interrelationships between social interactions, school housing and labor demands among students of popular groups. To that end, we have considered the contributions of Danilo Martuccelli and Jesús Martín-Barbero to individuation and contemporary youth experiences, respectively. This research was carried out in three neighborhoods of the city of Porto Alegre/RS, between 2016 and 2019, with students from public institutions, by using different techniques: applying questionnaires, deploying discussion groups and observation in loco. We can perceive an intense use of cell phones and social networks, for there is a "mutual affectation" between being a student and being a youngster. The relational dynamics produce by young students seems to indicate that the moral imperative of accountability and independence — often associated with the world of work — articulates with aesthetic dispositions for sociable interaction in daily school life.

RC02-34.3

PINHO, CARLOS EDUARDO* (Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos (UNISINOS), Brazil)

From the Regulated Order to the Deregulation of Labor Relations in Brazil

The purpose of this paper is to answer the following question: In the midst of the political economy of contemporary Brazil, how did the process of deconstructing the institutional legacy of state corporatism, based on the 1930s, as an instance of representation of interests regarding State/society, public/private and capital/labor relations? The focus will be on the recent democratic rupture of 2016, which elevated Michel Temer to the Presidency of the Republic, followed by the implementation of radical austerity policies leading to the deterioration of the institutional framework for social protection (Labor Reform, Outsourcing Law, Dismantling of Labor Justice, end of union tax) and the institutional legacy of state corporatism. Such radicalization of neoliberal orthodoxy has been carried out by the conservative liberal coalition of the Jair Bolsonaro administration, especially through the extinction of the Ministry of Labor and absorption of its functions by the Ministry of Economy, whose minister is Paulo Guedes, linked to the Chicago School, cradle of neoliberal orthodoxy and supporter of the ultraliberal economic program of the dictatorship of general Augusto Pinochet in Chile (1973-1990). Methodologically, this will be done through an interlocution with the national/international literature on Sociology of Labor and the tensions between (financial) capitalism and mass representative democracy. Interviews will be conducted with actors from the bureaucracy of the now defunct Ministry of Labor and the Inter-Union Department of Statistic and Socioeconomic Studies (DIEESE) as well as empirical data on recent changes in labor relations in Brazil. The objective is to prove our research hypothesis, namely that Brazil, from 2016, moved from the point of view of capital/labor relations, from a regulated state order, to a radical process of deregulation and corrosion of social protection, in view of the severe recession that began in 2014, whose recovery is very slow.

RC13-162.2

PINJANI, PRATAP* (Government College, Ajmer (Rajasthan, India), India)

Role of Leisure in Celebration of Cultural Diversity

Literature has ever since focused on the relationship between leisure and cultural diversity. Culture is something which defines & includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of the society. For multiethnic countries which experience culturally diverse groups & their practices, it is important to be aware of how attitudes, systems and programs facilitate such outcomes and strive to be more culturally inclusive. Thus leisure participation for such countries can facilitate valuing diversity, it can also be an alienating experience. Leisure has assumed a continuum of roles in relation to cultural diversity ranging from suppression to celebration of difference. It is associated with having behaviors outside of work such as sport, recreation, cultural pursuits, play and social activities.

Leisure activities can therefore be used to socially assimilate ethnically diverse groups into dominant cultural practices. In case of countries with multiple ethnic groups and cultures certain issues exist which can be explained by these two the-

ories . The first is labeled *marginality*, and proposes that certain ethnic groups are limited in their leisure choices by class-based indicators such as income and level of education (Floyd, and Gramann, 1993). The second is *ethnicity*, which suggests that ethnic groups choose to participate in certain activities due to cultural traditions, practices and group characteristics such as language or religion (Allison, 1979).

However inspite of multiculturalism and enormous diversity not only in languages but also in dress styles, food habits, customs& manner, lifecycle ceremonies, faiths and festivals, art & architecture , leisure can be used to express and enhance cultural practices and provides opportunities to challenge the stereotypes.

RC04-41.2

PINSON, HALLELI* (School of education, Israel)

Sociology of Education and the Wasteland of Global Migration Research: Reviewing the Field and Defining a New Agenda

Migration and the movement of people is one of the greatest societal and humanitarian challenges of the 21st century. Indeed, in 2017, international migration reached an all recorder pick with 258 million people living in a country other than that in which they were born. Globalization has also shaped new child migration flows, with around 50 million migrant children many of which subject to considerable instability. In 2007 we have argued (Pinson and Arnot, 2007) that, when it comes to sociology of education it was 'a wasteland' as far as studies of the social effects of migration were concerned. Over a decade later I revisit this argument exploring whether education and migration has now been developed into a viable specialism in mainstream sociology of education research, and whether one of the great societal challenges of our age is being understood from a sociological perspective. Systematically examining the work published on migration and education since 2005 in major sociology of education journals (Sociology of Education, BJSE, ISSE and others), in this slowly growing body of work, the majority of studies focus either on the global mobility of university students or on school case-studies and the experiences of migrant children and those working with them. While these are both valuable foci, what is missing is a consideration of how 'the age of migration' and the characteristics of global migration in the 21st century challenge the values, the policies and practices associated with state education institutions. To a large extent, the sociology of education is only beginning to grasp the significance that human movement has had for the politics and practice of education. There is now the need to put forward a new sociological agenda that addresses this reality and what it signifies for social order and social change.

RC48-604.1

PIOTROWSKI, GRZEGORZ* (European Solidarity Centre, Poland)
MUSZEL, MAGDALENA (Fundacja Zatoka, Poland)

New and Old Feminist Activisms in Poland

2016 protests against restricting abortion law in Poland has not only succeed in stopping the proposal, but also resulted in emergence of a new wave of feminist activism. Groups and networks that emerged from this cycle of contention are significantly different to the ones prior them, generational- and geographically-wise, as numerous protests in small and provincial Polish towns were said to be the biggest strength of the campaign.

This new wave of activism in Poland is about re-defining the political. In this process, the boundaries between the private and public (political) spheres become blurred. To some extent, this resembles the 1970s feminist claim that "the personal is political", and evidence supporting this can be found in many places as "lifestyle activism" seems to be more dominant than social activism, with numerous aspects of one's life are politicized.

Political and Discursive Opportunity Structures are closed for the feminist movement, but there is a gap between the support for feminist groups and the support for their claims. POS are closed regarding political allies and are also closed for cooperation between groups within the movement.

In this regard, new wave of Polish feminism is not political but rather anti-political, especially in regard to institutionalized politics. Using the term suggested by John Holloway (2005), feminist activists are using anti-power instead of trying to take over power.

The core of the paper is the analysis of the relations between the two groups of feminist activists from small and big cities (1st line of division) and old and new activists (2nd line of division). The analysis is based on around 30 in-depth interviews with activists from small and big towns, with various experience of activism in the movement, with particular attention given to internal movement dynamics that point out to contagious aspects of cooperation.

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

RC48-JS-17.4

PIOTROWSKI, GRZEGORZ* (European Solidarity Centre, Poland)

'Sometimes Anti-Social, Always Anti-Fascist' – Interplay between Moderate and Radical Actors within the Polish Anti-Racist and Anti-Fascist Movements.

In the last years, Polish politics have radicalized and more xenophobic, homophobic, and racist claims are being made publicly. One of the turning points were the 2015 parliamentary and presidential elections, when fear against refugees and immigrants became one of the key themes. After the victory of the Law and Justice party, openings were created within Political and Discursive Opportunity Structures for radical right wing groups in Poland. This has sparked a reaction: re-invigoration of the Polish anti-fascist and anti-racist movement scene, with new groups emerging throughout the country, growing numbers of participants at anti-racist and anti-fascist demonstrations etc. The goal of this paper is to critically examine the concept of unspoken intra-movement division of labor between moderate and radical flanks in the context of Polish anti-racist and anti-fascist movement, basing on data from ethnographic fieldwork conducted in Poland between 2017 and 2019. Particular focus is put on the issue of radicalism and the role it plays in alliance-formation processes. The title of the paper – a name of a 1999 punk album recorded by Stage Bottles – indicates one of the key issues within the broadly understood Polish anti-racist movement (of which anti-fascist activities are part of): the common ground for cooperation between moderates and radicals is rather limited. The conceptualization of radicalism by both types of actors (radicals and moderates), its use as a bargaining tool in coalition-making, and how radicalism backfires against the movement by jeopardizing the coalitions and provoking repressions are the main questions driving the analysis. Interestingly, concept of radicalism is used by social movements beyond the usual conceptualization as a choice of radical repertoire of action or radical political claims, but is also visible in approaches to organizational modes or the broadening the range of claims affected by intersectionality of the movement.

RC30-376.2

PIRINA, GIORGIO* (University of Bologna, Italy)

Digital Platforms and Cities: The Cases of Bologna City of Food and Lisbon Tvde Service.

This paper deal with the relation between cities and digital platforms, in the frameworks of Global Value Chains (GVCs) and platform capitalism. After a brief introduction of literature concerning these approaches, the analysis will focus on the contexts of research: Bologna and Lisbon. In both these cities, the shifting toward a touristic economy has been a strategy to boost the urban economy and to improve their competitive position in the global hierarchy and in the spatial division of consumption and labour. The emergence of sharing/gig economy is contributing to shape the social and urban space and, furthermore, to extract value from it. However, globally exist several practices included in what is known as platform cooperativism, whose purpose is reframe concepts like innovation and efficiency and facilitate the active participation of people in the decisional process. The questions are: in which manner digital platforms, such as for example those of food delivery, Airbnb and Uber contribute to transform the urban structure and labour process of i) Bologna, within the framework of the so-called city of food and ii) Lisbon, given the recent "Lei da Uber" (Uber Law)? The former is an interesting case study because of the so-called "Carta dei diritti dei lavoratori digitali in ambito urbano", which represents a bottom-up (from social movement and Municipal scale) attempt to regulate the food delivery sector. The latter represents a top-down regulation (from the national scale) of TVDE service, that is "Transporte individual e remunerado de passageiros em veículos descaracterizados" (individual and remunerated transport of passengers in uncharacterized vehicles). For both cases some empirical evidence will be used, assisted by current literature on touristification and platform capitalism. The non-standard methodology will be useful to seize the processual dimension of cases study and emphasize ground's features.

RC25-313.4

PISMEL CLATOT, FERNANDA* (Lyon 2, France)

Les Voyelles Atones Finales Dans Trois Variations Du Parler Des Classes Populaires De Curitiba Au Brésil : Un Jeu De Distinction.

Dans la plupart du Brésil la voyelle [e] atone finale se prononce /i/. C'est la prononciation la plus courante et la moins marquée du portugais brésilien (PB). Ce phénomène est phonétiquement identifié comme l'élévation de la voyelle [e]. A titre d'exemple, le mot *frequente* est, dans la norme du PB, prononcé /frekˈẽtʃi/ ou /frekˈẽti/. Néanmoins, dans la variation de Curitiba - et du dialecte « suliste » - le /e/ atone final peut être « effacé » (Dubiela, 2016; Lessmann, 2017). Cette manière de prononcer la fin des mots n'est pas seulement le résultat de la socialisation familiale mais opère aussi comme un capital distinctif (Labov, 1962 ; 1972). L'« ef-

facement » de la voyelle /e/ atone finale est une caractéristique de la manière de parler de certains des enfants que j'ai interviewé. Ces enfants, qu'habitent dans des quartiers populaires de Curitiba, ont des conditions de vie très variés : pendant que certaines familles sont plus stables, d'autres vivent dans la précarité. Le but de cette communication est de suggérer que la stratification sociale en fractions de classe peut prendre en compte les manières dont les enfants de classe populaire s'approprient des sons de la langue. Dans ce jeu complexe d'appartenances, certains enfants vont mettre en avant le dialecte « suliste ». L'usage de cette variation peut, symboliquement, placer l'individu dans une catégorie proche à ceux dotés d'un mode de parler perçu comme étant plus prestigieux.

RC09-106.2

PITLUCK, AARON* (Illinois State University, USA)

Altering the Trajectory of Finance: Meaning-Making and Control in Malaysian Islamic Investment Banks

This paper examines the case of Islamic investment banks as a case study for how external critics achieve an understanding of conventional finance and are seeking to alter the trajectory of capitalism by building a transnational Islamic alternative. The research is based on over 50 ethnographic interviews with investment bankers and Shariah experts on their prosaic work practices in Islamic investment banks between 2005 and 2019.

This paper demonstrates that Islamic finance is a meaning-making and control project negotiated between investment bankers, Shariah scholars, and Shariah personnel in small group social interactions embedded in larger assemblages of cognition and agency. By *meaning-making*, I wish to emphasize that Islamic finance's self-definition is itself inherently contested, and so identifying cultural practices as "conventional finance" or as "Islamic finance" is an ongoing meaning-making process. Islamic finance is also a *project of control*—to control not only the meaning of Islamic finance, but to control investment bankers and ultimately their clients. The control project is inseparable from the meaning-making project; before one can be a critic of finance, much less alter the trajectory of finance by controlling an investment banker, one must understand and interpret financial instruments and services.

Drawing on these propositions and observations, I argue that the degree to which Islamic finance is a substantive altering of the trajectory of finance is contingent on a power struggle between entrepreneurs, moral critics, and bureaucratic ethicists within the financial service commodity chain. This research induces five strategic factors that shape the balance of power between the three parties. I conclude by speculating on the implications of these findings for development theory, as well as other actors and social movements seeking to moralize the economy and alter the trajectory of capitalism.

RC35-450.2

PITLUCK, AARON* (Illinois State University, USA)

Collaboration, Critical Realism, and the Sociology of Religion: Reflections on Intellectual Brokerage from Islamic Banking and Finance

This paper explores two projects in "economic theology" in order to arrive at a stronger methodological and theoretical understanding of contested forms of collaboration. Economic theology is a nascent academic field of study that examines how transcendental concepts such as those found in theology influence economic life, and how economic concepts are (or can be) shaped by theology. Economic theology is also a practice in the world. With well over $2 trillion held in Islamic banks and financial instruments, 97% of which is in Muslim-majority countries, Islamic banking and finance may be the world's largest ongoing project to reshape economic relationships using religious and sacred theorizing. My research is based on over 50 focused, ethnographic interviews with investment bankers and Shari'a scholars in Islamic investment banks.

The paper's strategy is to point out that Islamic banking and finance requires intellectual brokerage between Islamic experts and non-Muslim experts in finance. Similarly, research in economic theology (and the sociology of religion more broadly) entails intellectual brokerage between researchers and subjects (collaborators) with often radically different ontological understandings of the existence and characteristic of Transcendental Being(s) such as Allah. Based on my research, I softly suggest that my practitioners appear to be using a philosophy of science termed critical realism (or at least some form of realism). I propose that social science researchers of religion would benefit from mimicking my informants and adopting a position of critical realism in their academic research, which I detail in the presentation. The task for the academic project of economic theology is in this respect identical to the practitioner project of economic theology—to engage in intellectual brokerage to better understand our common world despite our socially constructed distinctive knowledges of that world.

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

RC08-94.4

PIZARRO NOËL, FRANÇOIS* (Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada)

Le Renouveau Des Études Durkheimiennes

Le renouveau des études durkheimiennes donne lieu à l'application de nouvelles pratiques et méthodes de recherches. Nous en exposerons quelques-unes tout en mettant en relief la non-cumulativité des acquis. Les études durkheimiennes ne cessent de représenter un terreau fertile de l'histoire et de la sociologie de la sociologie. Depuis les travaux de Lukes et Clark (1973) au début des années 70 jusqu'aux travaux de Ph. Besnard puis M Fournier (1996? 2009), la vie et l'oeuvre de Durkheim ont fait l'objet de travaux alliant chacun à leur manière une histoire des idées et des divers contextes où elles se déploient. Ces travaux remarquables ont su susciter des études qui, à leurs tour, tentent à la fois de faire l'histoire de la sociologie durkheimienne, celle de son contexte socio-politique, institutionnel et intellectuel ainsi que celle de la construction de la doctrine et de son déploiement dans une série d'oeuvres. Mais nous verrons aussi que des préoccupations plus accrues quant au rôle des "autres durkheimiens" ou encore à celui de l'enseignement ou des pratiques concrètes de la recherche et de la diffusion, souvent collectives, surgissent dans ce renouveau des études durkheimiennes. Ces approches nouvelles dont nous présenterons quelques représentants, tout en s'appuyant explicitement sur certains travaux antérieurs des Durkheimian Studies, négligent souvent une série d'éléments factuels historiquement démontrés par celles-ci ou n'indiquent pas toujours explicitement la porté théorique des découvertes qu'elles font. En somme tâcherons donc de présenter les éléments saillants de l'approche mêlant bio-intellectuelle et analyse théorique préconisée Marcel, de l'anthropologie du travail de sociologue proposée par Bert et de l'étude des outils de l'enseignement et de la recherche que sont les bibliothèques et des rapports entretenus par Durkheim avec ses étudiants qui sont au centre de préoccupations de Béra de manière à en montrer l'intérêt pour l'histoire de la sociologie.

RC02-36.1

PLACHETKA, UWE* (University of Life Science Vienna, Austria)

The Two-Faced Function of Social Capital in the World-Systems

The Two-Faced Function of Social Capital in the World-Systems
The modern model of the World System based on Chase-Dunn's approach is a "lasagna" of overlapping networks of information exchange, political and military interactions, exchange of prestigious goods and bulk goods respective. Based on original research the author suggests that for integration in such networks each individual needs a budget of social and cultural capital (Bourdieu) that can be converted into economic capital on the labor market. In culturally heterogeneous societies the exchange rates are depending on each capital stock's specific cultural background. The proposed model is based on original research in Southeast Asia on the Zhèng Hé voyages and their legacy, especially the phenomenon of dethroned elites manifested by the Cheng Ho cult: The reason for the Zhèng Hé missions (1405-33) can be found with the China-sponsored foundation of the Sultanate of Melaka to introduce the rule of law: Islam has the idea of non-negotiable laws. Mandala polities have traits of Melanesian Big Men societies. The Chinese diaspora élite of Hanafi Muslims had to join the informal Cheng Ho cult once China ceased to rule the waves: The Cheng Ho cult is specific to the informal viz. popular Chinese diaspora culture.

Facing the "trap at the escape of the trap" at any socioeconomic phase transition (L. Grinin) the hypothesis is that populists claim that governmental enforcement of a specific ideological hegemony shall prevent the disenfranchisement of citizens with but a "local" individual capital stock for globalization. The capital exchange rate is supposed to depend on which ideology is in power (in the sense of Sahlins' "Culture and Practical Reason"). The prediction of populist revolts may be done in a similar way Korotayev et.al. analyzed the Egyptian revolution.

RC46-570.2

PLANK, LESEGO* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

The Insights of Single Black Middle Class Women from Soweto on Not Dating Undesirable Unemployed Men in the 4IR Society.

Single Black middle class from Soweto and the undesirable unemployed men in the 4IR

As South Africa is immersed in the global promotion of the fourth industrial revolution (4IR), the concept of intimate relations and love is changing. Divorce rates are on the rise and most people are remaining single. For example, most single Black middle-class women, are single because of various reasons which include; the increasing rate of women entering the labour market, the rising unemployment rate of men in South Africa, particularly Black men and the focus on the progression of women has hindered single Black middle-class women with the opportunity of finding love or being romantically involved. Thus, changing dynamics of the breadwinner and traditional gender roles in the 4IR society have met most women and men in the South African context with dismay. Using a qualitative research approach, this study revealed that despite the class status

of single Black middle-class women from Soweto, these women would not be romantically involved with unemployed men, because of the lack of provision by unemployed men. Out of all the twenty participants interviewed only one mentioned she would not mind dating an unemployed man and the rest of the participants stated that they would not date an unemployed man and regard them as undesirable. Therefore, this paper will be focusing on how love constantly changes in the 4IR society and how unemployed men are hindered from finding love as they are undesirable. Also, the pertinent issues of money and love amongst the single Black middle-class women from Soweto will be discussed.

RC28-333.4

PLAZA, ALEJANDRO* (Centro de Estudios de Conflicto y Cohesión Social (COES), Chile)

Fluid Interests: Social Mobility and Redistributive Preferences in Comparative Perspective

This research examines how objective and subjective social mobility influence preferences for redistribution accounting for the inequality, economic development and the type of welfare state by country. I argue that the greater social mobility experienced and perceived by a person, the lower the preferences for redistribution. The described hypotheses are tested by using multilevel regressions in the International Social Survey Program (ISSP) -inequality module- 2009 (N=31.266) with data from the World Bank and the Standardized Income Inequality Database (SWIID). The results show that both objetive and subjetive social mobility have a negative effect on preferences towards redistribution. In addition, this relationship would be moderated by country's inequality and economic development, so that in less unequal countries, social mobility would have more pronounced effect compared to more equal countries. On the other hand, in more developed contexts, people ascending in the social structure would have less preference for redistribution compared to less developed contexts. Regarding the genorosity of Welfare Strates, the results show thar according to how this dimension is conceptualized -such as social espending or education spending- the conclusions would be different, opening new questions for future research. The central finding of this research is thar redistributive policies would be harmed -in terms of legitimacy and citizen suppor- as a result of the same social mobility processes that they trigger.

RC47-573.3

PLEYERS, GEOFFREY* (FNRS-CriDIS/UCLouvain & CEMondiales, Belgium)

Social Movements and Alter-Activism in an Authoritarian World

At the beginning of the decade, a global wave of movements prompted hopes of a new wave of democratization in all regions of the world. Many of these hopes have vanished by the end of the decade, marked by a comeback of authoritarianism, the rise of reactionary movements and repressive regimes.

By the end of the decade, citizens' movement continue to rise in different countries and progressive movements have not disappeared. The context is however very different and some the activists" who occupied the square and implement their "alter-activist" culture based on prefigurative activism with strong personal and subjective dimensions have adopted different paths. Based on interviews and case studies conducted in nine countries where square occupations and/or citizens' mass protests with similar demands took place between 2010 and 2016, this article will focus on three major changes among alter-activists since the authoritarian turn that took place in the middle of the decade.

The way they adapt and resist to the new repertoire of repression and to direct confrontation with conservative and extreme-right.

New combinations between the horizontal and non-institutional alter-activist culture and party politics, including for case studies among a new generation of young political leaders.

The deepening of radical emancipation projects, often inspired by on subaltern actors and perspectives from the global south.

RC26-319.3

POKROVSKY, NIKITA* (, Russia)
NIKOLAEVA, ULIANA (Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia)

The Future of Small Towns and Rural Communities in Central Russia: Today and in Perspective. "so the Last Shall be First, and the First Last: For Many be Called, but Few Chosen (Matthew 20:16)

As of January 1, 2018, there are in Russia 789 small towns with a population of less than 50 thousand. The question of the future of small towns is much more complicated than the mobilization of the goodwill of state bodies and the citizens themselves who are concerned about their future. From the point of view of

macrosociology, we see the constantly contracting expanding space of non-urban Russia. The rural population concentrates around small towns (periphery with a radius of 5-8 kilometers) and around regional centers - up to 20 kilometers radius. The rest of the space is, in general, in a state of depopulation and attenuation of economic activity. This is especially evident in the example of central Russia and the Near North. Physical territories noticeably lose their dominant importance in the modern conditions of digitalization, development of info-communications and virtualization. Territorial issues and distances go into the background against the backdrop of the dominance of virtual extraterritorial production and related methods of making a profit. The world becomes dynamic, filled with various kinds of mobilities (*John Urry*), moving in the direction of preferential migration zones and leaving areas that do not meet the requirements of comfortable and productive living (*Zigmund Baumann "liquid modernity"*). Let us ask ourselves the question: what is the economic and socio-demographic perspective of small towns in Russia? However, in this bleak picture there is one important beam of light. It is associated with the process of de-urbanization and return/reverse migration. As mega-cities turn into huge agglomerations and fire-breathing Leviathans (fMoscow and St.Peterburg in first place), the potential of return migration from cities to rural areas and small towns, providing a more comfortable living environment and productive creative work, is maturing. Sometimes this flow of migrants is called "dacha migration", sometimes "reverse migration", "return migration".

RC10-120.2

POLIANDRI, DONATELLA* (INVALSI (Italian National Institute of Educational Evaluation), Italy)
EPIFANI, GRAZIANA (National Institute for the Educational Evaluation of Instruction and Training (INVALSI), Italy)
FORTINI, FRANCESCA (National Institute for the Educational Evaluation of Instruction and Training (INVALSI), Italy)
PRANTERA, ELISABETTA (National Institute for the Educational Evaluation of Instruction and Training (INVALSI), Italy)
SETTE, STEFANIA (National Institute for the Educational Evaluation of Instruction and Training (INVALSI), Italy)

The Use of Participatory Action Research (PAR) for the Self-Evaluation of Italian Provincial Centres for Adult Education

The school self-evaluation (SSE) represents a useful procedure for understanding the school internal functioning and supporting the overall improvement of the school system (Schildkamp,2007; Vanhoof & Van Petegem,2010). The Participatory Action Research (PAR) assumes that the school improvement tends to be effective in presence of a local knowledge of the school through the involvement of different school actors (Hughes,2003;Kindon, Pain, & Kesby,2007). In the PAR, the actors work together to analyse the school situation and/or planning actions for changing school situation for the better. In the present study, the National Institute for the Educational Evaluation of Instruction and Training (INVALSI) tried to apply the PAR for the SSE of provincial centres for adult education, which represent a new realty who needs to be more deeply known in Italy. The main aims were to develop a format of SSE as well a glossary of the words included in the format. Participants were Italian teachers and school principals of 131 provincial centres for adult education and 18 research centres on adult learning. To achieve these aims, INVALSI organized several working meetings with the school actors to define the format of SSE through the use of the PAR methodology. During the meetings, school actors also elaborated a glossary aimed to achieve shared meanings of terminologies within the SSE format. Results of the collaborative process were the format of SSE and glossary of terminologies included in the format, which focused on relevant dimensions of the school system (e.g.,school context, educational practices). Successively, each provincial centre completed the developed SSE format to analyse the school strengths and weaknesses, also comparing own school situation with other Italian provincial centres. The use of PAR for the SSE of provincial centres for adult education may represent a relevant practice to better plan improvement actions for the school system.

RC47-585.4

POLIZZI, EMANUELE* (University of Milano Bicocca, Italy)

The Advocacy Action of Solidarity Economy Actors in the Italian Case

Italian solidarity economy actors have played different roles in their history: innovators of approaches and repertoires of action to deal with social needs, advocacy actors to claim for citizen's social rights and providers of social services. In the last decades, some of the most relevant actors of this sector passed through a process of professionalization, due to the public acknowledgment for their contribution in creating or delivering goods and services that the public sector was not (or was no longer) able to do by itself. The economic crisis started in 2008 increased this professionalization process. The social expenditure retrenchment

of welfare policies and a national third sector reform introduced in 2016 led these actors to search for new markets, to hybridize themselves with other sectors and to make them more able to live and develop their activities in a market dimension.

One the most important effects of this professionalization and marketization process on the solidarity economy actors is the weakening and the change in their advocacy role.

Drawing from several local and national case studies, this paper analyzes the change occurred in two kinds of advocacy action:

1) the institutional advocacy, by focusing on participatory arenas for the welfare policy-making process at the local level;

2) the social movement advocacy, by focusing on the mobilizations for the migrant rights and the advocacy coalition for the introduction of a basic income national policy.

RC04-53.1

POLSTER, CLAIRE* (University of Regina, Canada)

Indigenizing the Corporate Academy: A Critique of Initiatives to Redress the Inequalities of Indigenous Peoples in Canadian Universities

In recent years, due in large part to the Calls to Action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada, a lot of energy and resources have been put into Indigenizing Canadian universities in order to redress the many inequalities and injustices they produce and perpetuate for Indigenous peoples. This paper seeks to make a strategic intervention into this Indigenization project by arguing that, unless university corporatization is simultaneously confronted, Indigenization efforts will be neither as efficient nor effective as its proponents hope or expect. Through a series of examples (related to issues including performance evaluation, university governance, and knowledge production and dissemination), I show that and how corporate structures, practices, and values in Canadian universities limit, undermine, corrupt, and/or nullify Indigenization initiatives and their intended benefits. I further support my case for incorporating opposition to corporatization into the Indigenization project not by addressing the disadvantages of failing to do this, but by addressing some of the practical and political advantages of making this change, including its potential to open up new approaches and resources to advance Indigenization and its aims. Although this paper focuses on Indigenization initiatives in Canadian universities, it also draws on and contributes to higher educational research in other settler colonial countries, such as Australia and the United States. Some of the issues it raises are also relevant to ongoing Indigenization initiatives in Canadian and other countries' elementary and secondary schools.

RC40-513.1

POMPEIA, CAIO* (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)

Changing Agrifood Strategies in Brazil: Agribusiness and the Amazon

A key element of the Anthropocene, the large-scale deforestation of the Amazon – and its influence on destabilizing the Earth system – has prompted growing global reactions over the last decades. Among the various consequences of these criticisms, one has been a set of changes in the strategies of the agribusiness actors in Brazil. Initiatives such as the Soy Moratorium (2006), the Institute for a Responsible Agribusiness (2007), the Brazilian Alliance for the Climate (2009) and the Brazilian Coalition on Climate, Forests, and Agriculture (2015) represent, in different ways, responses to this matter. Based on fieldwork and on the examination of documents, the paper analyzes this process of institutional change and its implications. On the one hand, the results indicate that these initiatives are related to some advancements in promoting a more sustainable agrifood system in the country; on the other hand, they suggest that such strategies have serious limitations and contradictions.

RC19-237.4

PONCE DE LEON, ZOILA* (Washington & Lee University, USA)

Political Parties and Policy Reform: Expansion of Healthcare in Latin America

Reforms seeking to expand access to social benefits promise to alleviate social inequality. Yet, the political process behind the formation of these reforms can severely affect the prospects for tackling such disparity. Over the last decades, Latin American countries have attempted to expand access to healthcare and reform a system that discriminates citizens based on their socioeconomic status. These reforms, however, have been different: some more expansive than others, with more or less planning behind them, some more sustainable than others. What explains these differences in the quality of healthcare reforms? Specifically, how and why the role of political parties as policy makers has an effect on the quality of legislation and its implementation. Although previous research has posed an association between the presence of programmatic parties and policy quality, it

has not shown the mechanisms through which programmatic parties can affect policy. Existing literature has also focused on the responsibility of strong left-wing parties for the expansion of social benefits, overlooking the development of reforms under right-wing governments. I argue that the programmatic commitments of parties affect the quality of legislation. Reforms can follow a path in which parties with values closely tied to the policy issue shape a reform's specifications regarding implementation and funding. Reforms can also follow a path in which parties disengaged from the definition of specifications allow technocrats without partisan ties to dominate the policymaking process. Both paths can lead to reforms that increase formal coverage and even funding of the health sector. The key difference is in the feasibility of granting effective access to healthcare and the sustainability of funding. I compare three processes of reform aiming to expand access to healthcare enacted in the 2000s: the Chilean AUGE (Universal Access with Explicit Guarantees), the Mexican Seguro Popular and the Peruvian Universal Health Insurance.

RC19-240.3

PONCE DE LEON, ZOILA* (Washington & Lee University, USA)

Two Paths to Reform: Political Parties and Technocrats in Latin American Healthcare Policy

Over the last decades, Latin American countries have attempted to expand access to healthcare and reform a system that discriminates citizens based on their socioeconomic status. These reforms, however, have been different: some more expansive than others, with more or less planning behind them, some more sustainable than others. Although previous research has posed that programmatic parties are important for policy quality, it has not shown the mechanisms through which programmatic parties can affect policy. Existing literature has also focused on the responsibility of strong left-wing parties for the expansion of social benefits, overlooking the development of reforms under right-wing governments. I compare three processes of reform aiming to expand access to healthcare enacted in the 2000s: the Chilean AUGE (Universal Access with Explicit Guarantees), enacted in the context of programmatic parties and a left-wing coalition in power, the Mexican Seguro Popular, approved in the context of programmatic parties and a right-wing party in power, and the Peruvian AUS (Universal Health Insurance), adopted in the context of non-programmatic parties and a right-wing party in power. I argue that the programmatic commitments of parties, only present when the core values that unite party leaders relate to a policy issue, affect the quality of legislation. Reforms can follow a path in which parties with values closely tied to the policy issue shape a reform's specifications regarding implementation and funding. Reforms can also follow a path in which parties disengaged from the definition of specifications allow technocrats without partisan ties to dominate the policymaking process. Both paths can lead to reforms that expand formal coverage and even increase funding for the health sector. The key difference is in the feasibility of granting access to healthcare and the sustainability of funding. This study is based on 12 months of extensive field research.

RC10-JS-13.4

PONNIAH, THOMAS* (, Canada)

Politics and the Utopian Laboratory

The modern philosopher G. W. F. Hegel once noted that the political process that embodies a new universal impulse often perishes while its principle persists. What is the principle that the World Social Forum brought forward? My book (co-edited with William F. Fisher) Another World is Possible—published at the beginning of 2003—was the first book in English on the World Social Forum (WSF), the first to contend that the common theme that threaded through all of the alternatives proposed at the WSF was a call for a participatory, radical democracy, and the first to argue that the Forum represented the initial steps for building a new left and a new global civilization. Over the years, there have been a number of insightful interpretations of the WSF process: it embodies resistance to globalization; it epitomizes the latest struggle against imperialism; it manifests the power of identity; it is an insurgency against all forms of hierarchical discrimination, including patriarchy; it exemplifies the "movement of the multitude," or articulates the emergence of the epistemologies of the South. The interpretation that I offered did not and does not exclude any of the others but encompasses them within a common overlapping framework: the "alternative globalization," or "global justice," movements that emerged from the WSF at minimum call for a radically participatory democratic process to be integrated into all major economic, political, cultural, or ecological decisions. Social movements around the planet are too diverse to fully develop—at this time—a common substantive notion of the good but instead, for the first time in history, bring forward a shared principle of the process of emancipation, that is, the call for a global radical democracy that extends across all social domains.

RC02-33.3

PONNIAH, UJITHRA* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), India)

Devotional Love? Businessmen Doing Philanthropy in Delhi

India ranks fourth in the number of billionaires it produces and 130 on the United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Index. Despite stark inequality in social indicators, philanthropic contributions to the 'third' sector remain abysmally low and a bulk of contributions go to God. This paper by focusing on philanthropy undertaken by caste business elites, attempts to understand their perceptions of self and inequality.

This paper draws on a 15-month ethnographic study of business elites- Agarwals in Delhi. By using a conjugated framework of caste and affect, I show that through *devotional love* performed towards the caste community and by extension Hinduism, businessmen perceive themselves as patrons and the marginalised as clients and not citizens.

Studies show that philanthropy undertaken in colonial India, helped distinguish business groups in the eyes of the colonial rulers while strengthening one's location in the market. Public colleges in Delhi University setup by Agarwals at the turn of the 20th century, were named after the highest donor. In the late 1980s however, there was a growing feeling amongst the businessmen that people were not aware for the community's philanthropic contributions. Hence, philanthropies were organised through registered societies under the name of Maharaja Agrasen. These philanthropies served three purposes: *first*, it produced businesses as moral economies. This helped regulate internal competition and trust-based credit networks; *second*, it helped produce familial love which played the regulatory role of ensuring the younger generation of business elites were interested both in the business and the community; and *third*, it produced businessmen as patrons. Pedestalisation of self, meant that the relationship to the 'other' was always an unequal and hierarchical one. Philanthropic investments in temples, cow hospitals, dharmshalas (religious rest houses) and even colleges helped reproduce elites devotional love for the self.

RC09-117.1

PONTE, CAMILA* (, Switzerland)

Rural Youth and Participatory Development: An Approach from the Agroecology Perspective

To understand Brazilian rural development's perspectives in recent decades implies grasping the change in the roles of the State and civil society in the process of social transformation. In the context of participatory development, agroecological practices and contextualized education favor the capacity of self-management and the emancipation of local actors, empowering communities to reconstruct social and economic arrangements, contesting a hegemonic system.

The paper examines the contribution of agroecological movements to the construction of a social transformation model based on youth's protagonism in development initiatives. The methodology applied has a qualitative character, a result of empiric research in the semi-arid of Bahia, Brazil, in 2019/2020.

The research presents the challenges of a development perspective based on youth as agents of change, at the same time as it shows that it is possible to act across and expand networks to ensure that propositional actions around contextualized education and agroecology have greater political strength in territorial and regional spheres.

RC35-448.2

PONTES, THIAGO* (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco (Brasil), Brazil)

Theoretical Pluralism and the Foundations of Sociological Reasoning

As social scientists, we are very familiar with, and habituated to, the (epistemological grounded) necessity of establishing the theoretical and conceptual presuppositions of our investigations. This scientific procedure is undoubtedly correct. The priority of the rational in the construction of the object is well established within our scientific community - even the neopositivists concede that. Nevertheless, however necessary this theoretical priority may be, it is not sufficient in itself to explain and justify the prevailing theoretical pluralism in our discipline - and in the social sciences in general - without receding into relativistic apories we are all well acquainted with.

In this paper, we propose to integrate this justifed inquiry of the rational conditions of possibility of the social life with the less perceived, but equally important, question: how must the social reality be (i) if sociology, and (ii) if different, rival, and under some respects irreconcilable, sociological theories, are to be possible? (We can observe that the well known argument about different scientific paradigms is not an answer: our question is precisely how they can be antagonstic in several respects, compossible, and claim to be objectively and empirically grounded, at the same time.)

In pushing this unavoidable questions to all its extent, we can, maybe, integrate the foundations of the social sciences in our proposal of a mode of existence that is historical in its constitution, and embraces multiple determinations (the same social act can, at the same time, be characterized by its 'economic' constraints, its 'moral' dimensions, its affective bonds, or rather its inner ambivalence, etc.) that are just derivatively analitical: they are first, and foremost, existentiallly co-inherent in the nature of social life itself.

RC30-366.4

PONTIER, MARTIN* (Laboratoire d'Economie et de Sociologie du Travail, France)

Working on Migration Routes: Greece As a Transit Territory

La Grèce joue également un rôle de territoire de transit pour les migrations forcées du Moyen Orient et de l'Afrique subsaharienne. Nous étudierons principalement les activités de travail des migrants et les conditions de leur insertion sur les marchés du travail locaux, grâce aux intermédiaires locaux, nationaux et transnationaux et à leurs effets sur les parcours de migration vers d'autres pays européens. Nous inscrirons notre démarche dans une visée comparative de l'impact des dispositifs légaux grecs et européens sur l'accès aux marchés du travail pour les réfugiés et les migrants. Au regard de ces dispositifs nous analyserons la mutation des échanges régionaux transfrontaliers de travailleurs entre les pays situés à la frontière Nord de la Grèce et de l'UE.

Aux migrants économiques des années 1990 sont venus s'ajouter plusieurs centaines de milliers de personnes fuyant les guerres et passant par la Grèce, point de passage important vers le reste de l'UE. L'UNHCR estime que plus de 300 000 réfugiés et migrants ont entrepris de traverser la mer méditerranée pour rejoindre principalement les côtes grecques ou italiennes en 2016.

Dans le contexte de la crise grec et des migrations forcées en Méditerranée, il s'agit de comprendre les rapports au travail qui en découlent, de saisir le poids économique des migrants et réfugiés à l'entrée de l'UE et aussi d'analyser comment la crise économique a produit des discours visant à redéfinir les capacités d'inclusions sociales en Grèce.

Le double contexte grec depuis 2008, d'immigrations nouvelles (période de modification législatives sur les migrations) et de crise économique (ex: les trois mémorandums de 2010, 2012, 2015), a renforcé d'un côté, la division ethnique du travail en Grèce et une « illégalisation » progressive de ressortissant étranger et a entraîné de l'autre côté, une redéfinition de la syndicalisation et du droit du travail en Grèce.

RC15-183.2

POP, IOANA* (Tilburg University, Netherlands)
VAN DER MEIJDEN, MARC (Tilburg University, Netherlands)

Exploring Differences in the Relationship between Physical Activity and Depression Symptoms between Countries

In contemporary society, the role of physical activity in preventing and decreasing depression is gaining increasing scientific attention. Clinical studies have shown physical activity can help relieving depression in individuals, and therefore suggest governments should take a more proactive role in combating depression through increasing physical activity levels. However, although policymakers nowadays are increasingly aware of the benefits of physical activity, there is still a lack of information on how physical activity would influence depression symptoms in general populations. Furthermore, an assumption of the general recommendations for adequate psychical activity levels is that they are generally applicable, and that the differences between countries are non-existent. We question this assumption and we proceed to investigate the relationship between physical activity and depressive symptoms in a sample of European countries. The main research questions guiding our study are: 1) are there differences between countries in the relationship between physical activity and depressive symptoms, and 2) how can we explain such differences?

To our knowledge, this is a first study that specifically inquires whether the relationship between physical activity and depressive symptoms varies between countries. As such, there is little theoretical work done that we can use to substantiate specific expectations regarding how this relationship would work. To address this lack in the literature we borrow from different fields and we explore the role of environmental factors such as climate and sunlight exposure, as well as social characteristics such as urbanization levels, poverty, or criminality as moderators of the relationship between physical activity and depressive symptoms. In order to test our arguments, we use data from the 2014 wave of the European Social Survey, which provides information on 40185 respondents living across 21 European countries.

RC15-180.5

POP, IOANA* (Tilburg University, Netherlands)
DINKELACKER, JANNIS (Tilburg University, Netherlands)

Powerful Substances in Tiny Bits: The Microdosing Practice Among Tiu Students

Microdosing is defined as the ingestion of "sub-threshold doses of psychedelic drugs in an attempt to enhance cognitive tasks, to boost physical energy levels, to promote emotional balance, and to treat anxiety, depression and addiction" (Kuypers et al., 2019). Microdosing was documented among various social groups, from young professionals in Silicon Valley to mothers or students and academics. Its appeal can be attributed to the performance and mood enhancing effects that are claimed to be induced, and also to the fact that the use of psychedelics can be considered, in comparison to other drugs such as Ritalin or cannabis, a safe option. In the present project, we examine how the microdosing practice manifests itself among the student population at a Dutch university. Our argument is that the microdosing among the student population reflects specific institutional pressures. Previous work conducted among the same population has revealed that mental illness, and specifically burn-out, were linked mainly to pressures related to the academic life, e.g., performance / workload pressures and self-image threats due to criticism. Another identified reason of burnout was the perceived competitive labor market, which is presented to the students, among others, in the form of CV development trainings and that results in the experienced pressure to improve their competitive advantage by engaging in a multitude of extra-curricular activities. We argue that such pressures play a role in the pursue of methods to enhance performance, and microdosing is one of such methods. Subsequently, this project directly links to the general topic of pharmaceuticalization in the specific type of a context – the academic one, and its forms of dissemination.

RC39-488.1

POPHIWA, NEDSON* (NCC, South Africa)
NTOMBELA, NOMPE (University of South Africa, South Africa)
KUNENE, HLENGIWE (University of South Africa, South Africa)
SEHLAPELO, DESIREE (UNISA, South Africa)
MASHULA, NTHIVHISENI (University of South Africa, South Africa)

Exploring the Migration Effects of Cyclones and Floods in Southern Africa.

Are cyclones and related environmental catastrophes the next drivers of intra and international migration within the Southern African region? This question comes in the wake of the devastating effects of Cyclone Ida and Kenneth which the United Nations has classified as the worst tropical cyclone to have hit the southern Africa region. The strong winds and torrential rains have put the region in a state of crisis, causing huge losses of life, damaging critical infrastructure and submerged entire communities. Leaving affected people in desperate situations with limited resources. The literature shows that common adaptation strategy for rural households affected by disasters or other economic hardship is temporary migration to urban areas for short-term employment. While they may not migrate permanently as a result of floods or cyclones temporary migration will continue to be an adaptation strategy for affected communities. Within the region this migration may not only be rural-urban but also migration cross-border into countries with better off economies. In the aftermath of a cyclone such as Idai and Kenneth as well as floods in Durban and Port St Johns it would be hardly surprising to learn of increases in new arrivals in nearby urban areas or the nearest border towns. The paper thus seeks to understand ways in which cyclones like Idai and Kenneth and floods have altered migratory patterns within South Africa, Zimbabwe, Malawi, and Mozambique. It does so by demonstrating the extent of displacement on livelihoods caused by the cyclones and floods and the adaptation role of migration. It is anticipated that the findings of the study will highlight ways in which regional policymakers can put in place measures to mitigate the effects of floods on human mobility.

RC30-370.8

POPOV, ANDREI* (Vologda Research Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia)
SOLOVEVA, TATIANA (Vologda Research Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia)

The Rise of Employment Precarization in the Digital Era: The Case of Russia

Digitalization of public life has a serious impact on the development of social and labor relations. In spite of the fact that digitalization has many positive

effects, we can point out that the issue of employment precarization is coming to the fore and it is reflected in the growth of vulnerability and social insecurity among workers. This trend is manifested to the fullest extent in the Russian society. In this regard this paper considers theoretical and practical issues of employment precarization in Russia in the context of its rapid digitalization. According to the results of our study, Russia is witnessing an increase in the scale of precarious employment against the background of rapid digitalization. This is confirmed by both official statistics and sociological observations. Using our own technique, we have found that the processes of employment precarization in Russia are widespread (about 69% of employees are involved in precarious employment relations), and they affect standard jobs as well as non-standard jobs. The reasons for such a situation are as follows: expanding practice of using fixed-term employment contracts; developing the informal sector of the economy; limitations of the institutional environment and sustainability of the economic situation in a given territory. Since the level and pace of digitalization in Russia are noticeably inferior to those in Europe's most advances countries, we can assume that in the future the threat of employment precarization will only increase.

RC34-428.3

PORELLI, ANA BEATRIZ* (,)
ZAN, DIRCE (Unicamp, Brazil)

Young Evangelicals and High School

Young evangelicals express their religion and find the support of school officials and management to act in school everyday life, spread their beliefs and express their faith. There seems to be a conception, especially among other Christian officials, of the young evangelical as a synonym for a good student. Thus, this identity of youngsters is easily accepted in school. These findings are part of a developing doctoral research entitled "Young Evangelicals and High School". Part of the investigative work, aimed at understanding the relationship of young evangelicals with religion and high school, was based on observations during three semesters of a group that meets in a vocational high school in Campinas-SP. Meetings take place at the investigated school for more than 15 years, weekly and during lunch break. Occasionally, the group mobilizes out-of-school outreach and twice a year promotes scavenger hunts before vacations. Not linked to any official religious institution, the group only calls itself "Christian" to reinforce the idea that it does not belong to any particular denomination or religion. Its purpose, according to its members, is to "speak of the love of God." However, most of its members are evangelical students. The work has reinforced what has already been found in other similar research, that is, the strong presence of religion in the lives of young Brazilians and the growing adherence to evangelical denominations. However, it is important to emphasize that a diversity of meanings prevails about what is "being religious" (Novaes, 2016) and there are innumerable ways of "being evangelical" among these young people, so it's not possible to affirm that they share the same standpoints.

RC39-491.3

PORTELLA, SÉRGIO* (Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (FIOCRUZ), Brazil)
CASTRO, JOSE ESTEBAN (National Scientific and Technical Research Council, Argentina)

Confronting the Politics of Inequality in the Social Construction of Disasters: The Case of Mining Waste Dams

We focus here on disasters caused by the inadequate and inefficacious construction, management, regulation and control of mining waste dams, which are and excellent example of the politics of inequality. Our empirical reference are the disasters that took place in Mariana and Brumadinho, State of Minas Gerais, Brazil, in 2015 and 2019, respectively, which attracted significant attention in the international media. The rapid expansion in recent decades of the extractivist model based on large-scale mining, controlled by mega multinational companies, an activity largely deregulated and, in practice, free from even the lighter democratic controls, has generated a threatening landscape, as alerted by international organizations, academics, environmental activists, and the affected communities themselves.

In the rescue operation at Brumadinho there were at least 3,500 emergency professionals directly involved, including 1,500 health professionals and 1,800 firefighters. The operational costs of rescuing people and related tasks are covered by the government, that is, by Brazilian citizens. Also, the health impacts of the disasters are not acknowledged by the mining companies, which seek to avoid responsibilities owing to the high costs involved. The evidence shows that mining companies attempt to stop the people affected by the disasters from participating in the decision-making processes related to damage compensation, as companies seek to reduce the costs involved in the operations of restitution and inthe settling of grievances, and try to preserve their international profile.

The evidence shows that the root-causes of these catastrophic events are the political and economic decisions taken by governments, multinational companies and international institutions that promote the ultraliberal and antidemocratic model centred on defending the anarchic freedom of the market and on demonizing state intervention by means of legislation, regulation, and public policies to protect human populations, life, and the environment. This is the dominant model of the current capitalist financial-corporate model.

RC40-506.3

PORTILHO, FÁTIMA* (UFRRJ - Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro - Brazil, Brazil)

Food Activism and Political Consumerism By Latin American Social Movements

Food became central and won great visibility in all spheres of social life as a potential symbol of what distress a society. The form of we produce, purchase and eat is now perceived as central in the construction of the utopia of a better world. Several social movements have been organizing forms of activism around food issues. On the other hand, consumers once perceived as passive actors, are now considered as key players and political actors, sometimes in an ambiguous way. The paper will present and discus some selected examples of Latin American social movements which have been incorporated political consumerism as a form of food activism. It will also discuss how they politicize urban consumers as political actors, addressing topics like meanings of consumer, types of projects and campaigns, themes, political strategies, target sectors, actors, efficacy, opportunities, barriers, and futures perspectives. The internal dynamic among institutional settings, as well as the foreign influences, leads to different ways to perceive and put in practice the process of politicization of consumption and to adopt food activism strategies. The paper intends to bring theoretical contributions from food and eat sociology, and from consumption studies to understand food activism.

RC47-590.3

PORTILLO, MARICELA* (UNIVERSIDAD IBEROAMERICANA, Mexico)

Generación, Subjetividad Política y Activismo En El Escenario Posterior Al #YoSoy132 En México

En este trabajo presentamos los resultados de una investigación más amplia que analiza la repercusión del movimiento #YoSoy132. Modonessi (2017) caracteriza al periodo entre 2012 y 2014 en México, como un ciclo de movilización juvenil y estudiantil que fue sedimentándose a nivel experiencial en una camada de activistas y militantes y dio luz a formas específicas de politización generacional. Las derivas de este movimiento formarían parte de un mismo proceso sociopolítico (González Contreras, 2017). El recorrido que estos jóvenes activistas han seguido durante este ciclo de movilizaciones que inició en 2012 nos permite afirmar que el #YoSoy132 tuvo un fuerte impacto generacional en términos de construcción de ciudadanía (Portillo, 2015, 2018). Nuestro análisis presenta el seguimiento a las acciones colectivas que han ocurrido entre 2017 y 2019. Nos cuestionamos por la forma en que se articulan las subjetividades políticas, las prácticas comunicativas y los contextos sociodigitales derivados del activismo juvenil en México luego del movimiento #YoSoy132. Nuestro estudio incorporó un diseño metodológico cualitativo que nos permite adentrarnos en la dimensión subjetiva de los sujetos (Orozco y González, 2011). Para ello, se llevaron a cabo 20 entrevistas en profundidad con jóvenes activistas mexicanos que participaron en alguna movilización entre 2017 y 2019. Las entrevistas estuvieron estructuradas en torno a cuatro categorías analíticas: biografía, generación, mediaciones tecno-comunicativas y construcción de ciudadanía. Los resultados confirman nuestra hipótesis respecto de una cierta subjetividad que apuesta por la reconfiguración de las formas de organización y participación ciudadana que se articula a partir de redes de colaboración y que apuesta por nuevas formas de nombrar y relacionarse con la política.

RC28-347.1

POSCH, KATHARINA* (Vienna University for Economics and Business, Austria)

Shifting Social Inequality in Higher Education between Access and Non-Completion? Effects of the Introduction of Access Restrictions in an Open-Access-System: The Case of Austria

Regarding the question, if and how the mechanisms of social inequality in higher education shift from access to completion and vice versa, Austria offers an interesting case for analysis. Austria has been an open-access system, where anybody with a higher education qualification could study any program at any (public) university, but since 2005, universities have gradually introduced access restrictions in certain study programs. In a comprehensive research project, I an-

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

alyzed the effects of these restrictions on social inequality (regarding the social background), taking into account the effects on the social selectivity during study. The project involved several stages:

Reviewing international and national literature and comparing international case studies;

Developing a theoretical framework, covering all steps of selection in higher education;

Analyses of changes in the social composition of beginners and graduates in programs with and without access restrictions, using an "Interrupted Time Series Analysis"-Design

Logistic regression analyses of completion and dropout rates and the effects of different types of access restrictions thereon

For the empirical approaches, I used nation-wide administrative data (full data on beginners at public universities in Austria from 2001 to 2016 and their study progress/outcomes).

In the presentation at the ISA-Forum, I would like to focus on the main empirical results. They suggest that there is no yes-or-no-answer to the question about the effects of access restrictions, but that the effects depend on the type of access restriction and the subject of the study program. I will discuss several explanations for these results and in how far these results are applicable and relevant for other countries and higher education systems. The project distinguishes itself by looking at both the social selectivity in access as well as during study and adds important theoretical reasoning and empirical evidence to the research of educational inequality.

RC22-256.1

POSSAMAI, ADAM* (Western Sydney University, Australia)

Online Exorcism and Morality

Recent works have highlighted that exorcism is not an atavistic ritual but that it has a part of our contemporary western world. As religious institutions have become more secularised, a vacuum has been left for professionals to deal with demons. While Pentecostals movements have developed their Ministry of Deliverance at a global scale, the Catholic Church is only slowly catching up with its recent creation of the International Association of Exorcists. While exorcists claim that there is a higher demand for exorcism, they grow as a profession and warn people of the devil's presence in games, popular culture, and family curses (even for migrants after arriving in their host country). The use of social media has not been left out from these developments as Facebook exorcism videos have spread, apps are available to help performing rituals of exorcism in Catholicism and Islam, remote online forms of exorcism are available, and rituals of exorcism can be performed via a mobile device. While questions of morality are malleable in this context, e.g. giving a sense of security or providing extra insecurity in this world of anxiety, this paper points to perhaps the unintended consequence of stepping up the over-policing of the devil, which in return creates a higher demand to seek religious professionals. With this online expansion, the possessed or the afflicted no longer has an excuse in this neo-liberal world for not being able to seek a cure for himself or herself against the devil.

RC29-358.2

POSSAS, MARIANA* (UFBA- Brazil, Brazil)
ALMEIDA, ANDRIJA* (UFBA, Brazil)
VIEIRA, ALANA NOGUEIRA* (Universidade Federal da Bahia, Brazil)
SANTOS, HELENA LINS* (Federal University of Bahia, Brazil)

Legitimacy and State Violence: Reflections on the Judicial Treatment of Violent Deaths Caused and Suffered By Police Officers in Brazil

Brazil is facing increasing rates of police lethal violence, as well as assassinations of police officers. This is happening despite the numerous legal documents that were produced during the Brazilian democratization period (after 1988) with the objective of controlling violence in police actions. The killing of suspects (and non-suspects) is regarded as an authorized police practice, recognized and incorporated in the daily routine of police corporations. It is also very frequently declared by the Judiciary as a legal practice. This communication is based on an ongoing national research coordinated by the Brazilian Forum for Public Security (Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública), in five cities (São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Salvador, Belo Horizonte e Porto Alegre). The objective of the research is to describe and understand the current state of affairs of the judicial treatment (including the work of the police, prosecutors, defenders and judges) of deaths caused and suffered by police officers in Brazil. Our proposal focuses on the Brazilian state of Bahia, particularly the city of Salvador, where we analysed 34 cases of deaths involving police officers as authors or victims. In addition to the analysis of the case files, we are conducting interviews with specific social actors (police officers, prosecutors and judges). Based on a Luhmannian approach, we propose a discussion about how some homicides have been legitimized by the State as a legal practice in specific contexts.

RC41-519.1

POSTON, DUDLEY* (Texas A&M University, USA)
SUAREZ, MARIO (Utah State University, USA)
MARQUEZ-VELARDE, GUADALUPE (Texas A&M University, USA)

Demographic Data and Analyses of the Transgender and Cisgender Populations

The 2018 General Social Survey (GSS) is a full-probability, personal-interview survey of persons 18 years of age and older living in households in the U.S. It the first nationally representative U.S. dataset to include questions about the respondent's sex at birth and the respondent's current gender. These data provide us with an opportunity to ascertain the percentage levels of transgender and cisgender persons and to analyze their demographic and socioeconomic characteristics. In our paper we first discuss how the 2018 GSS was adapted to make transgender and cisgender groups statistically visible; we also discuss the "blind spots" that remain for a thorough statistical analysis of these populations. We also consider other kinds of survey questions that could be employed to identify transgender and cisgender persons, and the methodologically "best" placement of these and related questions in the survey instrument. We then use the GSS data for nearly 1,400 respondents to identify transgender and cisgender persons. Respondents who are inconsistent with respect to the two variables are categorized as transgender (current gender incongruence with sex assigned at birth), and those who are consistent as cisgender (current gender congruence with sex assigned at birth). We next use the GSS respondent sampling weights to produce statistically unbiased estimates of the percentages of persons aged 18+ in the U.S. population who are transgender and who are cisgender. Finally, we estimate logistic regression equations to describe some of the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the transgender and cisgender populations. Our research is one of the first demographic analyses of the transgender and cisgender populations of the U.S. using data that are nationally representative.

RC41-517.3

POSTON, DUDLEY* (Texas A&M University, USA)
GU, BAOCHANG (Renmin University of China, China)
ZHANG, HUANJUN (Texas A&M University, USA)

Ecological Analyses of Migration Streams in China: 2005-2010

Using provincial residential change data from China's 2010 Census, we analyze the patterns of China's inter-province migration streams for the 2005-2010 period. Our dependent variable is the number of migrants in each of the 930 migration streams for the 2005-2010 time period to and from each of the 31 provinces of China, i.e., 31 x's 30 = 930. We show that the interprovincial migration stream patterns for China in the 2005-2010 period are similar to those reported in earlier research for the 1995-2000 period. For instance, of the 10 largest migration streams, Guangdong, Zhejiang and Jiangsu continue to be the major destinations. Also, the overall direction of inter-provincial migration remains the same, i.e., from the middle and western provinces to the eastern provinces.

To better understand the dynamics of interprovincial migration in China, we next estimate regression equations of the provincial-level determinants using a classic gravity model and a human ecological model. We show that interprovincial migration in the 2005-2010 period is highly responsive to the gravity variables and to several of the human ecological variables. We discuss these results and consider their implications for population mobility in China.

RC52-639.4

POSUKHOVA, OXANA* (Southern Federal University, Russia)
BALDOVSKAYA, PAVLINA (Southern Federal University, Russia)
KLIMENKO, LUDMILA (Southern Federal University, Russia)

Professional Dynasties: Social Monopoly or Knowledge Capitalization?

The paper studies positive (professional knowledge capitalization) and destructive (social monopoly) sides of professional dynasties in the Russian society. Applying interdisciplinary approaches we identify conditions, contributing factors for the development and formation of new professional dynasties. Professional dynasties are studied as a social monopoly in the socio-professional structure of society in correlation with certain types of professions, type of settlement and level of urbanization. The influence of dynasties on professional tracks and social advancement of family members is revealed in the context of familism and nepotism. In a high competitive labour market professional dynasty is one of the means of social monopolization (due to accumulation and redistribution of social resources among family members). Professional dynasties gradually turn into stable groups of professional-stratification structure, causing social inequality.

RC48-602.1

PRADEAU, GIL* (University of Westminster, United Kingdom)

Sandpit Democracy. about the Third Wave of Participatory Budgeting in France

Many works have been studying how participatory budgeting (PB) has been adapted within a country. PB used to be in Brazil a first step towards radical changes between administration and the citizens' role with a much bigger discussion about local assets and source of incomes. Looking at how these policy transfers in France have been adopted in 2019, this paper analyses 161 active cases of municipal PB. 10 years ago, Sintomer's team was labelling French PB as typical of "proximity democracy". If lack of precise rules and the omnipresence of elected officials were prominent in the first generation of PB in France, now most of processes are more formal and we might wonder if "selective listening" or cherrypicking typical from that time is still occurring as budgets are bigger (Parisians are voting for €100,000,000 each year). Still most of participatory budgeting processes are only discussing less than 1% of local budgets and half of them less than 0.27% of budget.

Most of winning proposals in PB are related to marginal urbanism such as sport facilities, community gardens and basic urban infrastructures whereas submitted proposals are broader than these issues. But city halls are filtering proposals before the vote, in order to choose which proposals are "feasible" or "desirable" from their point of view. This means than informal cherrypicking is still happening and interviews confirm how political filter is maintained. Poor accountability happens in most cases also due to the nature of filtered proposals. Only 13% are explaining the motives for rejecting proposals prior to the vote. So French PB cases can't be seen as robust democratic innovations and they can't help to foster accountability and appears unlikely to increase citizenry trust.

RC10-130.1

PRADEAU, GIL* (University of Westminster, United Kingdom)

The Resistible Rise of Participatory Budgeting. Complexity and Participatory Politics at the State Level in Brazil

There has been a participatory turn calling for a stronger citizen engagement for the last decades. Diverse political movements sustain various approaches that led to this participatory turn. In Latin America and especially in Brazil, new participatory institutions were designed to engage citizens in addressing the issues related to urbanization and access to land.

While some scholars have conceived a device such as participatory budgeting (PB) as a policy associated with the ideology of the Partido dos Trabalhadores (PT) and mainly implemented at the municipal level, very few works actually studied state-level experiences. In fact, few states tried to organize such participatory processes, but surprisingly, none of the current states led by governors from PT are carrying it out. Are they designed to be policy failure?

This paper focuses on the challenges for the state-level implementation based on a comparison between 27 states about the necessary conditions for institutionalizing participatory budgeting. This would help to understand the nature of interactive leadership needed for adoption and the degree of complexity of such mechanisms.

The paper shows that the main drivers for replication of PB at the city-level are not strong predictors of the state-level adoption such as geographical proximity (between states or within states), ideological proximity, high Human Development Index score and the previous municipal executive experience. The last section compares three different designs : Rio Grande do Sul, Maranhão and Paraíba. Paraíba and Rio Grande do Sul managed to scale up participatory budgeting because of the election of a former mayor who implemented PB while in office whereas and for distinct reasons, Maranhão has overcome political bargaining for capital expenses with local prefeitos.

RC55-672.1

PREDA, MARIAN* (University of Bucharest, Romania)
MATEI, STEFANIA (University of Bucharest, Romania)

Time Capital Conversion and Accumulation: Methods for Assessing Subtle Forms of Social Inequality

Defining and measuring differential access to material and symbolic resources is central to sociology and related-fields. Social inequality has been traditionally explored in terms of economic, social and cultural capital. However, power relations are linked to time-use patterns impacted by environmental, cultural and technological factors. A review of relevant theory and research shows a need for alternative indicators to gain awareness of the most enduring features that shape convertibility and transferability processes between and across various forms of capital. This paper applies an index of 'individual time capital' as a composite measure to assess subtle ways in which social inequality is structured in data-driven societies, thus demonstrating the advantages of using the newly introduced concept of 'time capital' to study social inequality and its structural reproduction.

Therefore, our approach might inform decision making processes, interventions on personal and social wellbeing, as well as public policy and redistributive justice initiatives.

RC14-175.1

PRETTO, ALBERTINA* (Freelance sociologist, Italy)

Accessibility and Conservation: A(n) (im)Possible Match

In literature, values are considered as symbolic-cultural elements, accepted, acknowledged and shared by a community or society, which guide action and interaction, making them possible. Values are conceptions of the desirable, that is they refer to 'what should be' for a plurality of individuals. Nevertheless, different values can be in conflict within the same community or society. In Italy, Europe and elsewhere, norms and regulations are set up and in evolution to ensure equal rights to people with disabilities in all aspects of life, including access to the built environment. But despite the norms and regulations on accessibility, people with disabilities continue to face many problems in the built environment, particularly in historic places and buildings. As a matter of fact, local, national and supranational governments assign great importance to the conservation of historic city centres and buildings. The old Italian and European cities are full of them, and they are not just tourist and/or cultural attractions but they are often used as public places, work and study spaces in which universal accessibility should be ensured. The presentation, based on a large qualitative research study carried out in an old Italian city, aims to show that there is only a partial - and often inconsistent - implementation of the accessibility regulations in historic built environments, due to the precedence given to conservation regulations. The latter brings up many accessibility issues, and thus limits the possibility of people with disabilities to autonomously move around and carry out everyday life activities. The study suggests that historical and aesthetic values and accessibility can coexist, in particular if people with disabilities are included in decision-making processes and can have their say through participatory planning.

RC57-688.3

PRETTO, ALBERTINA* (Freelance sociologist, Italy)

The East and the West in the Same Border Area

My presentation focuses on a case study carried out in Gorizia, an Italian city in the region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia, and Nova Gorica, in the Slovenian region of Goriska. The particularity of these two cities resides in the fact that they used to belong to the same nation, whereas now they are separated by a national border. Gorizia was part of the Habsburg empire since the beginning of the 16th century and was annexed to Italy in 1921, after World War I. At the end of World War II, it was occupied by Tito's Yugoslav army but, in 1945, Gorizia was assigned to Italy again. The Paris Peace Treaty in 1947 defined the new border between Italy and Yugoslavia. In order to establish a local political and administrative entity, the Yugoslav regime created and built the city of Nova Gorica in the urbanised part of Gorizia under its control. Using a particular type of qualitative interview with photos, the bipolar photo elicitation, the study explores the sense of socio-territorial belonging in these two cities. Since their separation, their history and social processes took different paths, but the two cities are located along the same border area. The research question (in particular but not only) focuses on the Gorizia and Nova Gorica residents' sense of belonging to their respective cities, countries and Europe.

RC12-156.2

PRETTO, GABRIELA* (, Brazil)

Populist Constitutionalism and the Bolivian Constitution: The Democratic Dimension at Stake

The present work aims to analyze the Bolivian Constitution of 2009 through the theory of *populist constitutionalism*. This theory consists in an effort to characterize the constitutional changes and reforms that are held during the mandate of populist leaders and parties, which are frequently exemplified with the cases of Hungary, Poland, Turkey etc. The Bolivian case, as well as the Latin-American cases of Ecuator and Venezuela, is often pointed out as a populist constitution, although there is no precise analysis of any of these three constitutions yet. Therefore, this works intends to present a thorough investigation of the Bolivian Constitution. The question to be answered is whether it can be classified as a populist constitution, a problem that can be solved through the operationalization of the concept to be accomplished through a bibliographic review and the analysis of the constitutional block, as well as legal regulations. The theory of populist constitutionalism will also be confronted with another constitutional theory, developed to analyze and classify the Latin-American constitutions created after the period of military dictatorships in the continent. These authors claim that these constitutions compose their own constitutional moment called *Latin-American Democratic Constitutionalism*, in which the democratic principles are deepened and the catalogue of social rights is increased. However, the main allegation of most of the authors of the populist constitutionalism is that the populists constitutions

are anti-pluralist and anti-democratic *per se*, which depicts a fundamental contradiction at the core of these two theories. Thus, through a careful analysis of the Bolivian Constitution, it is possible to verify in what extent each theory can portray the democratic dimension in this case, and whether the *populist constitutionalism* theory, developed mostly in Europe and applied to European cases, is suitable for a Latin-American one.

RC15-190.3

PRISYAZHNAYA, NADEZDA* (Institute of Social sciences, Russia)

Medicine of the Future: Digitalization Versus Humanization

The emergence and expansion of Internet space, the existence of virtual reality, the development of artificial intelligence, robotic medicine, the use of neural networks, Big Data arrays in health care - poses a number of challenges to society and medicine of the future, giving unprecedented opportunities for the development and introduction of new technologies into medicine, but also actualizes the need for self-determination in the new reality of members of society.

However, it is necessary to note the stratifying risks that arise as a result of the introduction of new technologies in medicine – first of all, the danger of "erosion of the moral foundations " of medical practice and the elimination of contact between doctor and patient, the difficult access of patients to modern high-tech care, and the increasing convergence of medical science and practice.

Analysis of the development of social Institute of medicine in Russia and abroad in real time allows to expand the idea of the intense interdisciplinary perspectives of development and possibilities of studying the influence of social processes on the functioning of the health system, the determination of the social prerequisites (primarily, information inequalities, and a deformation of social consciousness and value fields of social processes) needs of population in medical services and in commitment to a healthy lifestyle, the impact of globalization of social processes on medicine.

The interdisciplinarity and convergence of research approaches, largely associated with the conditions sociostructural transformations of the modern period, the main imperative of which was the COVID-19 pandemic, it is the accumulation of interdisciplinary methodological approaches and techniques can potentially allow us to get closer to understanding and concretizing the new standards of social interaction discussed in society.

And in this context, the future of the sociology of medicine lies in interdisciplinarity and the development of digital space.

RC36-456.2

PROSONO, MARVIN* (Missouri State University, USA)

One of the Specters Haunting Marxism: The Failure of the Concept of Alienation in a World Increasingly Filled with Robots and Populists

Having explored the implications of sex-bots and the emergence of robotics in general for the concepts of "alienation" and "nature" in the paper "The Climax of Alienation" at the ISA meetings in Toronto in 2018, this present work confronts directly the failure of "alienation" as a either catalyst for or a harbinger of supposed revolutionary realization. That earlier paper advanced the idea that the concept "nature" began as and continues to be an obfuscation preventing an honest appraisal of the processes of evolution as they transform multifarious worlds.   In the present post-industrial dispensation, where the neo-liberal economic order has reduced the proletariat to a "precariat" of disparate and desperate individuals, how can alienation be recognized? Is it reasonable to continue using a formulation in its Marxist sense nearing two hundred years old to understand human social and economic behavior in a context whereby technological developments have radically transformed the social psychological landscape? As processes of change proceed, individuals and the social worlds in which they are embedded attempt to adapt. Marxist versions of alienation have from the start been dependent on a status quo which was disturbed by such adaptations to the expansion of capitalism as trade unionism and social welfare legislation, originally opposed by Marx himself. Beginning with a short summary of alienation, its proponents and detractors, theorists such as Bauman, Baudrillard and Veblen are deployed to critique alienation as an over-psychologized remnant of a once seemingly useful critique.

RC02-25.1

PULVER, SIMONE* (UC Santa Barbara, USA)

To Market, to Market: An Economic Sociology of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading in Brazil and India

Markets for environmental goods are being advocated as solutions to local and global environmental problems. The most ambitious of environmental markets is the evolving and overlapping network of carbon markets that seek to reduce global emissions of greenhouse gases linked to climate change. The challenges of environmental markets are numerous. Environmental economists point to defining the market commodity, the initial allocation of rights, and monitoring compliance as central to the success of an environmental market. An economic sociology perspective suggests that other factors will structure market behavior. Economic sociologists conceive of markets as "fields" or "local social orders," where action is structured by hierarchical networks of actors, formal regulations and informal norms, and shared beliefs. Applying an economic sociology framework to investigate the emergence of greenhouse gas emissions trading markets in Brazil and India reveals five field-level structures that have shaped the particular trajectories by which Brazilian and Indian firms came to participate in their national carbon markets: (1) state intervention, (2) international intervention, (3) the network of project developers, (4) pre-existing industry structures, and (5) shifting risk perceptions.

RC32-401.3

PURKAYASTHA, BANDANA* (University of Connecticut, USA)

Bringing Feminist Thinking into Frameworks of Forced Migration

As forced migration becomes the new normal around the world, it is imperative we rethink some of the feminist frameworks on this subject. Many powerful governments have normalized processes of repelling migrants on lands and seas. We typically consider these actions as part of our analysis of forced migration. Yet deportation and detention ought to be part of our forced migration frameworks as well. Drawing upon my previous work on migrants, human security and rights (2018), trafficking (2018), and distancing as governance (2019) for a framework, I will highlight patterns of migrant governance that uses force and violence as practice, policy, and profit. I will link these patterns to discuss decolonized feminist theories that can be fruitfully extended to analyze the violence towards migrants.

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

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RC17-208.4

QUASINOWSKI, BENJAMIN* (University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany)

Global Knowledge of the Heart – the Rise of the European Society of Cardiology

Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) account for one third of worldwide deaths. Thus, the global field of cardiological knowledge is highly relevant for a broad range of stake holders. Today, a handful of organisations dominates the field of cardiological knowledge. The European Society of Cardiology (ESC), a meta-organisation encompassing 57 national cardiac societies as member organisations, and 47 cardiac societies as affiliated organisations, is one of these. With roots in Europe, the ESC has achieved global scope. ESC guidelines for the diagnosis and therapy of CVDs are used in many health care systems around the world, either directly or as models for adapted guidelines. Thus, clinical cardiological practice around the world is considerably shaped through knowledge produced by the ESC. This paper focuses on heart failure as one of the most serious CVDs in terms of mortality and economic burden. The first guidelines for the diagnosis and therapy of heart failure were put forward by the ESC and US-American organisations in the 1990s, after so-called "evidence based knowledge" became available. Based on interviews with authors (i.e., cardiologists), an in-depth analysis of several guidelines, and an analysis of citation networks, this paper 1) reconstructs how since then the ESC emerged as a global player in the field, 2) how national member organisations standardised their respective guidelines, and 3) how other cardiological organisations around the world have increasingly adopted models produced by the ESC.

RC15-191.1

QUASINOWSKI, BENJAMIN* (University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany)

"We Write Guidelines for the Rich" – How Clinical Practice Guidelines Take into Account Economic and Technological Inequalities

This paper examines how clinical practice guidelines, and their authors, take into account economic and technological inequalities when formulating recommendations for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases. It inquires into the implications for health care provision on a national level. The focus is on heart failure, which is one of the most serious cardiovascular diseases in terms of mortality and economic burden worldwide.

Demands for therapeutics are necessarily embedded in horizons of knowledge and information. Where there is no access to knowledge about the availability and possible applications of expensive drugs or medical devices, there will be no demand for them. Clinical practice guidelines are one of the media through which such knowledge becomes accessible for a broad range of stake holders, including medical practitioners and patients. Guidelines formulate recommendations for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases according to what is held as the current "gold standard" (or, so-called evidence based medicine). In other words, they expose the cutting edge of biomedical knowledge for a specific domain. Thereby, they also serve as an epistemic infrastructure for decision makers in health care systems. However, considerations of economic, political, or cultural nature are mostly kept out of such guidelines. Against this background, it is interesting that in recent years a number of cardiological organisations, on a national, regional, and also international level, began to take into account the economic and technological realisability of certain guideline recommendations contingent on the contexts of their prospective implementation.

The data for this paper are from interviews with cardiologists who were involved in the development of clinical practice guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of heart failure, as well as from in-depths analyses of these same guidelines. Guidelines from different regions of the world, published by regional and national cardiological organisations, are taken into consideration

RC41-518.5

QUEIROZ, SARAH* (Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil)
PIMENTA, IRACY (Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil)

Gender, Motherhood, and Commuting Time in Brazil

The general objective of this paper is to analyze the commuting time of women, with and without children, and men, based on some attributes, for the year of 2015. Specifically, we seek to verify the impact of demographic, social and economic characteristics – such as age, marital status, race/color, sector of activity and others – on the commuting time of mothers, non-mothers and men, using ordered logistic regression.

The literature on the subject converges to the conclusion that women spend less time commuting than men (BLUMEN, 1994; CRANE, 2007). The main explanation is the roles of each sex in the family. Women are usually responsible for household chores, and one way to reconcile this occupation with a formal work is to look for jobs that are closer to the household. Men, in turn, are socially assigned to the role of main providers of their home, which gives them the liberty to look for more distant workplaces if they generate higher pay.

The results in Brazil are in line with the existing literature. In addition, the division of women between mothers and non-mothers proved to be important, since they have different behaviors. If only a gender comparison were performed, there would probably be a difference between men and women, but it would be influenced by those who have children, because those who do not have them, shows a behavior closer to males. In short, regarding to commuting time, motherhood seems to exert more influence than gender.

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RC10-124.4

QUIJOUX, MAXIME* (CNRS, France)

May the Union Bring Democracy Overtaking the Company? the Case of French Cgt Today.

Since the 2000s, democracy at work has become the support of a new political imagination likely to offer an alternative to the excesses of capitalist globalization. Driven by social movements, analysts have tried to shed light on the different ruptures brought about by certain experiences of self-management at work. The rapid rise in the number of cases of labour buyouts caused by the 2001 crisis in Argentina has thus been a significant source of reflection on the contours of self-management. These experiences are often presented as examples of a better division of labour and involvement in the definition of work (Rebon, 2010). These experiments have since been the source of new scientific (Ozarow, Croucher, 2014) but also political (Wright, 2010; Holloway, 2010) ambitions.

This article aims to capture the participatory phenomena of the Helio-Corbeil printing plant, which was taken over by its employees in a cooperative in February 2012. Having become partners, employees find themselves in an incongruous situation: while they now own their company under the leadership of trade unionists, they find it difficult to take advantage of the new spaces for deliberation. Long characterized by its contesting dimensions, the group seems unable to formulate any proposal for or against their new leadership. This article aims to explain this paradox in two stages: first, by borrowing from French political sociology the notion of political skills, we aim to show that the inclination to work participation is very unevenly distributed among employees: Secondly, however, this original inequality is mitigated by the existence of informal regulations allowed by the new workers composition of the factory: by placing members of trade unionists and production members at the head of the company, the cooperative creates mechanisms of control and trust that compensate for the asymmetry of political power.

R

RC06-76.3

RABE, MARLIZE* (University of the Western Cape, South Africa)

To be a Father and/or an Inmate, That Is the Question, but What Is the Answer?

The aim of this paper is to explore international practices and policies related to incarcerated fathers to revisit policies in South Africa. According to the 12th edition of the World Prison Population List, the total inmate population in South Africa is approximately 158 111 (97% male) which is about 280 prisoners per 100 000 population (compared to the estimated global rate of 150 per 100 000 population). In aiming to rehabilitate inmates, links with family ties are increasingly investigated, especially in countries from the Global North, since continuous links with family members are found to counter male recidivism. However, South Africa is characterised by high levels of violence against women and children and gang-related criminality, therefore it is not necessarily in the best interest of families to have continuous ties with fathers. In addition, certain fathers may have lost contact with children long before being incarcerated since 64 per cent of all children do not live with their biological fathers in South Africa. Non-residential fatherhood is one of the main factors contributing to household fluidity in South Africa. The reasons for non-resident biological fatherhood include the death of the biological father, entrenched migrant patterns, a precarious economic environment, shifting mother-father relationships, undisclosed paternity and men who abscond paternal responsibilities. Although various studies focused on these different elements, paternal absence due to incarceration received comparatively little attention in South Africa despite a growing body of literature on incarcerated mothers. A qualitative study revealed that children of incarcerated men belonging to gangs may be harmed by rival gangs. Not surprisingly, certain preliminary work aiming to strengthen fatherhood skills of incarcerated men in South Africa focused on inmates who already demonstrated attributes of rehabilitation.

RC53-649.1

RABELLO DE CASTRO, LUCIA* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Local Childhoods of the South: A Mere "Case" or the Epistemic Position in the Production of Knowledge about Children?

It is often assumed that the diversity of childhoods - in their complexity and variability - must be taken into account in theorization in order that different child realities can be discursively constituted by available concepts and theories. In this paper the notion of 'local childhoods' is discussed against the backdrop of the notion of the global child whose perspective tends to normatize variability and inscribe it into a localized/peripheric geographical condition. It is argued that exemplary local childhoods represent those seemingly insurgent cases which defy hegemonic theories and whose locality is worth specifying. In this vein, Southern childhoods have been frequently referred to as traditional, non-modern or inadequate in their ways of being and living securing thus the metonymic effect of locality for what needs to be developed and surpassed. It is here argued how the notions of globality and locality of childhood are embedded in a geopolitical perspective foregrounding the global in detriment of the local. Thus, it is discussed in what ways the locality of childhood – especially that of Southern countries - can engender processes of 'local knowledge' in order to better respond to local demands and issues about childhood rather than standing as a mere case to validate universalized theories. It is further discussed how 'local knowledge' can forward a critique of a globalized view of childhood which represents a local universalism with a globalized intent. Two exemplary local childhoods of insurgent value will be shortly presented to illustrate the argument: that of the children of the Movimento dos Sem Terra in Brazil (Landless Rural Movement) and that of Youtubers' children.

RC34-428.5

RABELO, LAUDEMIRA* (Funceme - Fundação Cearense de Meteorologia e Recursos Hídricos, Brazil)

BURTE, JULIEN (, France)

BOILLOT, ELIE (FUNCEME, France)

FRADI, FAJR (Funceme, Tunisia)

GASMI, HELA (CIRAD, Tunisia)

OLIVEIRA, WELLINGTON (FUNCEME - Meteorology and Water Resources Foundation of Ceará, Brazil)

RURAL Territory in Movement: Youth, Gender and Family Agriculture in the Semiarid Region of Northeast Brazil

The migration of small farmers from the semi-arid Northeast to the urban area is a recurring phenomenon in Brazil and aggravated by prolonged periods of drought and in families with socioeconomic vulnerabilities. Even with the advance of proactive public policies aimed at improving small farmers, such as improving the accessibility of water resources, fragilities persist. For silently and continuously, the migration of the sons and daughters of family farmers has revealed new challenges, especially when led by women. This article aims to analyse the factors that contribute to the mobility process of young people, sons and daughters of family farmers, according to gender issues. The research used the method of the Participatory Rapid Diagnosis and the construction of indicators to understand the repulsion factors that exist in the socioeconomic unit of small farmers and in the territory, at communities in the semi-arid region of Ceará State. Through the application of a semi-structured questionnaire on 214 young people enrolled in a high school in rural area of Quixeramobim municipality in the state of Ceará, Brazil, it was found that migration is desired by 80.43% of young women and 73.77% of young men. The factors of repulsion, in small farmers, are differentiated according to gender. This reveals gender inequalities, the invisibility of women's reproductive work, their absence from decision-making to property management, and many times they are denied the right to inherit land. Family farming brings in itself importance of agricultural production, but it also reveals social reproduction with the complexity of power relations between family members, who are not only labour force but also relatives.

RC17-209.2

RACHLITZ, KURT* (ISF München, Germany)

Organizations, Inter-Organizational Relations and Societal Changes

A variety of societal changes is currently affecting organizations. To understand their response patterns, however, it is not enough to look at organizations in an isolated manner.

The most prominent approaches for conceptualizing inter-organizational relations as networks are presented. Nevertheless, the analysis of these network forms no longer seems to suffice. As a consequence, new terms are emerging, two of which are particularly promising: 'Meta-organization' and '(platform-based) ecosystem'.

The derived distinctions are reconciled with the systems theoretical vocabulary proposed by Luhmann. I follow the debate between Ahrne et al. and Apelt et al., but take a third position. Both agree on the premise that decided order is the one sufficient criterion for the definition of organization. However, this criterion underestimates the concept of *decision process*. It is uncertainty absorption which is the condition of possibility for organizations and their taking decisions based on absent decisions. 'Absence' is therefore a second necessary condition for 'organization'. In this sense Apelt et al. rightly criticize Ahrne et al. for trivializing the concept of society. But: They themselves trivialize the social realm by ignoring the difference present / absent, therefore suppressing the two system levels based on presence: Interaction and social movement. If these additional system levels are considered, Ahrne/Brunsson and Luhmann can be correlated in the following way:

	Decided Order	Non-Decided Order
Absence	(I) Organization Meta-Organization	(II) Society / Institution Org-Network / Ecosystem
Presence	(III) Social Movement Partial Organization	(IV) Interaction Personal Network

This distinction emphasizes the significance of the internal differentiation of order based on absence. Paradoxically, inter-organizational relations have a two-fold effect on society: They claim and bring about planned social change (I+III) and at the same time contribute not least to today's grand challenges (II) – *without the possibility to be made responsible for them.*

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

RC23-271.3

RAIZER, LEANDRO* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), Brazil)

Climate Change and Alternative Energies in Brazil

Brazil has been losing relevance as one of the protagonists in the fight to mitigate climate change. This study presents results of research on the development of alternative energies in the country, and its relationship with society and the environment. Among the results, we highlight the existence of a peculiar socio-technical network, as well as the presence of an arena with great weight of political and legal agents, highlighting the effects of the political crisis that has been developing since 2013. These factors have had a negative effect on the transformative potential of expanding the clean energy matrix in the country, as well as contributing to the deterioration of the national agenda to combat climate change.

RC39-490.2

RAJAMANI, NITHIN* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India)

Community Perception, Collective Action and Flood Recovery: A Study on the Dynamics and Situatedness of Institutions in Kerala, India.

This paper looks into the **dynamics of people's perception**, the **evolution of contextual collective action** and adherence to **local knowledge and practices**, and its application in **preventing disaster and reducing the risks** to life and livelihood in a **complex socio-ecological system.**

Kerala, the southernmost state of **India** had witnessed torrential rain, landslides and debris flow followed by severe **flood** for two consecutive years in **2018** and **2019**. The paper addresses in detail the **aspects of community engagement, dynamic and transient nature of institutions, the spontaneity of collective action and value of local knowledge and practices in planning/ mitigation strategies, immediate response and recovery** concerning these events.

The paper argues that the **formal, as well as the informal institutions, evolved over time and with strong guiding principles for operation and resource management fails at times in responding to the unanticipated events in complex socio-ecological systems.** This argument is substantiated by a detailed analysis of four events that occurred in 2019, immediately at the onset of the flood. These events represent dynamic perceptions and institutional and collective action mechanisms in the same socio-ecological system. The paper elaborates on the similarities and differences in people's perception of risk and disaster, institutional functioning, and collective mobilization and action, across time and space in the context of anticipated risk and uncertainty regarding the 2018 and 2019 floods. The **use and value of local knowledge and practice in mitigating disasters** are highlighted. The paper observes that the existing **institutional and power structures in the ecosystem need to change.** It demands to **go beyond the notions of structured, external, pre-planned, and linear models for equitable and sustainable resource management as well as risk reduction.**

The paper adheres to a **qualitative paradigm** and follows **case narratives** for **thematic analysis** and presentation.

WG05-703.3

RAJAN, JOSEPH BENHAR* (KILA, India)
HARIKUMAR, T.P (Co-author, India)

Unvailing Decentralization Framework in India: Learnings from Policy Instruments and Practices of Kerala

Countries embarking decentralisation generally devolves functions, functionaries, and funds to the Local Governments; what is termed Three-Fs. In India, decentralisation took place in 1992 with the insertion of article 243 in the Constitution; which envisaged the creation of Local Governments. Article 243 G sets out the 'Powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats' and affirms that these will be as, by law determined by the States. India being a federal country and Panchayats is the State subject, Constitution envisages the States to take measures on political, administrative, and fiscal decentralisation. All States in the country have enacted confirmity Act and devolved powers based on 11th schedule but to varying degrees. In a federal system, knitting of central, state, and local governance is required through policy instruments; maintaining the principle of subsidiarity. Keeping the vision of article 243, it shall be the constitutional mandate of the States to ensure mechanisms in place for vibrant local governments. However, scanning through the level of decentralisation and policy instruments in different states reveals that the situation is not encouraging. The exception being the State of Kerala in South India, which has implemented decentralisation far ahead in Three-Fs compared to other States in the country. Moreover, Kerala has introduced policy instruments for decentralisation that ensures not only vibrant Local Governments but also fraternal relations with Local Governments. What are those policy instruments? How these are instrumental in maintaining better relation with Local Governments? What lessons they provide for other States in the country and also federal countries at large? These are some of the questions the present paper will address.

RC49-609.4

RAJKUMARI, NONIBALA DEVI* (University of Delhi, India)

Health Status of School Student in Insurgency Affected Northeast India: An Anthropological Study

Violence due to Insurgency in northeast has results in an environment of communal violence and hatred between various ethnic-groups. Northeast region of India being geographically hilly terrain and difficult to reach have led to underdeveloped state since long. As a result, ethnic minorities in these regions have started guerrilla warfare resulting in mushrooming of insurgency activities. This region has the highest number of insurgency organisation in the country. Violence has affected the academic achievement and performance of the school children. Frequent disturbance in the academic environment of the region by public protest and insurgent activities deteriorated the psychological health of the student which is a cause of concern. Most of the conflicts are intra- state often resulting in communal violence and trauma. The present study is an attempt to find out the health status of the school student and to investigate the psychological health of the student. The present study was conducted among school student at age of 15 to 21 year. The study consists of 670 school student including both boys and girls. Psychological assessment and health status was evaluated by using Cornell Medical Health questionnaire. The findings suggested that insurgency and unrest has significantly affected the physical and psychological health of the school going children. Children of the high socioeconomic background tends to developed more psychological problems than from the lower socioeconomic children. The study suggest the need for immediate measures and remedial projects from public and nongovernmental policy makers for intervention.

RC24-286.5

RAJORA, SURESH* (University of Kota, India)

Politics on Climate Change from Kyoto Protocol to Katowice

Because of climate change, one degree of warming has already delivered floods, hurricanes, droughts, wildfires and heat waves, further leading on track to reach as much as by four degrees by 2100. Henceforth, the issue of climate change addressed seriously at global level and annual summits have been organised by United Nations since 1992, followed by politics of developed nations too, to create a common consensus on to cut emission of greenhouse gases.

The aims, agreements and commitments particularly in context to Kyoto Protocol (1997) through Paris Agreement (2015) till Katowice Conference of Parties (COP- 24 Rule-book 2018) have been addressed, but the implementation part is the victim of politics.

Kyoto Protocol is known for its innovative carbon trading mechanism and the clean development mechanism. Paris Agreement is significant for the commitments made to reduce the global temperature by 2 degree Celsius. A deal at Katowice, all 200 nations made a consensus to finalize to adopt a universal rule- book for implementing the 2015 Paris Agreement, paves the way for operationalizing the post 2020 climate pledges made in Paris. To implement the deal in totality is "a big **responsibility"** and **"willpower** is needed", stated respectively by Chairperson of COP 24 Michel Kurtyka and UN secretary general Antonio Guterus.

Obviously politics is involved that the developing countries have to implement the agenda of development and the nation like India has per ca-pita emissions significantly lower than the global average. While the average annual emission of a US citizen is 16.9 tonnes, which is much higher than an Indian citizen (1.9 tonnes). Therefore, developed countries may try to escape from the agreements and responsibility but no one can escape climate change.

RC32-402.3

RAM, G.* (Assam University, India)

Reinforced Subjugation of Women: The Case of Widow Victims of HIV/AIDS in Manipur, India

In traditional patriarchal Hindu society, a woman derived social status from her husband and therefore a widow, considered a symbol of misfortune, is forced to withdraw completely from social life and live a severe & disciplined life, indicating virtually a social death. Though efforts to improve the condition of women, including widows, started in the early colonial period, glaring gender discrimination continued over the centuries. Social stigmatization, discrimination, controlled sexuality and home confinement of widows are deeply rooted in the traditional values and beliefs of the communities in India. In spite of the civil and customary laws being in place to govern marriage, inheritance, land ownership and child custody, huge gap exists between the legal measures and the practices due to a rigid patriarchal attitude. Irrespective of their group identity, many widows are deprived of universally acknowledged human rights; forbidden essential and even sexually harassed. In recent decades HIV/AIDS has greatly increased the number of wid-

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ows, especially young widows. Manipur comprising Hindu, Muslim & tribal populations ranks second by the number of HIV/AIDS cases. However, lack of substantial measures for rehabilitation of the widows with or without children, the actual victims of infection from their husbands, makes them more vulnerable as existing intervention programme focuses on male Intravenous Drug Users. They live with forced austerity, social withdrawal, seclusion, misfortune and social stigma. Theirs is a triple layered subjugation reinforced successively- first, as women; second, as widows and, third, as vulnerable widows with HIV/AIDS infliction/ stigma. In this paper the reinforced subjugation is revealed on the basis of the interviews of the widows from the Imphal West district of Manipur in India.

RC09-108.4

RAM, G.* (Assam University, India)

Rural out-Migration in India: The Emerging Patterns

Traditionally India has witnessed low spatial mobility due to stronghold of caste, social norms, joint family, local culture, low educational level and slow agrarian transformation but it has significantly augmented in recent decades, especially from 1990s onward, in the wake of expanding economy, advancing transport and communication infrastructure, increasing levels of education and rising aspirations of people. Regional disparity in development pushed many people from backward areas to prosperous areas. Many people living in backward, hilly, desert, tribal, flood affected, drought prone and conflict ridden areas used migration as survival strategy. Industrial development, rapid urbanization and economic growth are instrumental in drawing people to urban areas from rural areas characterized by scarcity, disparity, poverty and redundancy. However, rural out-migration is not essentially denouncing the village life but it denotes people's aspiration to prosper and their response to economic crisis. That is, it reflects an opportunity, as well, to improve socio-economic status in rural areas. It has both positive and negative effects on the place of origin and the place of destination. The present paper reveals patterns, causes and consequences of out-migration in an Indian village on the basis of field data collected during April-May 2018.

TG09-755.2

RAMA, SHARMLA* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa)

Reflecting on Pedagogic Practice and Curriculum Transformation in Sociology in the Context of Calls for Decolonisation and Africanisation

The lecturer as the key recontextualising agent carries much of the responsibility to realise pedagogic and curriculum transformation, including the process of decolonisation, Africanisation and indigenisation. This paper is a reflection of the misperceptions, experiences and learnings in navigating a journey to engage with curriculum and pedagogic transformation in the sociology undergraduate curricula I teach at my institution and site of delivery in South Africa. The first section of the paper asserts that the self-study is one of the indispensable reflexive tools to demonstrate transformed practice and thinking. The subsequent discussion focuses on the resistance and reluctance towards a scholarship on teaching and learning in the country. Two broad ideas are then explicated. *Firstly*, the idea of recontextualising knowledge from the discipline for pedagogic practice. *Secondly*, that the philosophical strands foundational to sociology are congruous with the call to transform, decolonise and Africanise the curriculum and pedagogic practice. The paper asserts that questions about what and how an African world view can contribute to pedagogic practice are equally important as decisions on what comprises a decolonised and Africanised curriculum.

RC12-154.4

RAMACHIOTTI, BRUNA* (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

Armadura Institucional y Legitimación De La Violencia Estatal: Una Mirada Desde La Letalidad Policial En El Estado De São Paulo En La Primera Mitad De 2020.

Este trabajo tiene por objeto, con base en datos sobre letalidad policial en el estado de São Paulo en el primer semestre de 2020, discutir un cambio de escala del apoyo institucional a la acción letal de las fuerzas del orden en un escenario de degradación social, política y de rasgos autoritarios que se intensifican desde 2016.

La presencia de dispositivos burocráticos que apoyan la lógica de la guerra y el protagonismo militar en la gestión de la seguridad en tiempos democráticos no es una discusión reciente. Jorge Zaverucha (2009) ya advirtió de la presencia de enclaves autoritarios sancionados constitucionalmente -como la policía dentro del diseño institucional de la Constitución de 1988- mantenidos y ampliados por líderes que se oponían a la dictadura militar. Sin embargo, el objetivo de este trabajo es demostrar cómo, desde el gobierno de Michel Temer (2016-2018), esta "legalidad autoritaria" (Pereira, 2005) gana nuevos contornos.

Son leyes, resoluciones, decretos infralegales y maniobras legales que, junto con el desmantelamiento de los mecanismos de control de la actividad policial,

conformarán una armadura institucional regida por la lógica policial, que amplía la legitimación de la violencia estatal, incrementando un sistema de protección jurídico-política que sustenta las acciones arbitrarias de las fuerzas del orden.

Lo que se propone aquí es una mirada más atenta a esta armadura institucional, construida sobre una lógica militarizada del orden urbano, que termina por promover la adopción de instrumentos extralegales en el control de conflictos, permitiendo un cambio de escala en el albedrío de las fuerzas policiales y dando amplitud a los instrumentos burocrático-legales que los sustentan. Es decir, se intentará desvelar los engranajes de esta maquinaria estatal que cada vez tiene menos amarras burocráticas para matar, como se ha visto en los registros de letalidad de la policía en la primera mitad de 2020.

RC30-JS-47.2

RAMALHO, JOSÉ* (UFRJ, Brazil)
SANTOS, RODRIGO (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
LIMA, RAPHAEL (Fluminense Federal University, Brazil)
MONTEIRO, CRISTIANO (Fluminense Federal University, Brazil)

Trade Unions and International Resistance to Global Corporate Strategies in Brazil: The Case of the Auto Sector

Post-2008 in Brazil meant changes in corporate strategies regarding work and union action. The consolidation of global production networks (GPNs) led by automotive transnational corporations and the demands imposed by this process on productive territories have resulted in production flexibility, reduced labour rights, and weakened workers' bargaining power. The purpose of the paper, based on empirical research underway on the workers in automobile production networks in the Southern region of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (where large transnational companies predominate in value chain's first layers), is to identify the signs of resistance and potential for contestation and political confrontation at the most varied scales (global, national and local), and bet on the possibility of building new resources of power by workers and their representative bodies, such as initiatives aimed at establishing world standards of labor relations and union networks.

RC02-31.2

RAMAND, PETER* (,)

The Class Dynamics of Britain's Multifaceted Constitutional Crisis: Nationalism, Brexit and Scottish Independence

Britain is facing a series of interconnected political and social crises: Austerity has exacerbated existing social tensions; the British government is attempting to negotiate a new relationship with the EU; and Britain faces the prospect of another referendum on Scottish independence. While narratives of a "class" have been used to explain support for both Brexit and Scottish independence, these are often impressionistic and descriptive. Scholars have used income as a proxy for social class, but few studies have systematically incorporated the tools of class analysis. Using data from the Scottish Social Attitudes Survey, and the British National Election Survey, this paper argues that adopting the neo-Marxian class analysis framework developed by Erik Olin Wright casts new light on the dynamics of support for both Brexit and Scottish independence, forcing us to rethink previous assumptions about the nature of populist coalitions. The paper will also argue, however, that this theoretical approach now needs to overcome limitations, such as the class characteristics of cosmopolitan trans-European identity, which complicates studies based on national surveys.

RC02-34.2

RAMÍREZ, HERNÁN* (, Brazil)

O Ciclo Ideológico De Las Políticas Economía En Argentina y Brasil: Alternancia Sin Fin Entre Heterodoxia y Ortodoxia

Argentina y Brasil atravesaron ciclos en que se alternan políticas heterodoxas y ortodoxas, con vaivenes que los llevaron a crisis pronunciadas. Paralelamente, observamos una fatiga ideológica, en una etapa actual donde los predicados teóricos parecen repetirse y darse en un umbral de sofisticación inferior al alcanzado en sus etapas de auge. Esto ha llevado a una estagnación, en el que las fuerzas en disputa no consiguen establecer un dominio hegemónico, valiéndose más de la impugnación de lo que la convicción.

Igualmente se constata un desbalance en los centros de poder que dan fuerza a esos dos espectros teóricos. Las tendencias ortodoxas consiguieron articularse mejor dentro del campo profesional de la economía y de los agentes del mercado, en lo que los partidarios de la heterodoxia demuestran singular debilidad, aunque con algún crecimiento en los últimos años, pero esto no se traslada ahora vis-à-vis a los sectores subalternos, que ya no obedecen electoralmente los dictámenes de los grupos dominantes, ni con las amenazas disciplinadoras de antaño, rechazando en las urnas las políticas ortodoxas, no obstante tampoco consiguen afirmar del todo la heterodoxia cuando arriban al poder.

Así, la ponencia analizará como se forma y desarrolla este ciclo, en un recorrido que va desde finales de la década del cincuenta al presente. La misma considerará el campo de las políticas económicas más allá de lo teórico, incorporando la disputa de los agentes sociales y políticos. En particular nos interesa conocer la forma en que estas se producen, legitiman y convierten en políticas estatales, en dinámicas individuales que no son meramente transpolables, ya que sustentamos la hipótesis de que las políticas económicas dependen de una ecuación variable en el tiempo que articula un entramado de ideas, fuerzas sociales que las sustentan y cursos de acción política que las tornen opciones de poder.

RC19-228.2

RAMÍREZ, VIVIANA* (Universidad de las Américas Puebla, México, Mexico)

Officer-Recipient Relationships and the Effectiveness of Policy Implementation

This article has the purpose of exploring the relational character of the implementation process of public policies by analysing the relationship between front-line officers and recipients of one of the most notorious social protection programmes in the world, the Oportunidades-Prospera programme in Mexico. Oportunidades-Prospera is a conditional cash transfer programme that, because of its emphasis on conditionality/co-responsibility, produces constant and compulsory interactions between health officers and recipients during the delivery of the programme's health conditionality. This article explores the nature of this relationship from the perspective of health officers and analyses its implications over the quality of programme delivery and of the implementation process. The perspectives of physicians and nurses from two localities of the state of Puebla, an indigenous rural locality and a non-indigenous semi-rural locality, were compared through semi-structured interviews and observations of the provision of health workshops. The results suggest that the attitudes of health staff towards the recipients influenced significantly the quality of the workshops and the medical attention provided as part of the programme. In turn, these perceptions and attitudes from officers about recipients and themselves, their respective roles in the programme and the way programme delivery should take place, was framed by three key aspects: the discourse of conditionality of the programme, the contrasting identities between officers and recipients as well as the job position of officers within the health clinics. Ultimately, this study shows that the relational context of the implementation process of social programmes has an important role on the success of the programme's aims but more importantly on the recipient's experience of the programme.

RC43-536.1

RAMOND, QUENTIN* (Observatoire sociologique du changement, Sciences Po, France)
OBERTI, MARCO* (Observatoire sociologique du changement, Sciences Po, France)

Renting for Attractive Schools or Becoming a Homeowner Near Bad Schools?

Middle Class Residential Status and School Patterns in the Paris Metropolis

In French cities, given the strong correlation between the distribution of attractive school offer, the social hierarchy of urban spaces and the prices on the housing market, the middle classes are likely to face complex trade-offs between housing tenure and access to attractive educational resources. This paper examines the effects of housing tenure on middle-class residential segregation and its relationship with inequalities in school provision. The Paris metropolis is an apt site for this study: real estate prices have sharply increased, the large public housing stock is increasingly aimed at middle-income households, and the local school market combines a highly differentiated public sector based on the school catchment area policy with a selective private sector which is not concerned by this rule. First, we use census microdata to show that proximity to attractive public schools in privileged urban contexts is associated with higher representation in the private and public rental sectors, whereas access to homeownership mostly unfolds in working-class areas with poorly performing schools. Second, building on fieldwork in privileged and mixed neighbourhoods, we show that the middle classes articulate different values and attitudes to deal with exacerbating constraints on the housing market and competition for better schools. Some of them use strategically the rental sector to maintain proximity with the most attractive schools. Depending on their spatial location, owners are either stuck in less attractive school contexts or may find attractive schooling alternatives at different spatial scales. Overall, the paper shows that the interplay between housing tenure, the social profile of places and the unequal geography of education shapes different residential status within the middle classes, which is crucial to understand social stratification and class relations in large cities as well as to improve public policies aimed at tackling the effects of place in the (re)production of inequalities.

RC55-674.1

RAMOS, MARILIA* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)
GONÇALVES, FERNANDO (Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e Tecnologia do Rio Grande do Sul, IFRS, Brasil., Brazil)

Success in the Educational Field:

Conditions for Entry into the University in Brazil

The Access to higher education in Brazil can be considered as a relative success in school, since only 14% of young people attended it in 2009. The goal of this article is to map the conditions necessary for this success. The methodology is quantitative, based on the socioeconomic data of the ENEM 2009 / SISU 2010, in order to search the conditions of access to higher education. The theoretical framework was based on genetic structuralism and its developments in the New Sociology of Education. The results indicate that, although cultural capital is important, as shown by the influence of the indicators that operate it (parental schooling, reading habits, etc.), economic capital is determinant of the chances of success. Courses requiring a higher grade for admission filter candidates from the upper classes.

RC48-608.2

RAMOS, PAULO CÉSAR* (Universidade de São Paulo - USP, Brazil)
MORAIS, DANILO (Fundação Hermínio Ometto - FHO, Brazil)

Peripheral Movements and Meanings for Peripheries in Brazil

In Brazil, from the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, a group of collective actors who call themselves peripheral movements, widely referenced in hip hop culture and especially rap sang in the southeast of the country, has emerged and gained strength. The idea of   periphery, for these movements, seeks to synthesize various conflicts present in their dwelling places (mainly in the urban environment, but also in the rural), interspersing and intersecting issues considered as specific and issues considered as structural. Our purpose with this paper is to present part of the early research findings that explored what discursive resources these movements use to link their local agendas with so-called "structural" problems, such as multiple and persistent inequalities, filling content or thickening the meaning of the notion of periphery. The partial results discussed in the article were produced from data collected in structured questionnaire interviews, answered by subjects from organizations or periphery movements from 24 states of Brazil, totaling approximately 600 interviews, answered between the second semester of 2018 and the 1st semester of 2019.

RC04-58.5

RAMOS IDUNATE, GILBERTO* (Université Paris Est Créteil, France)

(Re)Construcción De La Identidad Social y Profesional: Trayectorias De Un Grupo De Docentes De Escuelas Técnicas En México

La mayoría de los estudios sociológicos sobre la institución escolar se interesan principalmente en los alumnos, sus resultados, su origen social y su trayectoria escolar, así como en las practicas pedagógicas de los profesores y en las políticas educativas del Estado. Son mucho menos frecuentes los análisis sobre el cuerpo docente, sus trayectorias sociales y escolares, sus condiciones de trabajo y, en definitiva, el proceso de construcción social de su identidad profesional. En lo que respecta a los docentes de escuelas técnicas, constatamos que ha sido un campo de investigación poco explorado. Este hecho refleja sin duda el lugar de ocupa la formación para el trabajo en el ámbito de la investigación educativa. En esta intervención queremos abordar los resultados de una investigación que permite trazar precisamente un perfil sociológico de un grupo de docentes de escuelas técnicas en dos regiones mexicanas, una al sur, en una comunidad de predominancia indígena, y otra al norte del país en una zona de tradición industrial. Nos interesamos en su trayectoria social y profesional, así como en el contexto institucional que regula esa trayectoria. De esa forma ponemos en evidencia que el principio de reproducción social que se observa entre los alumnos que frecuentan los diferentes sistemas de formación se encuentra también entre los profesores: sus trayectorias sociales están generalmente marcadas por la precariedad, como las de sus alumnos, y la construcción de su identidad profesional es compleja pues se sitúa permanentemente entre las lógicas del mundo escolar y las del mundo del trabajo. En ese proceso intervienen además dos dimensiones subjetivas: una basada en la representación del oficio como la marca de un acenso social y otra en las relaciones entre el acceso al oficio «idealizado» y la regulación institucional, que condiciona las prácticas y determina el campo de posibilidades de carrera.

RC04-JS-25.2

RAMOS IDUNATE, GILBERTO* (Université Paris Est Créteil, France)

La Búsqueda De Una Articulación Social Casi Imposible: Formación Profesional y Acceso Al Empleo De Técnicos Medios En México

La correspondencia entre la formación escolar y los empleos locales constituye uno de los objetivos comunes del sector público y del privado. Sin embargo, esa correspondencia no es ni mecánica y natural, sino que se construye y se negocia permanentemente entre los diversos actores institucionales, cuyas lógicas son frecuentemente contradictorias. Así, la figura del técnico medio, que encarna la esperanza de un ascenso social gracias a una certificación escolar para las familias de origen popular, se encuentra en medio de una tensión entre las lógicas escolares y los modos de funcionamiento del aparato productivo. En esta comunicación queremos interrogar precisamente el proceso de articulación entre la formación escolar y el acceso al trabajo, la manera de medirlo en un mercado de trabajo local, es decir social e históricamente situado y las adaptaciones y negociaciones que esa articulación exige del técnico medio: ¿Cómo esa búsqueda de articulación reconfigura la identidad de los jóvenes técnicos y cuáles son las "estrategias de empleabilidad" que éstos ponen en práctica? Nuestro trabajo de campo en dos localidades mexicanas tiene el objetivo de contrastar las representaciones de empleadores locales, especialmente en lo que se refiere al lugar que ocupa en esas representaciones el título de técnico medio, y las experiencias de jóvenes en formación terminal o recientemente titulados que buscan integrarse al mercado laboral.

RC04-50.1

RAMOS ZINCKE, CLAUDIO* (Department of Sociology, Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Chile)

Internationalization of the Chilean University, Enacted By a Global Evaluation and Regulation Device

A central aspect of the internationalization of the university occurs through scientific research. In the case of Chile, during the last 15 years, there has been a strong impulse towards internationalization using several ways: scholarships for postgraduate studies abroad; public funds for international collaboration; policies and incentives employed by Conicyt (National Commission for Scientific and Technological Research), organizations of higher education accreditation and universities. Notably, obtaining research funds, academic evaluation, and university accreditation have as one of their crucial and differentiating dimensions the publications in journals indexed in Web of Science and Scopus. This has led researchers and academic units to focus mainly on journals in central countries, showing increases of around 120% in such publications between 2007 and 2016. A dynamic of internationalization has been produced, in terms of focus, dialogues, themes, and collaborations, with repercussions on teaching content and scholars and students' mobility and aspirations. Some of the policies address ethnic and gender equity considerations, but in general, the search for diversity and equity are not core components of this process of internationalization.

 Global indexations, which operate from central countries, constitute, in the case of Chile, a powerful device for the evaluation and regulation of science that, given the policies implemented, has a strong effect on scientific production and university operation, reinforcing the country's internal inequalities and international asymmetries.

 This study is based on a survey applied to a statistically representative sample of university scholars, belonging to the entire range of disciplines and universities in the country, and on the analysis of secondary data.

RC08-93.1

RAMOS ZINCKE, CLAUDIO* (Department of Sociology, Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Chile)

José Joaquín Brunner: Social Reflexivity about the University, Confrontation of Interpretations and Institutional Change

José Joaquín Brunner is one of the most prominent and prolific Chilean sociologists of recent decades. One of his lines of research, developed from the 1980s to the present, refers to higher education, especially to the university, having more than 250 publications in this field, 28% of them published in other Latin American countries and 15% in central countries. In this work over the years, Brunner has productively combined empirical research, theoretical reflection, discussion on national contingency, public dissemination, and direct participation in state institutions concerning higher education (HE). From early on, he integrated and assimilated international research production (Clark and Neave, for instance), elaborated original research on various dimensions of HE, interpreted reality, proposed policy measures and discussed with circulating interpretations, becoming an unavoidable interlocutor in the national stage when it comes to HE. At the same time, he became part of an international network dedicated to this educational sector. His numerous sociological elaborations have generated and articulated social reflexivity about higher education, contributed to public debate, guided interpretations, and decisions, and intermingled with social action. Using Burawoy's categories, Brunner is a researcher who moves across the different ways of doing sociology: academic, public, critical, and policy design sociology.

An intense dialogue between international and local social science is manifested in his work. Brunner appears actively and continuously collecting, processing, "translating" (adapting and transforming) and articulating knowledge. He is also a leading actor in local practical-discursive struggles between actors seeking to intervene in the educational system.

The presentation is based on an investigation that analyzed extensively the author's work on higher education, as well as press material and 15 in-depth interviews with strategic informants.

RC14-167.3

RANA, USHA* (DR. HARISINGH GOUR VISHWAVIDYALAYA (A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY) SAGOUR , MADHYA PRADESH. INDIA, India)

GOVENDER, JAYANATHAN (University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa)

Consumerist Culture and Environment: New Role and Responsibilities

Environmental conservation is one of the burning challenges in front of the whole world. Several international, national, and regional label policies and active groups have been working for the betterment of the environment. However, such efforts are not sufficient in the contemporary scenario of the whole world and particularly in India. Because on the one side market, media, and increment in purchasing capacities are forcing to mass attitude for consumption and on the other, environmental degradation has been seeking to collective consciousness for environmental rectification. This is one of the major sociological explanations towards this emerging trend of plural discourses in this context. On the one hand, high goals for the development of developed, devolving, and underdeveloped countries and on the other, pressure for sustainable development for the coming future. Paralyzed policies and consumerist cultural practices are responsible for environmental degradation. Moreover, any organization cannot get success without mass participation on an environmental issue. To this end, this paper makes a theoretical understanding of consumerism culture practices in the context of India as well as an overview of the role of market and media. However, this paper will focus on the emergent of various efforts to environmental protection like conscience efforts of civil society and mass movements from local to global. The wider roles of media to cultural change for awareness about the contemporary condition of the environment, and connect the people on one platform for a revolutionary vision from all over the world.

RC10-125.4

RANI, SAROJ BURDAK* (TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, MUMBAI, India)

Women's Interest and Their Representation in Politics: Exploring through the Local Level Politics of Haryana in India

Women's representation is constantly increasing at local level politics after passed 73rd and 74th amendments in 1992-93 in the Indian constitution. These amendments provided 33 per cent reservation to women at local level politics for increasing their participation. Today women representatives are more than 33 per cent. As well their voting turn out is also increasing. But their representation in higher politics is still very low. The representation of women in both the houses of parliament, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, has never exceed more than 14 percent in almost 73 years of independence. The situation is quite similar even at the state level, especially in the state of Haryana, the representation of women in the Haryana state assembly has also never gone above 14 percent. This study will focus on women's interest in politics and different factors those restrict them to enter in higher politics.

WG06-710.4

RANKIN, JANET* (University of Calgary, Canada)

Putting Patients First? Examining the Coact Quality Improvement Initiative in a Canadian Hospital

Institutional ethnographic (IE) research into nurses' work in a Canadian hospital drew attention an improvement strategy called CoACT. Fieldnotes from a nursing meeting captured a charge nurse's comment: "We're doing CoACT audits today, please ensure that you are attending to all your elements". Ethnographic description of "all the elements" revealed multiple, coordinated practices. CoACT directions include: 1) *shift handover* to be conducted at each patient's bedside

with a script for what *must* be included; 2) *whiteboards to include* up-to-date notes visible to the patient at the foot of each bed; 3) *NOD*, scripted introductions at each patient encounter – name, occupation, duty; 4) *Comfort Rounds* – two hourly visits to each patient with a scripted list of things to be asked and attended to; 5) *team huddles* – held at regular intervals during the shift among the three nursing personnel assigned to a group of 10-11 patients; 6) *Rapid Rounds* -- a daily meeting with non-nursing members of the interprofessional team to report on patients' progress and the anticipated date of discharge ADOD; 7) *site wide bed huddle* centered on the current bed occupancy rate and patients waiting for beds are divvied out. My IE analysis shows CoACT is a quality improvement effort with an expansive coordinative reach that enters into the practices of nurses, doctors and allied health professionals and ties them into the daily management of hospital bed capacity and allocation.

IE provided a way to examine how CoACT's institutionalized ruling relations materialize as definite work processes. These were used to explicate *how a planned organization for work coordinates what can happen. It allocates nurses' time and limits time available for other work.* Specifically, this paper focuses on how the QI initiative organizes professional nursing practices towards institutional purposes that are different from nurses' traditional concerns.

RC40-512.5

RANSOM, ELIZABETH* (The Pennsylvania State University, USA)
TICKAMYER, ANN (,)

Transformative Resilience in the Context of Climate Change

Climate-related weather events and environmental change will have gender differentiated consequences for physical and mental health of rural communities and farmers in the coming years. As global providers of major foodstuffs (e.g. beef, wheat, dairy and dairy products), Australia and United States' farmers and farm communities will be impacted not only economically, but also physically and emotionally, by climate-related weather. With such large-scale environmental disruption, there is growing awareness of ecological grief, whereby people that retain working relationships to natural environments are more likely to experience grief from ecological losses, such as loss of ecosystems and livestock due to acute or chronic environmental change (Cunsolo and Ellis 2018). Because of men and women's differing positions, roles, and responsibilities within rural communities, gender plays an important role in individual's experiences with climate change and adaption (Alston 2013; McKune et al. 2015). Using in-depth interviews with male and female farmers in Australia and the United States, our paper explores how socio-economic, political, and cultural dynamics shape men and women's responses to climate-related weather events and environmental change in farming communities.

RC51-621.3

RAPONI, MARTINA* (Noiserr, Netherlands)

New Noises New Voices

As an artist interested in Noise, and a CODA (child of deaf adults), I will tackle the issue of noise and counterculture from the entry point of deafness and un-cultured voices. In ableist societies the voice is a cultural product, and certain voices, perceived as "other", flawed, "noisy", can open up discourses related to shared sonic spaces, disruption, and inclusivity. Soundscape is here described as a social and political environment, and the bodies immersed in it are considered according to the entire spectrum of their capacities, beyond listening, in rhythmanalytical terms. The understanding of the soundscape within the thresholds of audibility expels and rejects communities which carry the stigma of "handicap", such as Deaf communities. Despite being considered disabled, or deviant, Deaf bodies can be the starting point for a renewed consideration of soundscapes and their related political frameworks of control. Deaf culture is for me the last example of counterculture in all-speaking and all-hearing ableist societies. This theoretical exercise is accompanied by examples from contemporary art and technological-historical references, sketching examples of "acts of silencing" and "acts of noising", while underlining the value of "deviant" bodies as resistant bodies. This research is connected to a wider line of research within my artistic practice, tackling the role of noise in the analysis of sociopolitical systems by observing how different agents/actants activate or hinder the agency of dissident bodies in the ever more granular complexity of contemporary times.

RC15-180.6

RAPOSO, HÉLDER* (ESTeSL-IPL, Portugal)
PEGADO, ELSA (Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), CIES-IUL, Portugal)
RODRIGUES, CARLA F. (AISSR, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)
FERNANDES, ANA ISABEL (Instituto Universitário Egas Moniz, Portugal)

"Coffee and Cigarettes": Work Contexts and Performance Management

In a context of an increasingly global and competitive economy, emerging restructuring and organizational dynamics demand greater versatility and functional efficiency, while often establishing precarious working conditions for professionals. Problems such as the intensive pace of work, insufficient free time for extra-work activities, long working hours and/or rotating shift systems, along with the need to adapt to new practices and routines, are just some of the indicators which reflect the high pressure put on professional performance. While this pressure cross-cuts different working areas, the extent of its impact tends to be most relevant within professional groups whose nature of work links them to more demanding and higher responsive levels of performance.

This presentation draws on an ongoing sociological study on 'performance consumptions' at work, i.e., the use of medicines, dietary supplements and other products to improve physical, intellectual and social performance in the workplace. Based on five Focus Group Discussions with a total of 22 participants from two main professional groups, we explore 1) the work context and working conditions of these professionals and the pressures they create for certain forms and levels of performance and 2) how these groups manage (pharmacologically or not) such professional imperatives. Focusing on the social context that structures the daily work of these individuals, we analyse the social expression of such performance consumptions, specifically those that are mobilized to deal with issues such as sleep problems, fatigue, to improve concentration, or to deal with the negative implications of stress.While the widespread use of coffee and cigarettes appears as a legitimate practice in the everyday working routines, due to both their socializing markers and their perceived improvement in performance management, specific products (energy drinks and medicines) were mentioned mostly when managing more extreme situations arising from work-related activities.

RC04-49.5

RATERMANN-BUSSE, MONIQUE* (University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany)
NIEDING, IRIS (Institute für Work, Skills and Training (IAQ), University of Duisburg-Essen (UDE), Germany)
HÄHN, KATHARINA (Institute for Work, Skills and Qualification (IAQ), Germany)

Dual Study Programs: Safe Education Paths in Times of Increasing Uncertainty?

In the current international discussion about a stronger interlinking of academic and vocational education, dual study programs seem to be prime examples of work-based higher education in Germany, which generates the specific competence profile of an "academic-operational type of education" (Graf/Powell/Fortwengler/Bernard 2017; Krone/Nieding/Ratermann-Busse 2019). Between 2007 and 2016, the number of dual first semester students has grown more than tenfold (Autorengruppe Bildungsberichterstattung 2018). But what is the special value of this form of study?

The IAQ at the University of Duisburg-Essen explores since 2010 the special features of dual study programs as an interface between vocational and higher education. Based on the researches, the aim of the presentation is to outline several aspects relevant for the topics of the selected session.

Firstly, it will be revealed that companies assume a selection function in access to dual study programs, which entails the risk of a limited equal opportunity in view of participation at this work-based higher education. Secondly, it will be illustrated how students and graduates assess this combination of academic learning contents and company experiences in preparation for a successful transition from university to work. In this context, the role of companies and universities in this process will also be examined. Thirdly, it will be illustrated, why young adults in Germany, in times of uncertainty caused by internationalized and intransparent educational structures, globalization and neoliberalism, are increasingly opting for this not only financially secure educational path.

Autorengruppe Bildungsberichterstattung (2018): Bildung in Deutschland 2018. Bielefeld.

Graf, L./Powell, J. J. W./Fortwengel, J./Bernard, N. (2017): Integrating International Student Mobility in Work-Based Higher Education: The Case of Germany. In: Journal of Studies in International Education 2017. Vol. 21 (2). 156-159.

Krone, S./Nieding, I./Ratermann-Busse, M. (2019): Dual Studieren – und dann? – Eine empirische Studie zum Übergangsprozess Studium-Beruf dualer Studienabsolvent/inn/en. Düsseldorf: Hans-Böckler-Stiftung.

RC44-538.4

RATHZEL, NORA* (Umeå University, Department of Sociology, Sweden)

The Labour-Nature Relationship: Listening to Workers and Unions

For more than eight years, we have been investigating environmental policies, perspectives and theories of industrial and agricultural trade unions as well as those of organisations of small fishers and farmers. We have worked together with colleagues and conducted interviews in South Africa, India, Brazil, Sweden, Spain, and the UK. We have interviewed over 100 unionists and leaders of workers' organisations, who saw themselves as engaged environmentalists in those countries. The interviews were a mixture of informative interviews and life history interviews.

Using content and discourse analyses of the interviews I would like to present some comparative results from workers in these countries concentrating on the following issues:

How is the relationship between labour and nature constructed by workers, either directly or implicitly by the kind of environmental policies they develop?

How can their views be explained in the contexts of the national and organisational history and the life histories of our interviewees?

How do publicly promoted concepts like just transition or environmental justice translate – if at all – into actual programmes and policies of workers' organisations?

How do the interviewees envision the future relationship of labour-nature and what kind of society do they aspire to?

RC38-477.3

RAU, VANESSA* (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

Against the Current or Trajectories of Difference? Biographical Dimensions of Social Activism in the Context of Jewish-Muslim Relations in Berlin.

In the current political climate and the general rise of right-wing populism in Europe and beyond, minorities experience increasing political pressure. This often manifests itself in the harshened discourse on minorities, especially Muslims, as well as the apparent acceptance of a public debate imbued by anti-Muslim racism and xenophobia. One of these dimensions is the public image on the relations between Jews and Muslims in Germany: drawing on the accusation of "Muslim Antisemitism", populist actors strategically create antagonisms between the two minorities. As a consequence, Jewish and Muslim actors have to publicly position themselves, not seldom pushed by their communities or political actors. Trying to counteract these tendencies, new initiatives of Jewish-Muslim cooperation have emerged, bringing together individuals with the ambition for socio-political change. Taking a closer look at these individuals, this paper explores the biographical dimensions of Jewish actors engaging in social protest promoting Jewish-Muslim alliance in Berlin. It observes how individual biographies and trajectories are tied into processes of collectivization among ethnic and religious minorities. Taking the example of male, female and queer activists, it argues for a gender-sensitive and intersectional perspective on social protest and biography highlighting how biographical knowledge production can help us understand how individual protesters re-work biographical experiences of difference and exclusion and become agents of change**.** By doing so, I seek to develop a broader understanding of how processes of collectivization are tied into individual biographies and the necessity to analyse these interactions systematically. Thereby, it makes a broader case for the urgency to use biographical research to understand the (biographical) positioning of actors and their relation to the politics of difference and diversity. This will open up a discussion on the possibilities of biographical research for the understanding of current political transformations and the possibility of change through social protest.

RC22-253.1

RAU, VANESSA* (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

"Seeing and Being Seen" or Transformations of Religious Practice in Urban Space? Towards an Understanding of the Religious Scene.

Contemporary urban realities are thoroughly characterized by migration, movement and mobilities. As a consequence, transient forms of life and settlement are increasingly shaping social life and urban organization. These transformations have not only left their mark on the organization of urban social realities and everyday life but also on the organization and practice of religion. While Tönnies' concepts of *Gesellschaft* and *Gemeinschaft* can no longer explain post-modern and post-secular urban constellations, terms like *religious commu-*

nity, congregation or *parish* can no longer hold for contemporary organization of (migrant) religious practice: communal ritual, prayer, service or study groups are increasingly organized around 'events'. These are open and flexible gatherings which do not require permanent membership and long-term commitment but instead, they are cherished for offering open occasions and the opportunity to 'seeing and being seen' or to 'drop in and pray' or 'spirituality of sorts'. Drawing on my ethnography of a newly emerging Hebrew-Jewish scene in Berlin and its determining characteristics of migration and conversion processes of its inhabitants, this paper argues for a radical re-thinking of contemporary religious practice in urban cosmopolitan spaces. In dialogue with existing research and discussions on urban scenes (Hitzler, Kosnick, Blum and Kahn-Harris), I take the case of Jewish-Hebrew constellations to conceptualize new developments in urban religion as a case of an urban cultural and migrant scenes. Not only does this reflect new developments in urban realities but also radically transforms the concept and practice of religion and community as we know it. Against this backdrop, I argue that the study of religion as scenes allows for thinking and researching religion intersectionally: in the context of the cities and urban socio-economic diversities, gender and sexuality as well as migration, ethnicity and belonging.

RC34-430.4

RAVAL, CHANDRIKABEN* (Gujarat University, India)

Use of Social Media Among Post Graduate Students of Gujarat University.

Social Media is a part of young students' life. Social media also includes social networking sites.

The main objectives of this research paper is to know the socio-economic profile of the post graduate students who used social media and to explore what are the most popular social media used by the educated youth, to examine the gender difference between the use of social media and its negative and positive impacts on their personal, peer, family and social life.

Four hundred post graduate students are selected from different faculties for this study. Questionnaire is used for data collection.

This research paper is divided into four parts. First part provides the information regarding the concept of social media, youth self socialization; theory of social interaction and some reviews regarding this topic. Second part is on methodology. Third part shows empirical data analysis of the data with various gender and caste variables.

Fourth part is on main findings and concluding remarks.

The study focuses that social media is useful to them for research and education, to gain knowledge and to do fast communication. There is gender difference for use of social media in respect of spending time and money. Most of the respondents felt that social media is quite useful at personal and peer group level. It is useful to know the global events and trends in a post modern society. It is very fast and saves time and money. But it has diverse effect on written capacity, memory power and face to face interaction in daily life.

The study shows that social media has a negative impact on the society, i.e. increase in cyber crime, increase in deviant behavior approval in some aspects and creates risk for own identity and culture. The paper concludes with some important remarks and suggestions.

RC42-526.2

RAY, ANJALI* (Adamas University, India)

Mental Health of Adolescent Students: An Empirical Observation on Mental Health Indicator in Terms of Selected Psycho-Social Correlates

Background: Mental health and wellbeing are the fundamental human rights and key to social development. Students' mental health implies harmony and integration within students, between each student and other members of the society. This mental health is closely associated with their efficiency and effective use of capacities for observation, imagination, learning, thinking, decision making, as well as higher order mental functioning. Therefore management of mental health is extremely important.

Objectives: As a step in this direction, the present study firstly aimed to identify the mental health status (wellbeing and depression level) of adolescent school students; and secondly to find out the relationship between mental health status of students and selected psycho-social variables(academic career development stress, anxiety, parent-peer attachment patterns, decision making strategies and self confidence level).

Method: Accordingly responses were collected from **randomly selected sample of 600 school students** by using **9 tools**- general information and socio-economic status schedule, Academic career development stress scale (Goswami and Ray,2006), STAI (Speilberger, et al,1970), Self confidence inventory (Basavanna, 1971), Depression symptom checklist (WHO,2007), Beck depression inventory, 2nd Edition(Beck, et al,1996), IPPA (Armsden and Greensberg, 1991), Flinders decision making inventory (Mann, 1982) and Ray & Sakar (2018) Adapted version of Mental health inventory (Jagadish & srivastav, 1983).

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

Results: Qualitative and quantitative analysis of responses (mean, standard deviation,'t', ANOVA, correlation, regression analysis, etc) highlighted the following:

Moderate level of well being was the general characteristic feature of the adolescent students

Level of mental health indicators displayed marked specificity in terms of selected demographic issues of the adolescent students.

There was complex networking between selected mental health status and selected psycho-social variables and variety of such networking systems were involved in regulating the nature and characteristic feature of mental health status.

The study projected some recommendations for school health program.

RC31-378.3

RAY, MANASHI* (West Virginia State University, USA)

Ambiguities and Complexities of Selective Adaptation Among Transnational Indian American Entrepreneurs

Migrant and ethnic entrepreneurship in developed economies and the US has been the subject of extensive research exploring how ethnic cultural capital and networks act as mechanisms of assimilation in host societies and how structural challenges arising from discrimination based on race/ethnicity, gender, class, religion, and nationality/immigration status shape entrepreneurial performance. Apart from a small but growing body of research on cross-border entrepreneurship, scholarship on entrepreneurship in immigrant-receiving advanced economies has focused on individual nations. Thus, new perspectives are needed to understand the complex inspirations and creativity of migrant transnational entrepreneurs for their cross-border enterprises, particularly how they employ 'selective or partial' adaptation and socialities that complement their lifestyles and augment their global businesses.

Using data collected through in-depth interviews with sixty migrant and returnee Indian American entrepreneurs working in info-tech, professional services, and retail sectors in major metropolitan areas in India and the US, I explain how a) citizenship status, b) entrepreneurs' asymmetrical possession of cultural capital (e.g. language competency, knowledge of the society and its ways of doing business), and c) the association of cultural capital with 'class' resources, defined as private property, wealth, investment capital, and human capital (Light & Karageorgis 1994), present transnational entrepreneurs with the freedom to reformulate their identities and to make individual choices for their expression of economic, civic, and social activities in both countries, such as developing e-learning platforms tailored for poor children, working on collaborative community and environmental improvement projects, or investing in 'nation building' by training and providing employment opportunities to rural youth in cloud computing companies. I argue that the differential distribution of capital, especially risk management, among Indian entrepreneurs and the ways in which their lives nospan multiple worlds explain the diversity of (non)adaptation and (non)assimilation to the host society in this select population.

RC32-413.1

RAY, MANASHI* (West Virginia State University, USA)

Not to be 'Outpaced' Nor 'Underestimated': Transnational Lives of Indian Women Entrepreneurs

While entrepreneurship has generally been seen as empowering for women, female entrepreneurs operate in an occupation defined by masculine cultural assumptions and face discriminatory practices and biases based on the belief that women do not possess the traits and skills necessary for business success. The challenges of cross-border enterprise faced by transnational entrepreneurs compound these difficulties and make many women less driven to easily abandon their pursuits. Drawing on in-depth interviews, life histories and career trajectories of fifteen Indian American migrant and returnee women entrepreneurs in info-tech professional services, manufacturing, and retail and wholesale sectors, the paper aims to tackle questions including a) How do women transnational entrepreneurs mitigate gender discrimination/closure mechanisms in transnational spaces, defined as border-crossing social spaces sustained by ties of social actors, networks, and organizations across multiple nation-states (Faist 2000)? b) What coping mechanisms do women transnational entrepreneurs use for ensuring business survival and growth in a field where actions and initiatives are usually defined by masculine norms? And c) What systemic cultural challenges are encountered by women transnational entrepreneurs?

By combining Bourdieu's concept of the dynamism of cultural, social and economic capital with the macro-level factors of economic and political structures, the meso-level of networks, and the micro-level of personal narratives, the paper conducts a multi-level analysis of migrants' agencies and strategies of mobilizing resources for building new capital in new places, as well as the way these entrepreneurs take advantage of ebbs and flows in the valorization of migrants' capital in transnational space and time to promote their entrepreneurial success. My findings show how women transnational entrepreneurs are positioned in transnational spaces as privileged or subordinated and their ability to valorize their capital affects the rejection of culturally ascribed female roles and heteronormative models of femininity, in addition to contesting gendered institutions.

RC40-509.2

RAYNOLDS, LAURA* (Colorado State University, USA)

Can Certification Challenge Buyer Power, Improve Worker Wellbeing, and Strengthen Labor Agency? Lessons from Fairtrade Certified Plantations in Ecuador

This paper analyzes the strategic potential and empirical challenges of private governance initiatives in improving global labor conditions, drawing lessons from Fairtrade International certification of flower plantations in Ecuador. The study explains Fairtrade's institutional logic and central goals of advancing trade fairness, sustainable livelihoods, and empowerment. A global production network lens reveals the strategic potential of Fairtrade's trade standards in challenging the market pressures that typically undermine workers and its labor standards in promoting worker wellbeing and labor agency within and beyond the workplace. Yet certification gains are delimited by global market and local labor regime dynamics. As I demonstrate, Fairtrade (1) has not significantly reduced buyer power in certified flower markets; (2) has improved Ecuadorian flower plantation labor conditions and worker wellbeing, but workers remain economically vulnerable; and (3) has strengthened the agency of flower workers, but bolstering individual empowerment has proved easier than collective empowerment.

The global Covid-19 health and economic crisis highlights the successes as well as failures of certification to promote trade fairness, sustainable livelihoods, and worker empowerment when they are needed most.

RC04-53.4

RAZQUIN, PAULA* (Universidad de San Andres, Argentina)

The Teacher Supply in Latin America: A Review of Research

Although having a good teacher is a condition for the right to education, the distribution and behavior of teacher supply is are among the least understood issues affecting the equality of education. In the developing world, there is a long tradition of inquiry into the employment, working conditions, and training of teachers. But only recently, teacher shortages and the quality of the teacher supply have been regarded as an impediment and threat to achieving education development goals.

The goal of the review is to present a narrative analysis of the research on teacher shortages and the characteristics and behavior of the supply of teachers in Latin America, with a focus on the inequalities in the distribution of the teacher supply. I draw from general labor economics texts and from scholars that elaborate on the specific features of the market as applied to teachers.

The review shows that that, in Latin America, the attributes that make teachers effective are found to be unequally distributed. With few exceptions, the most deprived schools are worse off. In some cases, the divide is between public and private schools, in others, between urban/rural or large/small but, ultimately, they all reveal socioeconomic differences. The evidence is limited regarding what makes teaching attractive, on the choice of school, teacher transfer, and attrition. Studies show that intrinsic motivation is not all that it takes to attract potential candidates to teacher education, especially highly talented ones. Professional development opportunities, working conditions, and salaries may play a part. But what is certain is that the dynamics are very complex, as an increase in the proportion of individuals attracted to teaching majors could come with a decrease in teacher quality. The presentation concludes with the implications of the findings to the potentials and possibilities of teacher policies to reduce the inequalities.

RC47-579.5

REA RODRIGUEZ, CARLOS RAFAEL* (UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NAYARIT, Mexico)

Social Movements, Alter-Hegemony and Experimental Production of Other Possible Worlds from Local and Regional

In this paper we claim the ideas of the ecologie of knowledges, ecologie of trans-scales and ecologie of temporalities, elaborated by Boaventura de Sousa Santos, to propose that many rural and local-regional experiences recover conceptions of historicity different from the hegemonic, and are capable of interconnecting in a balanced way past, present and future. We can investigate trought them, other ways of producing the social that allow us to face the modern-western civilizational crisis and propose historical alternatives to capitalism. Specifically, in this paper we analyze the experience of the movement for the defense of the San Pedro Mezquital River in Nayarit, Mexico, as an example that shows the capacities of regional hegemonic articulation of a rural-indigenous movement, which nonetheless acquires intersectoral social expressions, and that connects with the national and international scales without these necessarily overruling their nature. Likewise, we especially focus our analysis on the alter-civilizatory or alter-hegemonic orientation of the conceptions and practices within the movement, particularly raised by communities of the originary Nayeri people, who placed themselves at the center of this configuration of social action, radiating in different degrees to its other components.

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

RC10-130.5

RECAMAN, ANA* (Universidad La Salle Cuernavaca, Mexico)
MEJIA, RECAMAN (Fundación Rio las Piedras/Acueducto Popayan, Colombia)

Modelo De Turismo Cultural Para El Desarrollo Sostenible Desde Una Perspectiva Adaptativa Del Territorio

Este documento presentará un modelo de turismo cultural para el desarrollo sostenible en una ruta patrimonial en Morelos, México (Recaman Mejía A. L., 2014) El problema se detecta a partir del índice de pobreza que en la mayoría de los casos críticos alcanzó el 73% de la población en 2010 (CONEVAL, 2012) La región se vio afectada por dos terremotos en septiembre de 2017 (8,2 y 7,1 escala de Richter) dañando a una gran parte del patrimonio construido de la región. Esta situación nos hace pensar en la dinámica adaptativa que el territorio debe tener en cuenta y sus estrategias de gestión del patrimonio para su sustentabilidad. Dada su complejidad, esto refleja la necesidad de construir una solución a partir de la teoría de los problemas sociales complejos (García, 2007). Se escogen dos poblaciones de las once que componen la ruta y donde la investigación tiene lugar. El modelo integra los principios etnoecológicos propuestos por Víctor Toledo (Toledo, 1996) donde se muestran la importancia del control territorial, ecológico, cultural, social y político de las comunidades que habitan la ruta. El resultado de la investigación conduce a abordar el modelo desde un enfoque de gestión adaptativa del territorio (Recaman Mejía L. , 2017), el cual nos garantiza fortalecer la gobernanza, los servicios ecosistémicos y los servicios ambientales, generando así territorios resilientes.

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RC09-115.3

RECCHI, SARA* (University of MIlano, Italy)

The Informal Street Vendors' Daily Strategies and Motivations: The Case of Open-Air Markets in Milan

Street vending represents one of the most visible manifestations of the informal economy, which involves a large number of immigrants in many global cities of developed countries. Indeed, the economic globalization and the consistent immigration flows increased dynamics of socio-economic polarization, in a way that often immigrants are forced to work informally. The study aims to investigate the individual reasons that drive immigrants to work informally and the strategies adopted by them to guarantee their daily livelihood activities, to confront exclusionary policies, and to cohabit with regular street vendors. This contribution comes from the results of my Ph.D. case study research, which aims to analyse the characteristics of the informal street vending sector, considering different open-air markets of the city of Milan. The empirical material emerges from the conduction of 35 qualitative in-depth interviews, which involved both informal and regular street vendors, and from more than 150 hours of participant observation on the field. The study reveals how selling on the streets mainly represents a survival choice and it is closely related to the difficulties to obtain documents needed to regularly reside and work in the host country. Moreover, it emerges how social networks and ethnic communities play a decisive role in entering the sector and also affect the daily resistance strategies implemented by street vendors. finally, the study highlights both positive forms of coexistence between regular and irregular street vendors, and dynamics of conflict, which affect the trajectories and work strategies of informal street vendors. Adopting an actor-oriented approach to study this manifestation of informality, contributes to filling a gap in the literature on developed countries as few empirical research focus the attention on the street vendors' agency and resilient strategies of resistance and on the relation between the regular and informal dimensions of the street vending sector.

RC48-JS-53.1

RECH, CARLA* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Building Bridges between Social Movements and the State: An Analysis of the Flow of Individuals in Strategic Action Fields

Studies conducted in recent decades in Brazil have shown patterns of interaction between state and non-state organizations, identifying the existence of a dynamic of relationships between these social spaces, partly shaped by the flow of individuals. Despite that, such research does not indicate which elements would make it possible to occupy key positions and other workspaces within governments, posing researchers with an analytical challenge to understand how and why certain people take such a journey and end up occupying positions within the government state bureaucracy, specifically those that have or had in their trajectory links with organizations of social movements. This paper aims to present results of the doctorate in progress, whose research has been dedicated to investigate the flow of people who worked in the Brazilian federal government from 2003, through discretionary ways. This research is theoretically based on the theory of strategic action fields (Fligstein; Macadam, 2011), the approach of social networks (Marques, 1999, 2000, 2003) and the concept of institutional activism (Santoro; Mcguire, 2007; Abers, 2017; Cayres, 2017). We start from the hypothesis of the transit from the societal field to the state field may be determined by political and institutional conditions; educational/work experiences and relational conditions (links and mediations) and that the existence of strategic saction fields, connected by networks and the deliberate action of individuals in key positions (institutional activists) would be the necessary conditions for the traffic to occur. By conducting and analyzing 23 interviews, it was possible to confirm the hypothesis and verify that the fields of action were historically constructed and that individuals connected to them either during university education and/or through their work experiences, with the social movements, highlighting the links formed and the multiple recognitions derived from the trajectory type as important elements for the flow.

RC06-79.5

RECKSIEDLER, CLAUDIA* (German Youth Institute, Germany)
BERNARDI, LAURA (LIVES, University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

Changes in Legal Regulations, Parental Health and Well-being, and Children's Physical Custody Arrangements among Post-Separation Families in Switzerland

Changing legal conditions, gender ideologies, and parental practices across Europe led to a higher share of parents practicing joint physical custody (JPC) upon separation, in part because this post-separation custody arrangement seems best suited to allow for more equally shared parental roles and children's access to both parents. Prior studies documented that, in countries with little institutional support for JPC, JPC families were highly selective. In countries where JPC prioritized, either as default or as priority custody arrangement, the share of JPC increased, and consequently, profiles of JPC families became less selective. Whether the diffusion of JPC across the social strata also shapes associations between JPC and parental health and well-being, for which prior studies have yielded inconsistent results, is unclear. This study focuses on Switzerland, where no clearly defined legal pathways toward JPC existed until 2017. Since a substantial family law change in 2017, judges are advised to investigate the possibility of JPC routinely regardless of parents' demands or disagreements. We analyze data from two samples of post-separation parents—one surveyed before (N = 788) and one shortly after family law changes facilitating access to JPC (N = 887)—to examine differences in the prevalence of JPC, sociodemographic correlates of JPC, and its associations with parental health and well-being before and after 2017. In both samples, JPC parents represented only a small fraction and JPC was associated with parents' higher education or less financial strain. JPC-health and -well-being linkages also varied by education, particularly after the 2017 legislative change. We conclude that prevailing gender- biased employment practices may counteract the broadened access to JPC by reinforcing more traditional sole custody models among less resourceful parents. Results will further be discussed in light of implications for policy and practice, as well as issues related to self- selection into different custody arrangements.

RC32-JS-48.4

REDDOCK, RHODA* (The University of the West Indies, Trinidad and Tobago)

Competing Victimhoods: A Framework for the Analysis of Post-Colonial Multi-Ethnic Societies

This essay seeks to interrupt the dominant discourse on race, ethnicity, gender and class (intersectionality) globally, which has focussed on the experiences of 'whites' with their others, primarily in North America and Europe and shift it to the post-colonial multi-ethnic societies of the Global South. It draws on the historical experience of Trinidad and Tobago, the multi-ethnic nation-state comprising the two most southerly islands of the Caribbean archipelago to present the analytic of competing victimhoods as a mechanism for understanding inter-ethnic tensions and conflict in multi-ethnic post-colonial societies. This has the ability to make visible different groups' interpretations of their histories of hardships and distinct colonial experiences by going beneath the surface of simple hegemony and subordination relations and to examine legitimate and/or illegitimate feelings of fear and insecurity. Such an approach moves our analysis from a focus on individual

group identities to the interactions between, among and within groups and the ways in which these various levels of feeling intersect and shape behaviours, attitudes and ideologies.

RC25-JS-72.5

REDDOCK, RHODA* (The University of the West Indies, Trinidad and Tobago)

Unstable Ethnicities: Constructing 'Race' in the Caribbean

Censuses of Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago

This paper examines the social constructions of ethnic identities and categories and their inscription and integration into national and regional census and statistical systems with special emphasis on Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. In this I recognise the process of racialization (Omi and Winant, 1987) to refer to 'the extension of racial meaning [often negative] to a previously racially unclassified relationship, social practice or group (Winant,1994:59)." The paper interrogates the meanings underlying ethnoracial categories in Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica and explore the factors leading to their ethnogenesis: i.e. the creation of new ethnoracial categories. Drawing on all the censuses of these two Caribbean countries beginning with the mid-19th Century slave registrations, changes in census categorisation are examined over time and the social, historical and political factors that shape their construction. I argue that these colonially and officially constructed ethnic categories have shaped popular understandings of 'race' and 'ethnicity' and cemented them in the popular imagination.

RC08-97.1

REGADAS LUIZ, JOSE VICTOR* (Fundação Oswaldo Cruz, Brazil)

The Crisis of Cold War Social Sciences and the Origins of Think Thanks in the United States

The making of the social space of think tanks, currently the main liaison between political power and intellectual production in the US, rather than simply defying the specific ideological content of the postwar "liberal consensus", has also contributed to create a new discursive matrix, no more anchored in the rhetorical appeal of scientific objectivity and neutrality as before, but in the claim for a balanced supply of ideological opinions in a polarized "market of ideas". The purpose of this work is to unveil a crucial aspect of the genesis of this new type of institutional space and its correspondent discursive matrix. It's argued that this phenomenon has risen as a result of the deep crisis of the American cold war university in the late 1960s and early 1970s, amid the growing social and political turmoil surrounding the Vietnam War and the Civil Rights' struggles, epitomized by the students' rebellion on the university campuses and the insurgency of academic intellectuals in radical caucuses within their professional associations, where the behavioralist credo which had sustained the postwar liberal ideology became fiercely challenged. The sharp theoretical, political, methodological and epistemological critique of behavioralism, as I try to demonstrate, was followed by a vigorous impulse toward institutional alternatives to the Academy, since the insurgent intellectuals sought ways to free themselves from the prevailing scientist dogma in order to produce a more relevant, critical and politically oriented social knowledge. Therefore, the emergence of think tanks is interpreted as an institutional response to the crisis of the cold war social sciences, which came up to prompt a new discursive matrix based more on the defense of "values" than on the analysis of "facts", more concerned with the relevance of political ends than with methodological accuracy, more openly focused on ideological positions than on scientific knowledge.

RC23-273.3

REHN, ALF* (University of Southern Denmark, Denmark)

Producing the Innovation Imperative: An Inquiry into Group Dynamics, Feedback Loops, and Autopoietic Affirmation in the Innovation Industry

It is nigh on impossible to deny that the notion, concept, and discursive device of "innovation" has become quite powerful in contemporary society. That said, there is little research done on exactly how this narrative colonization works, and what agents are driving it. The paper proposed here suggests that a key force in establishing the innovation imperative is "the innovation industry", defined as the authors, pundits, consultants, event managers, and similar who have as their occupation the commodification and dissemination of statements regarding innovation. This paper represents a study of this loosely coupled global network, of which the author has been part for the last five years, and argues that the production of innovation knowledge needs to be understood as part genre, part autopoietic affirmation, and part performance. Drawing on both cultural studies, auto-ethnography, and a sociology of media, the paper attempts to highlight the manner in which the innovation imperative is produced as part imperative, part exhortation, and part repetition.

Rather than treating narratives and discourses around innovation as objective statements, the paper discusses the manner in which such statements are produced, and the complex networks that exist to amplify and support the same. By showing how the community of the innovation industry bolsters itself by supporting its agents, and how a motley crew of publishers, institutions, ratings agencies and the likes ensure that the innovation imperative is repeated and strengthened, the paper aims to show how conceptual colonization works and what agents need to be corralled to enable this. Succinctly put, the paper will show how understanding the backstage setup of the innovation industry is instrumental in making the innovation imperative possible.

WG08-723.1

REICHELMANN, ASHLEY* (Virginia Tech, USA)
HAWDON, JAMES (Virginia Tech, USA)
PLAHOVINSAK II, THOMAS (Longwood University, USA)
RYAN, JOHN (Virginia Tech, USA)

Racial Latitudes: Memorialization, Proximity, and Intergroup Relations

Memorialization has been a growing trend over the past few decades. To date, there has been limited research on how memorials affect modern day relationships between groups and how they impact the attitudes and behaviors of individuals. This project focuses on understanding how the first large-scale memorial to victims of racial violence in the United States impacts intergroup attitudes in the immediate community surrounding it. Utilizing results from a longitudinal two-wave survey data collection within the community (referred to as "memorial city"), and two comparative samples in the same state (the treatment group that was made aware of the contents of the memorial and the control group that was not exposed to any mention of the memorial), a comparison over time was run on four racial attitudes outcome variables: two scales of traditional racial resentment, racial competition, and social distance. Preliminary results reveal a complicated story: in wave one, both comparative groups had higher levels of conservative racial attitudes on all four measures when compared to the memorial city. By wave two, four months after the opening, both the memorial city and the treatment group showed greater racial tension by way of increases in both resentment scales, while the resentment within the control group remained relatively unchanged. However, in terms of racial competition, the memorial city and the control group showed slight improvement, while the treatment group revealed a sense of greater racial competition. Finally, all three samples showed a substantial increase in social distance between wave one and wave two, indicating an external effect impacting all samples. Further analyses will include random effects models and a geo-spatial analysis. The preliminary results reveal that the role and use of memorialization in promoting positive race relations is potentially fraught with complexities, including the specific content of the memorialization.

RC33-JS-31.4

REIF, KARINA* (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Biographical Interviews and Observation to Find Women's Prison Interpretation

Three types of jail interpretation were identified using a combination of methods: Biographical interviews, observation and reconstructive analysis. The research was carried out by visiting a female prison in South of Brazil and analysing women prisoner's and ex-prisoner's interviews. These narratives were about their trajectories, considering socialization, history context and individual experience inside and outside the institutions.

Women who made the choice to leave their criminal past for the sake of their freedom in the future help to form the first interpretation type. The ones who paid their penalties did not commit any more crimes because to do so, would mean facing more time in prison. One interviewee, for example, admitted to planning her husband's murder, but the thought of returning to prison and losing her freedom again was enough to change her mind.

The prison offers redemption for women who represent the second type. They believe that the penalty was suitable and helpfull in certain way. There are many kinds of learning for them, but the most important is learning how to be a better person. It was possible because of the time to think about their mistakes and life in general.

The reason behind committing crimes for people in the thrid type is that they had no other option. Because of this, they do not think they deserve the penalty of prison. Some of them fight against the rules, because they do not accept them. The experience in prison does not mean that they are not going to commit anymore crimes inside or outside the institution.

RC19-233.4

REIMBERG, JULIANA* (Fundação Getulio Vargas, Brazil)

Homeless Women in Sao Paulo City: An Analysis of a Women's Shelter from Individual Narratives

This case study analyses the situation of homeless women in Sao Paulo city from the perspective of a women's shelter. The objective is to understand the municipal host service policy for homeless women, drawing the social relations among the sheltered and also between them and the shelter's employees. During the study was possible to characterize the shelter service and the role it plays in the homeless women's trajectory.

The methodology used was qualitative, being the primary data collection made from semi-structured interviews and direct observations in a women's shelter in Sao Paulo. The secondary data presented were extracted from library databases, as well as from content available on government websites and newspapers, being the theoretical framework based on the debate of intersectionality in the Welfare State and female poverty.

The findings of this case study indicate the complexity and the multiple faces of the homeless people. As observed, frequently the women's shelter is used as a response to problems other than street life. Many interviewees pointed out that they moved to a homeless shelter after episodes of domestic violence and break of family bonds. In this sense, this work illustrates the problems associated with the prevalence of a one institutional reception model, adopted by the municipal government to attend the homeless women's needs, as well as the parallel strategies developed collaboratively among the sheltered to fill the gaps in the social assistance policy.

Thus, this paper highlights the importance of diversifying the host services to attend the homeless women's needs and argues that this is fundamental for the success of exit strategies in the social policies.

RC02-32.1

REIS, ELISA* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Bringing a Historical Perspective to Research on Elite Perceptions

The paper focus on the perceptions of Brazilian elites in two distinctive moments about issues such as poverty, inequality, race, minority rights, affirmative action policies, and role of the state. It looks at the salient political and economic factors that prevailed in each of the periods under consideration seeking to explore if perceived opportunities to maximize economic and/or political gains might affect perceptions, thus creating room for reshaping social policies. The analysis takes into account the premise that deep seated cultural values influence perceptions but takes the former as constantly reshaped by historical circumstances thus accommodating interest-based motivations that inform policy preferences. A few impressionist comparisons with other national elites are used just to point to the relevance of further comparative work.

RC22-264.3

REMY, LIONEL* (Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium)

Islam Et Marxisme : Ethnographie d'Une (in)Compatibilité Depuis Le Cas Belge

Cette intervention propose de soumettre les résultats de l'ethnographie menée auprès des groupes se revendiquant du marxisme militant et plus particulièrement des individus parmi eux qui, depuis le spectre large du « marqueur identitaire » (le prénom, le voile, le visage, etc.) attribué dans l'interaction ou avant elle jusqu'à la foi musulmane revendiquée explicitement, doivent se positionner vis-à-vis de l'islam en tant que marxistes.

Si l'ethnographie ouvre la possibilité de faire la description de la « carrière militante » au sein des groupes marxistes, la méthode du récit de vie révèle les stratégies élaborées par les acteurs afin de concilier leur « islamité/musulmanité » et leur engagement idéologique. La construction d'une identité de « marxiste musulman » exige directement ou indirectement que l'on se prononce dans le sous-champ politique marxiste quant aux « contradictions » que semble recouvrir cette double-appartenance. Du point de vue de l'acteur et d'un extrême à l'autre, il peut s'agir ici d'un rejet « pragmatique » de la question considérée comme sans impact sur la pratique militante jusqu'à la justification de l'exclusion de l'islam par le marxisme, ou inversement. Entre ces deux postures, une vaste gamme d'entreprises de conjugaison de l'islam au corpus idéologique marxiste – et réciproquement – se déploie, sous des formes infiniment diverses, en invoquant autant d'événements historiques que de sources théoriques ou d'expériences militantes.

Être un marxiste musulman et l'enjeu définitionnel que cela représente est manifestement un objet de lutte et de concurrence au sein du sous-champ politique marxiste (depuis la construction identitaire de l'acteur jusqu'à la stratégie politique partisane), mais c'est aussi un lieu de « contradictions » au travers duquel s'axpriment les fractures sociales, économiques et politiques de la société belge d'une part, et la violence du contexte politique international d'autre part.

RC40-JS-49.1

RENARD, MARIE-CHRISTINE* (Universidad Autonoma Chapingo, Mexico)

Values and the Making of Standards in the Coffee "Sustainable" and "Fair" Networks.

After decades of witnessing the multiplication of all kinds of sustainable, ethical or fair labels and of the several standards systems that support the claims behind them, there is a growing opacity around the values that they are supposed to represent. The concept of sustainability, for instance, has received different meanings, each of them giving way to a different set of standards; those standards, in turn, construct different production patterns, some of them far from being socially sustainable; in this sense, for example, the Small Producer's network criticizes what they call the "false sustainability" of some "ethical" networks that do not change the model of constant exploitation of natural and human resources, while the producers are faced to the increase of the requirements and costs of certifications. The concept of fairness itself has been questioned and hackneyed when the standards are constructed lowing the bar of the criteria, in order to facilitate their compliance by the mainstream actors of the agrifood system. The paper aims to analyze the relations between the opaque and diluted values and the making of standards in the case of sustainable and fair coffee, coffee being the most certified and labelled agrifood product.

RC47-579.4

RESENDE, PAULO EDGAR* (University of Vila Velha, Brazil)
BARROS, VALÉRIA (University of Vila Velha, Brazil)

Identitarian Activism, Everyday Life and Resistances

The paper explores the different tactics of confrontation and the repertoires of actions in identitarian activists who present themselves as anarchists. The identitarian activism has been becoming more and more influent in everyday life of young people who pursue to deconstruct themselves from historically dominant definitions of the self. By dealing with sociability of everyday life, the activism on minority issues is very diversified and reveals enormous multiplicity of individual and collective actions. Some groups close themselves in their own identity, trying to reinforce it as a strategy to resist from dominant and excluding power relations. However, by enforcing homogeneity and driving away differences, they ended up reproducing dogmatism and hierarchy typically found in institutions of control, punishment and domination. This research investigates how activists who antagonize with the State and its technologies of shaping subjectivity deals with identity issues. Based on bibliographic research, digital and printed materials, semi-structured interviews and direct field observations, we discuss the data collection from a post-anarchist approach. Which means we merge the contributions of recognized anarchist thinkers with post-structuralist philosophy to better understand the meanings and the objectives of the set of values and strategies of those activists.

RC24-287.2

RESÉNDIZ, JOSÉ GILBERTO* (Instituto Politécnico Nacional, Mexico)

Interdisciplinarity Today in Environmental Education in Mexico: Prospects and Challenges for the Postgraduate Course in the Face of a Common Future

The Interdisciplinarity of Environmental Education today, is in a historical process that includes: Education for the conservation of 50's a 60's, the Ecological Education of 60's a 70's, the Environmental Education proper in 1972 and the Education for Sustainable Development in 2015. This work aims to analyze the interdisciplinarity of Environmental Education EA to account for what happens in six masters in Mexico in the face of the great challenges that are in the field of environment and education and the building their perspectives. This is where the capacities and strengths of research centers and institutes play an important role, where knowledge is generated and researchers are trained who are key and critical for Environmental Education in postgraduate studies in Mexico. We then have a great challenge because in a review of the universities in Mexico 138 were detected in Programs, Centers, Institutes and Faculties are for the treatment of the Environment and 140 in Education, of which only six are dedicated to Environmental Education in particular, from different perspectives and at different times. The methodology used was mixed where programs, universities, centers and institutes were collected and quantified. Then the megatrends are: 1) Autonomy and self-government; 2) The commodification and differentiation and 3) The overcrowding and internationalization, means that the problem is that the development and application of these trends has a dialectical relationship with the development of the Country, which is better understood from the Postgraduate and that should permeate towards the whole educational system. Interdisciplinary knowledge is necessary to have a different meaning to the current one.

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

WG08-722.4

RETA, CLAUDIA* (Universidad Nacional General Sarmiento, Argentina)

Interrogando La Trama Emocional Del Habitar: Exploraciones Para Analizar La Experiencia De Mujeres En Asentamientos Precarios De Latinoamérica

Las ciudades actuales latinoamericanas presentan una trama de fragmentaciones que se corresponde con las desigualdades y conflictos que los procesos de acumulación del capital generan. En ellas, la articulación entre las diferentes configuraciones de poder estructuran y posibilitan determinados modos de sentir y habitar la ciudad. La dimensión de género en este contexto, atraviesa las experiencias del habitar en territorios de precariedad, organizando determinadas disposiciones emocionales y corporales, y constituyendo determinadas sensibilidades.

En este marco, la presente ponencia se propone un recorrido que retoma investigaciones y aportes desde los estudios sociales sobre los cuerpos y emociones, así como diferentes perspectivas de los estudios urbanos que integran dimensiones de la sensibilidad, afectividad y corporalidad, atravesados por la clave de género; con el objetivo de aportar a la construcción de un estado del arte de los estudios sobre las sensibilidades asociadas al habitar en mujeres de asentamientos precarios.

Se parte de la búsqueda y análisis de investigaciones publicadas en artículos de revistas científicas, libros y publicaciones de instituciones académicas y/o científicas, por autores/as latinoamericanos/as relevadas en motores de búsqueda de información a partir de conceptos clave, atendiendo a un recorte que abarca publicaciones desde el año 2000 hasta la actualidad.

La intención del trabajo consiste en relevar los debates más actuales, conocer las investigaciones que se han realizado alrededor del objeto enunciado desde diferentes perspectivas y hacer evidente las múltiples relaciones entre los estudios sociales sobre las emociones y los estudios urbanos; destacando la centralidad de las experiencias sensibles en la comprensión de las problemáticas urbanas.

RC28-339.5

REY, RAFAEL* (Universidad de la República, Uruguay)

Movilidad Ocupacional En El Uruguay, El Efecto De La Educación y El Capital Social

La idea de que los sujetos cuentan con determinados activos producto de sus relaciones personales, es una idea que se recoge desde los inicios de la sociología, sin embargo no será hasta los años 80 cuando comience a formalizarse la noción de capital social tal como lo conocemos en la actualidad. Los aportes de Pierre Bourdieu y James Coleman fueron fundamentales para darle carácter sociológico a este concepto. Ahora bien, los efectos del capital social en la movilidad ocupacional, se comienzan a observar con los trabajos de Nan Lin a finales del siglo pasado. La pregunta que orienta los trabajos sobre movilidad es si existe asociación o independencia entre el origen social de las personas y la clase social de destino, y qué papel juegan en esta relación, la educación, el género, la raza o el lugar de residencia, junto con el capital social.

La presente ponencia se propone analizar la incidencia del capital social en la movilidad ocupacional de una muestra representativa de personas económicamente activa de tres ciudades uruguayas: Montevideo, Salto y Maldonado. A tales efectos se emplea el generador de posiciones para la construcción de un índice de capital social, tal como lo formulara Nan Lin. Se considera el primer empleo del sujeto, el empleo actual y el empleo anterior, a efectos de identificar su pertenencia de clase, empleando para ellos la escala EGP.

Se espera identificar mayor movilidad ascendente entre quienes detentan mayores niveles de capital social, luego de controlar por nivel educativo, género y región.

RC23-271.6

REZAEV, ANDREY* (St. Petersburg State University, Russia)
TREGUBOVA, NATALIA (St. Petersburg State University, Russia)
IVANOVA, ANASTASIA (St Petersburg State University, Russian Federation)

The Challenges for Social Interconnectedness after Human Exceptionalism: On the Way from Artificial Intelligence to Artificial Sociality

The paper tries to identify and address the gaps in knowledge production with regard to people and M2M relations developed in professional literature. It also attempts to portray new theoretical perspectives for the era of post-human exceptionalism.

 The project focuses on the basic of theoretical approaches that are presented in current cognitive sociology, social biology, computer sciences in relations with an analytics of what we once called 'social intercourse'. We are working within a framework of 'sociology of human interactions' – theoretical findings developed by E. Goffman, G. Garfinkel, R. Collins, J, Habermas, A. Rawls, J. Alexander. This conceptual framework is characterized by intentionally anthropocentric position in current theoretical debates. We discuss specific features that characterized interactions between human beings (emotionality, sociality, spontaneity, etc.).

 The most influential theoretical resources that reflect on interactions of non-humans are communication theories, actor-network theory, science and technology studies, human-computer interaction philosophy. All these approaches, in spite of huge differences between them, share one limitation: they are not able to "catch" specific characteristics of 'social intercourse', specifically human interconnectedness that objective the system of social relations of a specific society. Communication theories analyze all types of interactions as information exchanges, while other approaches make too strong arguments neglecting 'human exceptionalism'.

 We believe that these theoretical frames could not assist in making conceptual distinctions between human interactions, human-machine interactions and interactions between the machines that are conceptualized either as exchange of signals or as heterogeneous networks. Sociology of human interactions, on the contrary, provides theoretical foundations to consider the question of how these types of interactions differ from each other and, as a consequence, to inquire into a problem of distinction between human consciousness and artificial intelligence.

 The data and materials for discussion come from field research organized by the USA-Russia research Laboratory TANDEM in 2017-2019.

RC46-567.1

RHEAUME, JACQUES* (Département de communication sociale et publique Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada)

Clinical Sociology in North-America, the Quebec Experience.

La Sociologie Clinique En Amérique Du Nord, l'Expérience Québécoise.

Clinical sociology represents an innovative and creative movement on both epistemological and methodological ground. It is to be considered as a form of action-research and clinical, in the sense of being close to the people defined as active subjects in the social and political sphere. In its development in Quebec (Canada), the first influences came from the United States, particularly form the Chicago School tradition and later on, from the psychosocial and human relations movement initiated by Kurt Lewin in the forties. By the sixties, came a strong influence from Europe, especially France, with the contributions inspired by a critical, post-marxist sociology, the institutional analysis (*L'analyse institutionnelle*) and, in psychology, the social psychoanalysis practices and theories. There were also, in the seventies and later on strong inspirations coming from Latin America, especially in the educational and community development field, with the ideas and practices of Paulo Freire (Brazil), and Orlando Fals Borda (Columbia), and in social psychology, the works of Enrique Pichon-Riviere (Argentina). But where are we now in clinical sociology?

Our presentation is to examine the actual practices and theories related to a clinical sociological approach in Quebec. We will stress the main challenges and issues to be met through this development : academic and institutional resistance, discipline restrictions, contrasting various methodologies, diversity of social contexts (education, the workplace and organizations, community groups, health system). A clinical sociology is to posses a specific identity, being a critical sociological perspective based on a clinical posture. As such, it is open to multidisciplinary and multi methods approaches. In our conclusion, we will explore that specific identity through some analysis of some examples drawn from our own experience.

RC46-563.3

RHEAUME, JACQUES* (Département de communication sociale et publique Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada)

Une Entreprise d'Insertion Sociale Par Le Travail Pour Des Jeunes En Difficulté: Boulot Vers, Une Organisation Communautaire

Nous présentons une recherche-intervention dans un organisme communautaire qui œuvre depuis 35 ans au Québec auprès de jeunes en difficultés, dans un quartier populaire de la ville de Montréal (Québec, Canada). Les objectifs de l'organisme sont de faciliter l'insertion sociale de jeunes de 16 à 25 ans par une expérience de travail en ébénisterie. Notre recherche a consisté à faire un bilan critique de ces stages de travail d'une courte durée (6 à 9 mois et un suivi) sur les parcours de vie de ces jeunes. La méthode des histoires de vie auprès d'un certain nombre de stagiaires fut utilisée, combinée à des mesures statistiques.

Nous visons à montrer la dimension préventive, en santé mentale, d'une démarche communautaire fondée sur une expérience de travail. En effet, le travail offre plusieurs composantes qui permettent un développement personnel bien en lien avec une dynamique collective et sociale. Nous explorons les effets d'une telle démarche sur l'estime de soi, le travail en collaboration, les rapports à l'autorité, les compétences liés à la production d'une œuvre utile, et cela sur les bases

d'un parcours de vie marqués au départ par des manques importants, mais aussi des ressources et des capacités. Ce moment d'intervention qu'est le stage prend tout son sens sur ce qui le précède et sur tout ce qui se passe par la suite. D'où l'intérêt d'une méthodologie comme les histoires de vie.

RC07-88.2

RIBEIRO, EDUARDO* (State University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Educational Inequalities, Territories and Armed Violence in Rio De Janeiro

The main hypothesis of the study project is that armed violence limitates educational conditions and opportunities, interfering negatively both in student's performance and in the daily life of schools. It is possible to think of the category of armed violence as a phenomenon related to the practices of domination and appropriation carried out in certain cities by armed criminal groups, a phenomenon that has occurred historically in Rio de Janeiro. It is assumed that students who study in schools within territories with higher levels of armed violence, as well as those living in more violent places, obtain, on average, worse educational results. The same logic applies to schools. In this context, the present paper takes the educational impacts of armed violence as a transversal motto to give some thought, in the context of Sociology of Education, to issues related to the generation and maintenance of inequalities of educational conditions and opportunities.

RC20-250.1

RIBEIRO, HILTON* (Federal University of Juiz de Fora - UFJF Campus GV, Brazil)

BASTOS, SUZANA (Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora,)

HERMETO, ANA (Federal University of Minas Gerais UFMG, Brazil)

Institutions and Income: An Applied Individual's Analysis

The main objective of this research is to evaluate the relationship between the economic dimension (individual income) and the institutional dimension (values) from the concepts of Institutions and Social Capital. The dependent variable is the individual's income and the ordered logistic regression model is adequate for the categorical dependent variable. The data base of individual values is the World Values Survey (WVS), which involves the values, beliefs, and motivations of citizens. The period of analysis runs from 1994 to 2014. The results show that values such as family, trust, gender equality, interest in politics and democracy, competition, size of government (less intervention) are positively related to higher income. On the other hand, values such as religion, obedience, authority, and income equality are inversely related to higher income.

RC40-506.1

RIBEIRO, JOSÉ* (Middle East Technical University, Turkey)

Rural Politics after 15 Years of Akp: Assessing the Effects on Small-Scale Farming and the Agency of Rural Social Movements in Turkey

Turkey's Structural Adjustment Policies (SAPs) in agriculture, begun in the 80s under international pressure to ensure integration into capitalist world economy, which lead to extended exodus of rural populations as farming ceased to provide sufficient livelihood. After 15 years of AKP (Justice and Development Party), the country faces growing de-ruralization and increasing insecurity for small farmers: 'gambling' is a word frequently used to describe small farmers facing the uncertainty of market conditions.

Turkey recently faced drastic increase in the prices of basic agricultural products due to a decrease in the cultivation of agricultural land. The President quickly labelled intermediaries as "opportunists", and before recent local elections the government had large tents built in main cities named "halk sebze ve meyve" (vegetables and fruits for public), promising to sell at lower prices.

The research departures from the hypothesis that the Rural has been highly appropriated by structures of power and political relations on detriment of rural populations. The *growing at all costs* populist rhetoric of the AKP unfolds systematic privatizations of state-owned companies and redistribution of rents in the agricultural sector, which feeds the regimes' neopatrimonialism, while its authoritarianism and political Islam prevents and denies the agency of rural social movements.

RC29-360.5

RIBEIRO, LUDMILA* (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil)

LAGES, LIVIA BASTOS (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil)

Is the Pretrial Detention the Anticipation of Punishment in a Brazilian City?

The size of the penitentiary system in Brazil has been pointed by several scholars as the most important challenge the country faces today. There has been some attempts to reform it, such as the custody hearings implemented in 2015 to reduce the number of provisional detainees, which presently account for 40% of prison inmates. This paper aims to contribute to this debate, by analyzing the decision-making process in the criminal justice system of Belo Horizonte (Minas Gerais – Brazil). Based on a sample of 824 cases held by custody hearings between 2015 and 2016, that was tracked from arrest to final disposition, we were able to assess the factors that influence sentencing decisions, with a specific focus on the role of pretrial release status. Results show that after controlling for legal factors (as offense severity and prior criminal record) and demographic factors (as race, age and gender), pretrial detention does influence the conviction rates. Implications for the rise of the Penal State in Brazil are than discussed.

RC08-91.5

RIBEIRO, MATHEUS* (University of Brasília, Brazil)

NOBREGA, RODOLFO (Universidade de Brasília, Brazil)

Geopolitics of Knowledge and Social Theory: A Study of Social Theory in Brazilian Social Science Journals

In the last decades social sciences have accompanied the proliferation of intellectual contributions interested in discussing the asymmetries in global production and circulation of knowledge. This paper dialogues with the literature that works with the geopolitics of knowledge, looking to the Brazilian social sciences. A quantitative and qualitative analysis was made based on the content of 493 articles published in 22 major Brazilian social science journals, from 2010 to 2018, focusing on social theory related articles. The main objective of this paper is to understand to what extent the debate on social theory in Brazilian journals expresses global power relations in our field of knowledge. Primarily, quantitative data analysis on the national intellectual profiles shows that most contributions from foreigners in Brazilian magazines are made by intellectuals from Global North. Secondly, qualitative analysis of the content of titles, abstracts, and keywords, followed by statistical correlation tests, shows that publications of North researchers were more likely to have an innovative and purposeful character compared to articles by Global-South authors. This work argues that the low presence of publications by Global-South authors in the journals may serve as an expression of the intellectual extroversion of Brazilian social sciences, which focuses on the debates that come from social experiences typical of Euro-America countries. In view of the results found, this paper points out that the debate held in Brazilian journals in the area of Social Theory expresses the international division of intellectual work that places the Northern countries as a place of enunciation with greater power of influence and innovation of the theoretical principles that direct the work of the social sciences.

RC24-290.6

RIBEIRO DUARTE, TIAGO* (University of Brasília, Brazil)

MIGUEL, JEAN CARLOS (Federal University of São Paulo, Brazil)

The Geopolitics of Climate Expertise: State, Power, and North/South Relations

The science/policy interface is an important context for studying how climate expertise is negotiated, recognized or contested, and has received in recent decades a great deal of attention in Science and Technology Studies (STS). In this paper we look at this interface with a particular focus on interactions between experts and policy-makers in the Global South. We review a number of case studies carried out in Brazil and argue that to properly understand how climate expertise is negotiated, recognized, and contested it is crucial to take into consideration how different groups of authors understand the geopolitics of the international climate regime and how they seek to affect the balance of power between different countries. In this sense, it is important to consider representational as well as performative elements that constitute this interface. On the one hand, what is at stake in the climate science/policy interface is the identity attributed to different groups of actors, be they scientists, policy-makers, or both, as well as the meaning attributed to the science or political decisions made by them. On the other, their actions are performative in the sense that they produce knowledge and policy with a view to influence national and/or international climate policy. Thus our

argument is that there is a geopolitics of expertise in climate change, so that the climate/policy interface is a dispute arena in which different actors seek to circulate certain representations and perform what 'real' climate expertise is.
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RC17-212.2

RICARD, JULIE* (ESG UQAM, Canada)

Harmonizing Theory of Decision

Decision and decision making are very debated construct. Whether decision is characterized as rational or intuitive; paradoxical or performative; processual or fixed; decision theory remains one of the pillars of organization theory. Decision theory has been explored from a constructivist perspective, post-positivist view, processual perspective, pragmatist view and more. Furthermore, it intrigues scholars in fields as varied as organization theory, economics, sociology, psychology and neuroscience. Still, no single theory has successfully rallied decision scholars. This paper reviews decision ontologies in order to propose a unified theory of decision. As such, we postulate that decision becomes a path dependent narrative of past actions based on interpretations of artefacts embedded in their environment. This paper contributes to synthesizing decision theory perspectives. Furthermore, it suggests a discursive way to view and work with decision.

RC37-470.1

RICCIONI, ILARIA* (Free University of Bozen,, Italy)

Culture As Social Critique: Artistical Action, Politics and Social Anticipation

How can culture impact social imaginary and what is its responsibility in constructing, and as well in consolidating, social reality and shared perspectives is also a crucial issue in our contemporary societies. In Lukàcs, Goldmann, Marcuse and Adorno we find different modalities of inquiring the relationship between culture, art and society and their central position within social issues. The cultural contradictions of capitalism, as already Daniel Bell highlighted, can be not only mirrored by art, but even more, anticipated by it. Artistic action can be a political action as it challenges social and cultural paradigms. And there is a kind of art which is for the present, and some art which is giving a blind date to future anticipating new types of realities. This paper will go through the different positions and theories in the debate, analyzing the relationship that artistic action can have to reality when it tends to anticipate social issues.

RC16-202.1

RICCIONI, ILARIA* (Free University of Bozen,, Italy)

Forms of Public Sphere: The Theatre As a Collective Social Builder

The theatre can be a privileged space for re-constructing the public sphere in the sense of Habermas so to examine the construction of environmental solidarities. Despite the digital revolution the theater seems to re-gain space as form of social construction of critique and political engagement. As Badiou affirms (Badiou 2015) politics is the core of theatrical development as well as its capacity to build grounded reflections from a collective work. In other words, theatre can be a metaphor of society and its internal struggles. In this paper I will consider the relation between the symbolic power of the theatre as collective work and civil sphere builder and the contemporary need for a new reconstruction of societal meanings as well as a new sense for engagement.

RC39-489.1

RICHARDS, ANTOINE* (Peacebuilding Solutions, USA)
MASON, LAUREN (Peacebuilding Solutions, USA)
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A Novel Approach to Long-Term Humanitarian Aid: Creating Sustainable Development in Refugee and Internally-Displaced Populations Post-Disaster

According to the Office of the United Nations Higher Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), there are roughly 68.5 million forcibly-displaced people worldwide of which 40 million are internally-displaced people (IDPs) and 25.4 million are refugees (United Nations Higher Commission for Refugees [UNHCR], 2019). Substantial growth in refugee and IDP populations has steadily increased contributing to the highest level of displacement on record (UNHCR, 2019). Subsequently, efforts created to address the refugee crisis, such as the inclusion of IDPs in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, highlight the first time an international framework has included IDPs in development plans. While this adoption increases awareness for refugee and IDP populations, there still exists the need for a comprehensive approach that extends beyond immediate assistance into reduced vulnerability and sustainability (Zeender, 2018). This paper contributes

a new approach to humanitarian assistance for refugees and IDPs that moves beyond immediate assistance into long-term humanitarianism and supports strengthening communities. The approach is a five-step process that includes: a) identifying a community in need; b) research phase; c) intervention development; d) program deployment; and e) monitoring and evaluation. This approach was applied to the Lumiere de Jeune (LDJ) community in Gressier, Haiti in 2015.

RC04-JS-25.3

RICHTER, MARIA* (Soziologisches Forschungsinstitut Göttingen (SOFI), Germany)

The German Vocational Training System: Increasing Internal Social Stratification in Times of Labor Market Transformations

Germany is widely known for its dual system of firm-based training combined with school-based education. In the recent recession, this so-called dual system has received much international attention: Whereas youth unemployment has increased enormously in many (European) countries, this has not been the case in Germany. From the outside it looks like the dual system is highly integrative. This assumption is supported by the fact that no official criteria for admission is required to enter a dual apprenticeship; even students without a school degree are formally eligible. Therefore, the German VET system has an integrative potential for low-achieving youth. But the firm-based dual system is market driven and highly competitive so that youth searching for apprenticeship places depend on firms' recruitment policies. Due to educational expansion, demographic change as well as the development towards a "knowledge-based" and service economy with its related upskilling und upgrading processes recruitment procedures have changed so that the chances for low-achieving school leavers to enroll in fully qualifying VET programs decreased over the last years. Considering the fact that full-qualifying VET programs do not carry equal labor market opportunities – wages, later unemployment risks and the risk of being employed only in low-skilled jobs as well as the chances for upward career mobility differ remarkably between occupations – this paper not only analyzes the chances to enter vocational training by school degree but also considers differences by occupation. Empirical findings presented are based on vocational education and training data from Germany's Federal Statistical Office. The results show strong occupational segmentation patterns in vocational training by school degree which become even more pronounced in the recent years so that not only lower secondary school graduates but also trainees holding an intermediate school degree have growing difficulties to get access to certain occupations.

RC22-258.3

RICUCCI, ROBERTA* (University of Turin, Italy)

Growing up between Musallas and the Pope. Young Muslims between Religious and Cultural Identities

Muslims in Italy are including not only members of the first generation but also a growing number of second generation. Given this, it increasingly apparent that any research on Muslims needs to consider how both Muslim immigrants and their Italian-born, or second-generation, offspring adapt to life in Italy, i.e. a non Muslim context and where among young people (both Muslims and non Muslims) the issues of atheism and indifference in the relation with religion are increasing. The paper will examine generation differences in ethno-religious identity of Muslim Italians, and place its findings within the larger literature on second generation, acculturation, and religiosity. This study addresses mainly the questions: a) How does second-generation Muslims, as a group, express their religious identity, and b) Are there differences with their religious parents' identity? The issue of ethno-religious adaptation of second-generation Muslims in Italy is a critical area of study given that the negative attitude of media after the most recent attacks, e.g. in Paris, Bruxelles, and in a context where a party, the League, use religious difference for fight against immigration, stressing the distance between Muslim young generations and the others. Data used in the paper have been carried out through semi-structured qualitative interviews, on the one hand, with 60 young Muslims and 20 Muslims belonging to the older generation.

RC42-525.1

RIDGEWAY, CECILIA* (, USA)

Status As a Cultural Schema for Cooperative Interdependence

Status, which is based on differences in esteem and honor, is an ancient and universal form of inequality which nevertheless interpenetrates modern institutions and organizations. Given its ubiquity and significance, we need to better understand the basic nature of status as a form of inequality. I argue that status hierarchies are a cultural invention to organize and manage social relations in a fundamental human condition: cooperative interdependence to achieve valued goals with nested competitive interdependence to maximize individual outcomes in the effort. I consider this claim in relation to both empirical evidence and, briefly, evolutionary accounts. Evidence suggests that the cultural schema of status is

two-fold, consisting of a deeply learned basic norm of status allocation and a set of more explicit, variable, and changing common knowledge status beliefs that people draw on to coordinate judgments about who or what is more deserving of higher status. The cultural nature of status allows people to spread it widely to social phenomena (e.g., firms in a business field) well beyond its origins in interpersonal hierarchies. In particular, I argue, the association of status with social difference groups (e.g., race, gender, class-as-culture) gives inequalities based on those difference groups an autonomous, independent capacity to reproduce themselves through interpersonal status processes.

RC38-475.1

RIEKER, PETER* (University of Zurich, Switzerland)

Life-Histories in the Shadow of the Stasi

The Stasi, the Ministry for State Security (MfS) of the former German Democratic Republic, tried also to recruit minors and young adults as unofficial staff members, in order to collect information on citizens under suspicion. The young people the Stasi intended to recruit were addressed by employees of the MfS ho were psychologically trained and who documented these recruitment-processes in detail. When these former minors and young adults who had been addressed by Stasi-employees were asked to speak about their experiences and to tell their life-history decades after these recruitment-procedures their accounts are shaped by characteristics of living in an authoritarian regime with its extensive social control in various ways.

Based on interviews with people who had been addressed by the Stasi in order to recruit them as unofficial members of the staff when they were young, various forms of influence of this former state security service on their memories and their way of remembering can be reconstructed. In this context, the atmosphere of uncertainty and the need for deception can be analyzed in its consequences for the narration. Furthermore, the Stasi-documents represent a massive challenge of the biographical life-histories of the concerned, since these documents were regarded as being more reliable than memories. Finally, it has to be recognized that the narrations of these interviewees are not only shaped by the experiences of living in an authoritarian regime in the past, but also by the way the democratic society they now live in deal with their past in the present.

RC31-396.2

RIEMANN, ME-LINH* (Catholic University of Leuven, Germany)

Brexit As an Everyday Encounter: Argumentation Patterns of EU Citizens in the UK

When trying to understand Brexit as a collective crisis from a sociological perspective, it is crucial to take into account how the phenomenon unfolds in the *everyday* lives of EU migrants across the country - and how they make sense of this

The paper that I wish to present is based on a research project on biographical experiences in the context of intra-European migration processes from Spain to the UK and Germany in the years 2008-2018. The data basis consists of 58 autobiographical narrative interviews, the analysis of which is informed by a specific type of social scientific narrative analysis (Schütze 2008).

It was noticeable how my informants shifted from lines of *narration* to *argumentation* when speaking about Brexit - thereby revealing sentiments of being rejected, and strategies of resistance. In my presentation, I will focus on how the analysis of argumentative sequences (within narrative interviews) can shed light on the biographical experiences of marginalisation and the vulnerabilities of EU migrants in the UK. Drawing on Elias and Scotson's (1994 [1965]) established-outsider relations my aim is to show how a detailed analysis of different schemes of communication (narration, argumentation, and description) in such interviews can be used to discover insights and develop generative questions that go beyond the single case. By paying close attention to how 'we'- and 'they'-images appear in biographical narratives, one can learn something about e.g. inter-group tensions that are also of macro-sociological concern.

Finally, I would like to conclude with some methodological reflections on studying Brexit-related issues in the future - and discuss the chances and limitations of different qualitative data and analytical procedures.

RC38-478.3

RIEMANN, ME-LINH* (Catholic University of Leuven, Germany)
DOMECKA, MARKIETA* (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium)
PULIGNANO, VALERIA* (KU Leuven University, Belgium)

Researching Precariousness in Times of Covid-19: Experiences from the Field

Whilst it is more important than ever to systematically study how people's working conditions are affected by Covid-19, the age of physical distancing has created unique challenges for qualitative researchers.

In the RC38 session, we would like to share some of our fieldwork experiences in the context of the ERC-funded research project *RespectMe: Researching Precariousness across the Paid/Unpaid Work Continuum*. This study focuses on the experiences of workers employed and self-employed across different sectors (creative, gig, care) in eight different countries in Europe. Despite the challenges, we have so far collected over 200 biographical narratives. Most of these interviews took place online, which is a set-up that has unique advantages but also disadvantages:

While the informants' focus can be interrupted by multiple distractions during online communication (ranging from technical problems to interference of other people), we have observed that trust relationships could be developed despite the lack of direct face-to-face contact with the researcher. These interviews often resulted in long, rich and highly personal narratives.

Being able to conduct interviews online has enabled us to arrange meetings in a spontaneous manner with informants who sometimes lived quite far away. One ought to remember, however, that the access to new technology is highly stratified by class, gender and race. Given the focus of our study, this is a very important limitation to consider.

The question still remains, what the difference is, methodologically speaking, between face-to-face and online biographical narrative interviewing. We invite our audience to critically engage with this question, by offering empirical examples from our ongoing data collection.

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RC30-370.5

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DANTONIO, SERGIO (UCM, Spain)

Wage Labour Borders and New Forms of Employment: Beyond the Notion of "Subordination"?

The mobilisation of the workers activity, in order to create wealth, is today possible without having to integrate them in a company of defined borders on a lasting basis. The mobilisation of the workforce, its involvement in the sequence of the production processes, therefore adopts complex combinations that overflow and transform the traditional wage relationship. The notion of "subordination", traditionally used to define the different employment status (wage labour versus self-employed labour, for example), is insufficient in this scenario: the formally-recognized independence of the employment status does not guarantee the worker the absence of different levels of subordination or dependence in the performing of his/her job (this would be the case, for example, of the economically-dependent self-employment). Based on the data of the *European Working Conditions Survey* (EWCS) by Eurofound, a quinquennial survey to 43.000 workers in 35 European countries about different issues related to working and employment conditions, this communication presents the construction of a synthetic index of "subordination", that consists of different dimensions as the income, the work process organization and the own time availability, and analyses their distribution among the different modes of employment of the workforce in the European Union. The objective is to analyse to what extent the traditional legal categories are still useful to study the current existing combination of forms of employment.

RC16-192.2

RIGOLOT, CYRILLE* (INRA, France)
MOREIRA, CATARINA (QUT, Australia)
GIBSON, ANDREW (QUT, Australia)
BRUZA, PETER (QUT, Australia)

The Potential of Quantum Cognition to Conceptualize Farmers' Decision to Convert to Organic Farming

In the context of global change, organic farming is seen as a promising option for sustainable agriculture, increasingly supported by public institutions and growing consumers' demand. Yet, the conversion rate of farmers to organic farming is often far below the objectives and potential for development. This has been partly explained by sociological studies, showing that the conversion process is not only technical, but also involves an evolution of farmers' values and worldviews. This evolution typically happens in a context of strong uncertainty, sometimes in a seemingly paradoxical way. Yet, these sociological studies often remain descriptive, and a conceptualization is lacking to help decision-makers to better understand and foster organic conversions. In this communication, we are exploring the potential of the emerging field of quantum cognition for this conceptualization. This field seems promising, as many "quantum-like" models have shown to be able to predict and accommodate in a flexible and elegant way many paradoxical decisions that typically happen in a context of uncertainty, such as organic conversion. Until recently, these "quantum-like" models had been mostly

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

applied to theoretical problems (such as the prisoners' dilemma), but more pioneering applications are currently explored for real world scenarios, such as credit applications. Building on these pioneering applications, as a first step toward a quantum conceptualization of organic conversions, we are specifically exploring influence diagrams as a way of modelling the farmers' preferences under a quantum-like formalism. Influence diagrams are compact graphical representations in which the utility function depends on the probabilistic influences of a quantum-like Bayesian Network. The second step of our conceptualization is an exploration of the dynamic aspects of the organic conversion process, involving quantum dynamical models. Finally, we are discussing how such quantum formalisms could be useful for decision-makers in generating alternative narratives and new recommendations, compared to more classical representations.

RC12-148.5

RIOS OYOLA, SANDRA* (Université Catholique de Louvain, Netherlands)

Human Dignity and Dignification of Victims in Societies in Transition

A basic definition of human dignity emphasizes the recognition of the intrinsic worth of all human beings; this means that people should not be used as means to achieve an end, that we are all equal, with the same rights, and entitled to autonomy and agency. The dignification discourse implies a process by which victims re-acquire their dignity or get their dignity restored (usually by the state) after experiencing human rights violations. Some Transitional Justice mechanisms establish "guaranteeing the dignification of victims" as one of their main goals, as in the case of the *Truth, Coexistence and non-Recurrence Commission* in Colombia. Human dignity is a highly disputed and debated concept in fields such as International Human Rights Law, or in Constitutional Law, but it has been completely taken for granted in transitional justice. This paper is the result of a three-year research on the uses of the idea of human dignity in transitional justice, based on the socio-cultural understandings of human dignity by victims, transitional justice bureaucrats and policymakers in Colombia, as well as, the analysis of reports and policies of transitional justice, with a particular focus on reparations and truth commissions in Latin America.

RC31-379.3

RISTANTI, DESTIN* (, Japan)

Southeast Asia Regional Integration and Cooperation: The Nexus between Human Rights and Trafficking in Persons

In the era of globalization, people can move easily across borders and this situation can be exploited for trafficking in persons. In Asia, ASEAN is considered as regional institution that unified its members in three community, which are: security, economic, and socio cultural. Within these three communities, the purpose of the formation of ASEAN Economic community is to bolster economic and development growth in the region. On the other hand, development can lead to poverty in less developed area and resulted in people's movement to more prosperous area. People are free to move and have the right for a decent works, yet it makes them vulnerable to trafficking and being exploited. By looking at the southeast Asia, I examine the implication of how regional integration and cooperation in this region can result in violation of human rights in terms of trafficking in persons. This research is based on the secondary data derived from the ASEAN countries' developments and trafficking in persons literature and official reports. The development and economic growth in the region have created an opportunity for people to have a better life, meanwhile, it makes them vulnerable to be exploited and becoming trafficked people. The integration and cooperation in southeast Asia appear only to tackle human trafficking issue which more focus on cross-border trafficking yet less focus on the issue of domestic trafficking.

RC29-359.3

RIVERA VÉLEZ, FREDY* (Flacso Sede Ecuador, Ecuador)
LANDABURO, LIOSDAY (Flacso Ecuador, Ecuador)

Transición y Seguridad En Cuba: ¿Los Tabús Continúan?

El escenario político, económico y social cubano está en plena metamorfosis en un contexto nacional e internacional desfavorable para el Partido Comunista de Cuba. Nuestro objetivo principal en esta ponencia será analizar cómo impactan las presiones externas (Estados Unidos) e internas (sociedad civil emergente) en el diseño y aplicación de la doctrina de seguridad nacional por parte del Gobierno **en su tradicional lógica de control social**. Una de nuestras conclusiones es que la doctrina de seguridad nacional de Cuba sufre transformaciones con el fin de defender la independencia nacional. En el ejercicio de conceder más derechos o **aplicar políticas autoritarias**, está la dicotomía de la que parte la doctrina de seguridad nacional **de la isla**.

RC29-361.14

RIVERO, LEONEL* (Universidad de la República, Uruguay)

La Institución Escolar en Tensión: Entre El Control Social y La Promoción De Derechos

A partir de un estudio de caso de un liceo periférico de Montevideo, la presente investigación aborda las prácticas institucionales para trabajar con los "adolescentes problemáticos", por parte los diferentes actores educativos: docentes, educadores, y psicólogos.

En un estudio de dos años, en un marco de participación-acción, se reconstruyen los conflictos escolares y su tratamiento, desde la mirada de los diversos actores educativos, analizando las formas en que se clasifica y aborda el conflicto escolar, así como sus vínculos con 1) Los diagnósticos médicos, psicoédagógicos y psiquiátricos; 2) Las instituciones de control social: policía, e instituciones de encierro.

La investigación permite abordar una tensión en la dinámica educativa, propia de las tensiones que intersectan al sistema como tal: De un lado, el mandato político de universalizar la educación, incluyendo una mayor cantidad de estudiantes, que provienen de los espacios culturales más empobrecidos. Del otro, una serie de prácticas, enmarcadas en una pedagogía excluyente, que redundan en el aumento del control social institucional sobre los jóvenes de contextos empobrecidos.

En este sentido, la institución escolar desarrolla en su seno la contradicción de promover el ejercicio de derechos, al mismo tiempo que genera importantes procesos de control social, de la mano de una violencia institucional que es padecida por los docentes, pero principalmente por los adolescentes que acuden al centro educativo.

Así, el estudio permite explorar las formas en que el conflicto, y la violencia se desarrollan en las instituciones escolares, y su vinculo con un tejido más amplio de control. Asimismo, permite explorar los mecanismos por los cuales se desarrolla este proceso de control y disciplinamiento, a partir de los saberes técnicos y profesionales, pedagógicos, psicológicos y médicos.

RC04-58.4

RIVERO, LEONEL* (Universidad de la República, Uruguay)

Working As a Teacher: Demands for Recognition of Secondary School Teachers in Montevideo

La presente ponencia se enmarca en la tesis doctoral en sociología, centrada la cultura del trabajo docente en el Uruguay. La misma busca analizar la conformación de identidad profesional docente desde las demandas de reconocimiento generadas por los trabajadores de la educación en la Enseñanza Media en Montevideo.

La demandas de reconocimiento son entendidas según la teoría de Honneth (1997), como formulaciones discursivas que permiten la emergencia del sujeto, específicamente desde los procesos de trabajo. De forma conexa, la identidad es entendida desde la teoría de Taylor (1993) como narrativas del yo que dan sentido y unicidad a la experiencia humana (Giddens, 2004).

El campo es fruto de un proceso de investigación-acción de tres años en centros de enseñanza secundaria, realizando observaciones participantes, conversatorios docentes, y entrevistas en profundidad.

Los resultados sugieren a) la centralidad de las demandas asociadas a la esfera del amor: respeto, escucha, necesidad del trabajo con otros, seguridad frente a situaciones de miedo en el barrio; b) demandas asociadas a la esfera del derecho: condiciones dignas de trabajo, respeto por el horario, organización del trabajo: liderazgo del director y; c) demandas asociadas a la esfera de la solidaridad, reconociendo el valor único del saber docente, el conocimiento disciplinar y didáctico, y el saber específico como profesional de la educación

En términos de la identidad profesional, prevalece una autopercepción de la docencia vinculada al trabajo desarrollado a la interna del aula, con énfasis en el trato con los adolescentes y el trabajo afectivo. En contraposición, son consideradas marginales a la definición del quehacer docente tareas vinculadas a la gestión y organización en el centro educativo, así como el trabajo con las comunidades familiares y territoriales.

RC07-JS-75.3

RIVOIR, ANA* (Universidad de la República, Uruguay)
MOREIRA, NATALIA (Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Uruguay)

Cambios Sociales y Las Encrucijadas De La Sociología Latinoamericana.

La sociología latinoamericana ha sorteado en sus décadas de existencia dificultades relacionadas a los contextos de los países latinoamericanos así como a las instituciones universitarias y no universitarias en las que se gestó y se desarrolló. La Asociación Latinoamericana de Sociología, creada en 1950 forma parte de los esfuerzos por dar continuidad y crecimiento en un contexto difícil y muchas veces

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adverso. Es notable como la Asociación ha logrado continuidad organizando congresos cada dos años y concitando cada vez más la asistencia y participación de colegas de todo el continente, y cada vez más de fuera de él.

Por sus congresos y la producción de sus grupos de trabajo han circulado gran parte de los debates y desafíos conceptuales de la sociología latinoamericana. El análisis de ellos a la par del contexto en el que se gesta, nos puede sin dudas iluminar sobre el vínculo entre la sociología, las necesidades socio políticas y las discusiones conceptuales y metodológicas. La tensión entre las demandas, las necesidades de conocimiento y el cambio social en el continente. En la presente ponencia se analizan ponencias presentadas en los tres últimos congresos de ALAS para comprender mejor este vínculo. Se realizará un análisis de "gran volumen de datos" (big data) de carácter cualitativo para extraer conclusiones sobre los enfoques teóricos, los temas o áreas temáticas dominantes así como sobre la coaparición de determinados conceptos teóricos. Se podrá así reflexionar sobre los temas y problemas que más ocupan a la sociología latinoamericana presentada en los congresos así como sobre su evolución reciente.

RC44-548.1

ROBERTS, ANTHONY* (Colorado State University, USA)
MAHUTGA, MATTHEW C (University of California, Riverside, USA)

Globalization and Corporatist Industrial Relations in Postindustrial Democracies: Retrenchment and Convergence Revisited

The role of globalization in fostering the retrenchment and convergence in industrial relations among postindustrial democracies remains a highly contested issue in the comparative political economy literature. The 'hyper-globalization' thesis suggests the globalization of production empowered firms and employer organizations to exit and reject long-standing patterns of cooperative industrial relations with labor which has resulted in a convergence toward a neoliberal model of industrial relations. Alternatively, the 'path dependence' thesis suggests national institutions mitigate the isomorphic pressures of globalization and promote the persistence of distinct national models of industrial relations among postindustrial democracies. Despite the persistence of this debate, few studies systematically investigate the deleterious and convergent effects of globalization on corporatist industrial relations. In this study, we adjudicate this ongoing debate using dynamic panel data analysis to evaluate the effects of production globalization on corporatist industrial relations and estimate the rate of convergence in corporatist industrial relations among postindustrial democracies from 1972 to 2006. Contrary to theories of national institutional diversity and path dependency, the findings suggest industrial relation systems are converging at a faster rate in coordinated and mixed-market economies than liberal market economies (LMEs). However, the globalization of production plays an exceedingly minor role in that trend. Conversely, production globalization induced the retrenchment and increasing convergence toward neoliberal industrial relations only among liberal market economies. Overall, this study shows the persisting diversity in industrial relations *between* varieties of capitalism is in part a function of the large effects of globalization on industrial relations *within* LMEs.

RC02-36.3

ROBERTS, ANTHONY* (Colorado State University, USA)

The Great Recession, Financialization, & Wage Inequality in the Brics: A Comparative Distributional Analysis

An extensive literature has emerged on the role of finance in the growth of income inequality in the United States and other advanced economies. Despite the proliferation of research on finance and income inequality, few studies investigate the distributional consequences of financialization in these countries. This is surprising given the rapid development and prominence of financial sectors in emerging economies. This study fills an important gap in the extant literature by examining the financial wage premium – the above market wages and salaries of financial workers, managers, and executives – in five emerging economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa (BRICS). Specifically, this study examines changes in the wage differential between financial and non-financial sectors across the earnings distribution of each country before (2003-2007) and after the Great Recession (2010-2013) to track changes in the distributional location and magnitude of the financial wage premium. Drawing on the harmonized national survey data from Waves 7 and 9 of the Luxembourg Income Study, I estimate differences in labor income between financial and non-financial sectors across 20 percentiles of the overall earnings distribution in each country across two different time periods using unconditional quantile regression models. Findings indicate the financial wage premium was present across all percentiles of earnings in each country but was more concentrated in the upper-end of the distribution in Russia, India, and South Africa before the Great Recession. After the Great Recession, cross-national differences in the financial wage premium greatly expanded as the premium became more concentrated in the upper-end of the distribution in China and Brazil while the magnitude of the premium declined in other coun-

tries. Results show how the Great Recession may have weakened the market power of financial actors in some emerging economies while increasing the market power of financial actors in other emerging economies.

RC52-646.1

ROBICQUET, PIERRE* (Ecole des hautes études en sciences sociales (EHESS), France)

Principles of Professional Competition and Rules of Collective Action in French Public Psychiatry

Based on the perspective of public psychiatry in France, I wish to discuss how the influence of managerial logics in public service organizations reshapes the study of the processes of professional competition and collective action's coordination.

Since the 1970s, the functioning of public psychiatry has been based on the articulation of hospital services and ambulatory structures, limited to a geographical area called a "sector". Each sector is part of a local network of actors from the health and medico-social field, historically coordinated by doctors. Starting in the 1990s, a series of reforms aimed to separate the functions of steering and execution and to reduce the activity and mandate of hospital institutions, in line with new public management. In this context, the rehabilitation of patients has become an unavoidable rule. In spite of central administration's attempts to regulate it, the systems designed to guarantee continuity of care are not standardized and involve a combination of services and actors often experimental. For this communication, I would like to analyze the formation of cooperation networks in mental health.

My argument is that doctors' actions can neither be explained as a response to the "decline" of the professions, nor can it be read as a standard competitive strategy of positioning for the monopoly of care. On the contrary, framed by these reforms and constrained by their dependence on networks, the phenomena of professional competition have evolved. I will develop the hypothesis that the coordination of work depends on sophisticated strategies for positioning professionals on a therapeutic chain, and managing their "commitment" to partners and patients.

The data of this communication came from an ethnographic work in two hospital units in Paris suburbs, between 2019 and 2020. The fieldwork is carried out through observation of consultations, professional meetings and semi-directive interviews with medical staff, primarily.

RC52-638.5

ROBICQUET, PIERRE* (Ecole des hautes études en sciences sociales (EHESS), France)

Role and Boundary Issues of Public Psychiatrists. Cross-Study of Professional and Organisational Dynamics in Public Psychiatry

Based on an ongoing study of psychiatrists in the French health system, I would like to discuss the interrelationship between the reshaping of the professions and public service institutions.

Over the last twenty years, trends in psychiatry in France and other Western countries in terms of public action reforms have led to a decline in hospitalisation and the emergence of networked intervention, at the crossroads of the health and social sectors. Support and rehabilitation of patients have become priority issues in mental health policies. In this model, care brings together a multiplicity of actors who are supposed to guarantee the long-term follow-up of patients. The missions of orientation, support and partnership are therefore imposed on a daily basis and in a particularly restrictive manner on health professionals. However, although they seem unavoidable, these missions vary locally, depending on the context, territorial arrangements, and the resources of patients, institutions or professionals. I am interested in psychiatrists' decisions to fulfil the functions of patient monitoring and orientation, in order to study the dynamics of professional *segmentation* (Bucher, Strauss, 1961).

To conduct my research work, I have carried out a multi-situated ethnography in the hospital environment, focused on the problematisation of medico-social situations of patients' support. Through observation and interviews, I have been interested in the ways in which psychiatrists delimit their functions and stabilise a satisfactory work organisation. Based on these observations, my proposal is that the resolution of these work situations is a relevant key for analysing the contemporary dynamics of professional segmentation in public psychiatry. More than institutional and theoretical affiliation, or sharing a certain conception of care, psychiatrists stabilise singular and competing work organisations according to their *strategies* (Friedberg, 1993) and *engagement* (Becker, 1960) to mastering the orientation of their patients.

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RC28-328.2

ROBINSON, LAURA* (Santa Clara University, USA)

Digital Inequalities: Understudied Connections

This research makes a new and provocative contribution to the literature on digital inequalities: future planning is impacted by social media FOMO among high school seniors mapping out their postgraduate educational and work plans. Findings from in-depth interviews with high school seniors in an agricultural belt of California show how social media engagements have unexpected consequences for important life events for young people at a pivotal point in the lives: career and college planning. As findings show, the negative effects of digital inequalities as they relate to social media marginalization may have profound consequences on capital-enhancing activities. In making these connections, this research makes important contributions to the literature on social media and digital inequalities, as well as young people and future planning. At the same time, it will make an important theoretical contribution by harnessing theories from symbolic interactionism that have been underutilized in studies of digital phenomena.

RC18-222.1

ROBLES, JOSÉ MANUEL* (Complutense University of Madrid,)
DE MARCO, STEFANO (Universidad de Salamanca,)
GOMEZ, DANIEL (Complutense University of Madrid, Spain)
MOYA, BORJA (Complutense University of Madrid, Spain)

Are New Political Parties More Deliberative? Analysing Spanish 'connective Parties'

Academics have been focusing in the last years on the role that Internet might have in strengthening the relationship between representatives and represented. In this debate, Bennett, Segerberg & Knüpfer (2017) have recently introduced the concept of "connective parties". That is, parties that would replace classical vertical structures of traditional parties by assembly and interactive processes, both online and offline. Therefore, they would maintain a more fluid relationship with their constituents, characterized by co-production of content and reciprocity in communication flows. According to the authors, connective parties would coincide with the new left political parties that have been born of the recent waves of citizen mobilization, included the Spanish party "Podemos". Objective of this work is to test the connective parties hypothesis. Thus, the research will focus on the case of Spanish study, analyzing the 288000 twitter accounts of the deputies of the Spanish XII legislature. Using a social network analysis and the theory of graphs, we compare the communicative styles of the Spanish deputies depending on their reference party and the interlocutor they are interacting with (ordinary citizens, media, journalists, influencers or other deputies and parties). Results show how deputies that belong to Podemos are not more inclined to interact with ordinary citizens compared with politicians of the traditional parties.

RC54-665.2

ROCHA, LARYSSA MOTA GUIMARÃES* (Doutoranda em Educação Física, Brazil)
FREITAS, TAYANNE (Secretaria de Educação DF, Brazil)
WIGGERS, INGRID DITTRICH (University of Brasilia, Brazil)

The "Place" of the Body in Anísio Teixeira Thoughts: Dance Memories at 307/308 South Park School in Brasília, Brazil.

Currently human way of life is subordinated to an economic rationality substantiated by capitalism. It is not unusual for us realize a tangle of individualistic and consumerist principles, influencing habits, way of thinking, as well as laying down styles and identities that reverberate in the image that the subjects nurture about their bodies. However, we understand that this proposition does not subsist only without conflicts. Reflecting over other perspectives we recognize personalities who campaigned for spread of progressive thinking, especially in education. Thus, we identify in Anísio Teixeira's educational philosophy a life reading based on reflective experiences. Therefore, this study aimed to identify the "place" of the body in the thought of this educator, in the period from 1955 to 1974, considering that he recognized in school a socially valuable space. Advocate for an education made up of democratic values, idealized and defended a school where individuals could position themselves according to their affinities and vocations, starting the formation of citizens who would once actively intervene in society. Thus was born, in 1958, the School Building Plan of Brasília and with it, the Park School, a space dedicated to learning, artistic, body and functional experiments. The 307/308 South Park School, opened in 1960, in accordance with the urban plan of the capital presented a modern and innovative architectural design as well, it privileged times and spaces for body education. Among the activities we observed that the dance was explicitly developed and meaningful content in the body identity composition of those who experienced the Park School in that period. The sources analyzed showed that dance at school as an artistic expression

promoted particularities originating from Brazilian culture and the world, contributing to the social and cultural formation of students. Which allows us to make educational assumptions for the current global scenario.

RC30-375.2

ROCHA, MANUELA* (UNICAMP - UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE CAMPINAS, Brazil)

The Uberization of Work in the Brazilian Construction Industry

This paper aims to analyze the uberization of work in the construction industry in Brazil. We discuss the characteristics of platforms and apps for contracting construction services in Brazil and the similarities and differences between them and the reports available on consumer complaint sites and consumer protection associations such as "Reclame Aqui" and "Proteste".

These platforms are digital companies that act as intermediaries between potential clients and service providers: the so-called uberization of work. Companies do not recognize an employment contract and do not guarantee any worker social security. Moreover, workers receive wages based on production, and must pay a share to the company for the "intermediation" activity. They also fully assume the risks of the activity and bear entirely the means of production as well as the maintenance and repair expenses.

The current stage of capitalism, financial and digital, rests on a mechanism of social spoliation, that is, deprivation and withdrawal of workers social rights. Across the world, transnational corporations are pushing governments to make labor legislation more flexible. The trends of changes in the labor environment worldwide point to the increase of precariousness, intensification and exploration of workers. The model popularized by the Uber company in the transportation sector is increasingly presented as business strategies spread across various economic sectors.

WG08-725.5

ROCHE CÁRCEL, JUAN A.* (Universidad de Alicante, Spain)

"En Tránsito Por La Frontera Turca. Análisis Sociológico De Las Obras Del Fotoperiodista Kemal Vural Tarlan Sobre Los Refugiados Sirios"

El objetivo fundamental de esta propuesta consiste en realizar un análisis cualitativo o de contenido, desde la Sociología de los Cuerpos y de las Emociones y desde la Sociología Visual, de las fotografías sobre los refugiados sirios del sociólogo y fotoperiodista turco Kemal Vural Tarlan, con el fin de ejemplificar cómo la excepcionalidad de estas personas en tránsito por la frontera turca construye y deconstruye, al mismo tiempo, este límite entre dos países. Para ello, en primer lugar, voy a describir cómo cruzan la frontera, los peligros que asumen y las emociones que experimentan en su trayectoria; en segundo, trataré de desvelar los significados emocionales que esconden los objetos, las cosas, los restos dejados atrás, abandonados u olvidados, en su traslado; en tercero, intentaré definir cómo es el territorio fronterizo por el que pasan, si representa o no una liminalidad entre naciones o, si por el contrario, queda disuelto, trascendiendo así el carácter regional para convertirse en un asunto internacional; y, finalmente, mostraré si, efectivamente, los desplazados encontraron hospitalidad, tras su dramática aventura y, a la postre, el grado de refugio alcanzado. Para alcanzar estos objetivos, me he sustentado en una sociología comprensiva y un método de análisis iconológico o documental de Mannheim, en el que se interrelaciona tres mundos: el de los refugiados, sus cuerpos y sus emociones, el del espacio en el que se mueven y el de las fotografías, entendidas como documentos sociales.

RC39-500.3

RODRIGUES, FÁBIO* (Prefeitura Municipal de Ivoti, Brazil)

The Political Collusion of Calamity: The Case of the Strike of Truckers and the 'strike' of the Gaucho Municipalities in May 2018.

In May 2018 a large demonstration of truckers once again drew attention to the transportation sector in Brazil. This time fuel supplies threatened essential services on the grounds that workers in the sector needed recognition of their agendas. The federal government, in a state of apparent inertia, responded to the crisis in a dubious and disorientated manner. A sort of virtual strikers guerrilla war has been set up by groups of WhatsApp. The "chain of command" of the strikers did not seem to exist and its duration startled a country already plunged into a deep crisis of legitimacy of the institutions. The state of Rio Grande do Sul, already battered by its huge financial liabilities and its budget, had no financial health to make the required and necessary transfers to the gauchos municipalities. This financial crisis violently hit a state with a strong municipalist tradition. At the same time, at this juncture, there was a discreet manifestation of the municipalities guided and promoted by the Federation of Municipalities Associations of Rio Grande do Sul (FAMURS). This entity is registered as a private entity, intended for the "defense of social rights", it has great and old influence in articulating the local political elites in regional and state scale. Already in the middle of the strike,

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

on May 24, FAMURS counted 384 municipalities adhering to the "demonstration" with the suggestive title on its page: "FAMURS guides municipalities to stop the service for a day." His legal counsel prepared two draft decrees for the municipalities, one of optional point and one of public calamity. Through a survey with the ombudsmen and portals of 497 municipalities, we found that approximately 263 municipalities provided some kind of administrative measure (decree of optional point, emergency situation, public calamity and / or other measures).

RC53-652.1

RODRIGUES, HERBERT* (Centre for the Study of Violence - University of São Paulo (NEV-USP), Brazil)

The Recognition of Victimization and Fear of Crime on the Legal Socialization Process of Brazilian Adolescents

It is important to recognize how young adolescents come to view authorities during formative years. This study captures a snapshot of Brazilian adolescents to gain a deeper understanding of what makes some individuals more compliant with rules and laws than others. When individuals perceive authorities to be respectful and unbiased, they are much more likely to perceive them to be legitimate sources of authority and be willing to comply with their rules and requests. However, experiencing, witnessing, and fearing victimization have been linked to the process of legal socialization and subsequent attitudes and behavior. In addition, procedural justice may influence adolescent perceptions of fairness of the authorities. The present study tested whether procedural justice mediated and moderated the relationship between young adolescents' direct and vicarious victimization and developing a sense of legitimacy in authority and cynicism towards authority. A longitudinal sample of 800 Brazilian students living in São Paulo was used to fit the analysis to examine these relationships. The findings revealed a link between victimization and legal socialization. The overall mediating model significantly predicted the direct and indirect relationships between victimization and fear of crime and the formation of legitimacy and cynicism. The moderating effect of procedural justice on direct victimization also significantly predicted the formation of legitimacy. Research that has demonstrated the importance of legal socialization focused primarily on high school students and on Western societies samples. This study provides data from a younger, urban, Latin American setting to investigate the impacts of victimization and fear of crime on the legal socialization.

RC08-90.3

RODRIGUES, LIDIANE* (Federal University of São Carlos, Brazil)

How Does an Author Become Classic? the Case of Karl Marx in Brazil.

This research proposal addresses the reception of Karl Marx's work in Brazil, characterizing the process by which this author became a "classic" within the Brazilian social sciences. The paper reconstructs the experience of the first interdisciplinary academic reading circles of Karl Marx's *Capital*, which took place at the University of São Paulo at the end of the 1950s. This practice became routine and Karl Marx shifted from the position of a "stigmatized" (exclusively political) author to a "classic" author (whose reading was scientifically necessary). The paper also presents a cartography of Marxism in Brazilian universities, based on a database of 988 responses to a questionnaire by (self-declared) Marxist teachers and students. Finally, it articulates this cartography to the morphological reconfiguration of Brazilian teaching and research institutions, which occurred in the 1970s. It claims that the variations in symbolic value and prestige of Brazilian Marxists are indicative of a structural dimension of Brazilian intellectual space: its relationship with the hegemony of the Euro-American center, exporter of theories, authors, research techniques, etc. Until the 1970s, when Brazilian teaching and research institutions were under European, and particularly French, influence, Marxism could impose itself as an "inescapable theory". The success of the United States of America in global competition for symbolic hegemony in peripheral countries, engendered during the Cold War - and particularly after the Cuban Revolution (1959), as far as Latin America is concerned - strongly impacted the Brazilian intellectual space. Theoretical and political preferences shifted from Marxism to liberalism and to the orientations of "new leftists".

RC44-546.4

RODRIGUES, MANUELA* (Instituto Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil)
GITAHY, LEDA (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brazil)

Labour Movement and Precoriousness: A Look from Cut's Facebook Page

This paper analyzes how Central Única dos Trabalhadores (CUT) addresses uberization from its Facebook page. We review posts made about the subject, from May through December /2019. Data will be collected through weekly ob-

servation of the Facebook page. Since the beginning of the year CUT's been using Facebook, and other medias, to call workers for action, against government decisions and legislative changes that have negative impact on the working class, as well as to publicize movements and actions of workers around the globe. The budget cut for public university, changes on work legislation, the Uber Strike where some of the events that motivated posts on uberization. It has been a constant theme, since it urges unions to prove their importance, especially to those who are precarious and commonly non-unionized. Previous studies have shown that Facebook has been important to report on events, and also to strengthen specific narratives about these events. Therefore, the content of the posts will be analyzed to verify how important events related to precariousness are reported on CUT's Facebook and to highlight the narratives that emerge from them. Posts comments will also be reviewed to indicate different narratives that may emerge. CUT is the largest Trade Union Central in Latin America and has active profiles on various social media platforms. Facebook is the oldest and largest in number of followers. In Brazil, this is the platform with the largest number of users, justifying the choice for this platform. We expect, in the end, to understand how CUT addresses the subject and seeks to integrate the precarious workers, contributing to the general panorama of studies on the reformulation of the trade union movement in today's context.

RC16-206.4

RODRÍGUEZ, JUAN PABLO* (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

Between Critical Theory and Social Movements: The Possibility of Social Critique

Taking as a starting point the idea that critical thinking takes place both at the meta-pragmatic register of critical social theories and at the pragmatic register of everyday struggles against power and domination, this paper aims to deal with the question of how political sociology can be linked to sociological theory. I propose the notion of social critique as an 'articulatory concept' that encompasses both critical theories and practices of social critique carried out by social movements. Based on a discussion of the themes of utopia, recognition and disagreement in contemporary critical theory, and drawing specifically on Luc Boltanski´s critical sociology and Fredric Jameson´s idea of cognitive mappings, I explore the way in which the cognitive maps elaborated by social movements when they face the realities of power and domination in the areas of education and housing in Chile, relate to the cognitive maps elaborated theoretically by critical theorists. I show that whilst critical theories provide social movements with a semantic repository for thinking and contesting social inequalities from a point of view that goes beyond meritocratic and individualistic views of justice, critical theories can use social movements' 'theories from bellow' to renew not only their concepts, but crucially to review their very foundations. This paper is partially based on the findings of a qualitative empirical research conducted between 2014 and 2018.

RC18-219.4

RODRÍGUEZ, JUAN PABLO* (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

Hacia Una Ciudadanía Popular? Vida y Territorio En El Actual Movimiento De Pobladores Chileno

Basado en una investigación cualitativa que incluyó entrevistas con participantes y activistas de cuatro organizaciones del actual movimiento de pobladores en Chile, esta ponencia explora las practicas políticas del movimiento de pobladores en Chile en la actualidad, poniendo énfasis en las intersecciones entre la participación política institucional y prácticas de autogestión como base de una idea de ciudadanía popular. Propongo la idea de ciudadanía popular como un concepto articulador entre una política popular basada en la idea de territorio y comunidad y una política democrática popular que amplía la noción de ciudadanía democrática liberal. Además de describir cómo el movimiento de pobladores es capaz de organizar colectivamente un conjunto de prácticas que rompen con los efectos fragmentadores de las políticas de vivienda neoliberal, exploro las innovaciones discursivas en las formas de legitimar ante otros pobladores, organizaciones y la sociedad chilena en general dichas prácticas. Finalmente, discuto los límites que las prácticas de los sectores populares enfrentan en la actualidad y muestro cómo las ideas de vida y territorio pueden proveer un repositorio semántico que potencialmente puede trascender algunos de dichos límites.

RC19-238.2

RODRIGUEZ BLANCO, MARICEL* (School of Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences (EHESS), University of Paris 8, France)

De Movimientos De Desocupados a Street-Level-Bureaucrats. El Caso Argentino.

En este trabajo se propone abordar el tema de la implementación de políticas sociales inclusivas a través del caso de las organizaciones híbridas provenientes

de los movimientos de desocupados que han sido vectores de las políticas sociales en Argentina. Creadas por la acción colectiva de los desempleados y de los trabajadores precarios a finales de los años 90 contra los efectos de las reformas "neoliberales", estas organizaciones se han ido posicionando como intermediarios entre el Estado y los desempleados gracias a su proximidad territorial con las poblaciones vulnerables en el marco de las recomposiciones de la acción pública. El establecimiento de un mecanismo institucional de asistencia específica (programas de transferencias condicionadas de recursos) de conformidad con las necesidades de las instituciones financieras internacionales, tuvo efectos en la creación de una red de organizaciones cuyas competencias y responsabilidades en materia de distribución y gestión de la asistencia social se revelaron en muchos casos eficaces. Mostraremos ello a través de una etnografía y entrevistas a los distintos agentes dentro de las organizaciones.

WG08-725.2

RODRIGUEZ HERRERO, VIRGINIA* (CES Cardenal Cisneros Univ Complutense, Spain)

Imagen y Emoción En La Autofotografía

La **AUTOFOTOGRAFÍA** es una técnica cualitativa de recogida de datos que consiste en obtener información de las personas participantes en cierta investigación o implicadas en determinada realidad, lanzando una pregunta vinculada con un tema específico, pregunta que tienen que contestar por medio de fotografías realizadas personalmente para tal fin. Su origen se localiza en el trabajo de los psicólogos Ziller, Ojura y Osawa en los años 70 en EE.UU.

El objetivo de esta comunicación es compartir la utilidad de la técnica autofotográfica en el acercamiento y conocimiento de las emociones, desde un punto de vista investigador, social y educativo. De acuerdo a las ideas que guían este encuentro, por un lado, la de poder reflexionar en torno a los retos que el mundo global nos plantea en relación a la convivencia, y por otro al modo de desarrollar un modelo de conocimiento y análisis sociológico innovador para afrontar problemáticas comunes con matices particulares, la autofotografía representa una herramienta visual de autoconocimiento, así como de conocimiento y reconocimiento de la diferencia, al tratarse de una técnica a través de la cual poder llegar a aspectos de la realidad difícilmente alcanzables solo a través de la palabra, combinando fotografía y relato.

Como ilustración, se incluirán ejemplos procedentes de diversas aplicaciones de la autofotografía a través de las cuales poder reflexionar acerca de su potencial, ejemplos en los que las emociones se presentan en forma de imágenes aparentemente estáticas con las que adentrarse en emociones narradas: la de un alumnado que comienza su andadura en el mundo universitario, la de mujeres que dan forma a su identidad como madres y cuidadoras, o la de personas de perfiles heterogéneos que reflexionan acerca de algo tan intangible como el alma.

"Solamente aquello que narra puede permitirnos comprender" (Sontag, *Sobre la fotografía*, p. 33).

RC20-JS-5.1

RODRIGUEZ MARTINEZ, PILAR* (University of Almeria, Spain)

The Justification of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in Europe and North Africa

In this paper, I will explore the relationship between the justifications of IPVAW (dependent variable) with other attitudinal variables (sexual tolerance, gender equality, equal right between men and women as an essential element of democracy). I will construct a model that include also the social position of individual (decision making nucleus, social periphery); and the consumption of the media as sources of information (Internet) in opposition to the traditional source of information (TV, Talk). I will apply the model to the data of the sixth wave of the world values survey (2010-2014). The main hypothesis are H1. Men will use more the ICT as women, and they will justify more IPVAW in the European Union and the MENA Region. H2. The European Union and the MENA Region will differ on the justification of IPVAW. In Europe, the citizen will justify less the IPVAW and this opinion will be more homogenous in the general population. H3. The combination of values (on sexual tolerance, democracy and equality) of the citizens of the European Union and the MENA Region will differ significantly. H4. The citizens of the social periphery in the European Union and in the MENA Region will show more support for violence against women as the citizens of the decision-making nucleus. The decision-making nucleus will use more sources of information (talk, TV, internet) as the social peripheries. H6. Values related to violence against women of the connected citizens in the European Union will differ significantly from the values of connected citizens in the MENA Region. I will work with structural equation modeling (SEM) using the AMOS (Analysis of Moment Structures) software. SEMs allow me to test complex hypotheses that include reciprocal relation, interactions and direct and indirect effects.

RC41-524.3

RODRIGUEZ RIBAS, CLARA* (Universitat Pompeu Fabra,)

Public Policies Influencing Adolescent Pregnancy Prevalence in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2000-2019

Despite experiencing notable and sustained decreases in fertility rates amongst the general population in the latter half of the twentieth century, adolescent pregnancy rates in Latin America and the Caribbean have failed to decrease at a similar pace. The region continues to experience high levels of adolescent pregnancy, with 15% of total fertility being from women under 20 (2010-2015) in stark comparison to a 10% share in Africa and 7% in Asia (UN DESA, 2015). Studies have indicated that inequality of opportunity seems to explain why the adolescent fertility rate is higher in LAC than in other comparable regions.

Existing evidence about public policies which reduce adolescent pregnancy prevalence draws heavily from developed countries, where in general programs have been implemented through a sustained period of time, and with a rather stable financial investment. However, evidence also points out that interventions need to be well adapted to local contexts, and that more often than not policies in developing countries are implemented for shorter periods of time. As a result, there is little evidence available about the effect public policies in LAC are having on adolescent pregnancy prevalence, or its proxy indicators.

This paper presents a mixed-methods scoping review of policies implemented in LAC, to synthesise and assess the findings revealed in published literature, 2000-2019. By focusing on the findings of the region, the paper will confirm – or refute –the prevailing paradigm about what are the best approaches to reduce adolescent pregnancy.

This paper forms part of a larger research which seeks to identify how are public policies affecting adolescent fertility rates in LAC - including the widely used Conditional Cash Transfer schemes - and whether there is enough evidence to support the validity of programmatic models promoted by the UN and other actors for the reduction of adolescent pregnancy.

RC42-527.3

RODRIGUEZ RODRIGUEZ, MANUEL ANGEL* (UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE GUERRERO, Mexico)
LOPEZ VELASCO, ROCIO (, Mexico)

Opinión Pública, Comunicación Política y Neurociencias

La comunicación es parte fundamental de la convivencia humana. Sin embargo, no todo lo que decimos o escuchamos se convierte en un hecho comunicativo. Tiene que ser recibido activando nuestras mentes y compartir un significado similar para ambas partes. Nuestras experiencias previas inciden de manera importante en la interpretación de lo que vemos y escuchamos. Y son parte importante en la toma de decisiones. De tal manera que la información y las experiencias despiertan nuestros sentimientos y nos impulsan a la toma de determinadas decisiones. Y esto puede ser por lo que se esté experimentando personalmente o lo que se esté observando que está experimentando otros.

Las emociones influyen en el aspecto político en dos direcciones:

La lealtad a los partidos políticos y candidatos.

Un examen crítico de los partidarios y los candidatos basado en cálculos racionales influidos por una mayor ansiedad cuando el futuro es desconocido.

Tanto en una como la otra la toma de decisiones depende de las emociones activadas.

El cerebro es el órgano que dirige la toma de decisiones, los estados emocionales y atencionales. Las neurociencias han logrado comprender cómo es que funciona el cerebro y, de esta forma, han ayudado a predecir la posible conducta de las personas. Para esto las neurociencias se valen de técnicas como el electroencefalograma con el cual podemos saber qué ocurre en el cerebro de las personas en cuestión de milisegundos.

El presente estudio tuvo como objeto encontrar los momentos de mayor aceptación y rechazo de dos mensajes publicitarios de candidatos a la gubernatura de Guerrero. Para poder estudiar lo anteriormente mencionado, nos basamos en técnicas de electroencefalografía y análisis estadístico y neurocientífico. Buscando una explicación a las preferencias electorales y de género realizamos un estudio de comunicación política a través de la Neurociencia.

WG08-721.2

RODRÍGUEZ-GUZMÁN, CARMEN* (University of Jaen, Spain)
BARROSO-BENITEZ, INMACULADA* (Assistant Proffesor, Spain)
BARROS-RODRIGUEZ, FRANCISCO* (University of Jaen, Spain)
CAMARA-HUESO, ANTONIO DAVID* (University of Jaen, Spain)

Las Aristas Del Discurso De Las Jóvenes Singles En España: Entre La Liberación y La Coerción.

La literatura sobre *singles* constituye uno de los exponentes más significativos acerca de la ideologización de un modo de vida, suponiendo el triunfo de la parte

más amable del proceso de individualización en las sociedades actuales: todo individuo tiene que tomar las riendas de su vida y construir un proyecto emocional y afectivo. El presente trabajo, sin embargo, trata de exponer las aristas ocultas del discurso realizado en torno a las *singles*, "quintaesencia" de la liberación y realización personal, al poner en contexto y trayectoria la vida de mujeres jóvenes que viven solas en España.

El crecimiento de los hogares unipersonales, como forma de residencia en España, es una de las características más reseñables de la realidad demográfica actual: en 2018 algo más del 10% de la población española vive sola mientras que, en términos de hogares, la cifra alcanza el 25%. Este fenómeno constituye un camino fructífero para rastrear cómo los cambios sociales de gran envergadura (el proceso de individualización) tienen su correlato en la vida cotidiana de sus habitantes y, en concreto, en el proceso de atomización residencial.

En este sentido, la propuesta pretende acercarse a la realidad de las mujeres de entre 25 y 45 años que viven solas. La elección de este segmento poblacional responde a que la emergencia de su vida en solitario ha sido más pujante en las últimas dos décadas, aparte de hallarse en edades activas laboralmente y en aquellos años cruciales para su proyecto emocional y reproductivo. La apuesta metodológica se ha articulado en dos ámbitos distintos, Barcelona (gran ciudad) y Jaén (pequeña-mediana ciudad), permitiendo aplicarse un análisis comparativo. El material analizado, obtenido a partir de la realización de entrevistas en profundidad, se centra en aspectos que van desde las condiciones materiales (empleo, vivienda) hasta la construcción de expectativas (pareja, descendencia).

RC23-268.3

RODRIGUEZ-MEDINA, LEANDRO* (Universidad de las Américas Puebla, Mexico)

Do It Abroad: On Internationalization and Fieldwork

Social sciences' internationalization is often studies through collaboration (co-authorship), mobility, and circulation of ideas (translations, citations). Less attention has been paid to the role of fieldwork, specially of graduate students but also of established scholars, in internationalizing the social sciences. In this paper I discuss how fieldwork has partially shaped social scientists' careers by showing the intertwining between international connections and institutional pressures and incentives. I conclude that fieldwork often allows researchers to build trust with colleagues and/or supervisors and, as a consequence, important bonds are established that transcend the location and period of fieldwork to give rise to personal relationships.

RC33-JS-31.3

ROEHRER, STEFAN* (Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany)

Integration As a Discursive Construction – a Reconstruction of Understandings of 'integration' in Germany

According to the current (German) discourse on 'integration', it seems to be clear, that newcomers in a society are expected to change in several ways. The assumed progress, which the newcomers in that process make, becomes increasingly monitored, evaluated and even problematized. Therefore, the proposed contribution addresses the question, how asylum seekers deal with these invocations of integration and self-optimization. It is particularly interested in how recent immigrants conceptualize and interpret the expectations they face.

To answer these questions I draw on 37 narrative biographical conversations with refugees from Syria. Furthermore, this analysis integrates a sociology of knowledge approach to discourse. Understanding biographies as articulations in this discourse, this study is aiming to reconstruct subject positions as well as the resulting (self-) expectations.

As this contribution adopts an empirical subjectification research perspective, it fits in the sessions main topic, showing the potential of multi-method approaches including biographical research. Moreover, this study reflects on the current (German) discourse of 'integration' as well as its imperatives.

RC02-38.3

ROGOWSKI, ŁUKASZ* (Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland)

FRĄCKOWIAK, MACIEJ (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań, Poland)

Consequences of the COVID-19 Pandemic for the Border Exchange and Identity: The Case of Polish-German Twin Cities

Borders' closure during the COVID-19 pandemic had a particular impact on the everyday life of borderland residents. It was especially important in those areas where economic viability is based on cross-border exchange and where international cooperation within border areas constitute an essential part of the local identity. We referred to this problem within the research project "De-Re-Bord.

Socio-spatial transformations in German-Polish interstices. Practices of debordering and rebordering", in which, since 2018, we research social relations on the Polish-German border. During the closure of the state borders, we have returned to the previously interviewed border areas' residents and conducted qualitative interviews on everyday life in the COVID-19 pandemic.

In our presentation, comparing data collected in different stages of the research (before and during the pandemic), we will describe the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Polish-German border twin cities. We will indicate how borders' closure affected the economic and neighborhood practices, identity, and borderscape of the researched areas. We will also show how different management and perception of the pandemic situation in two countries influenced the cross-border social and economic flows.

RC57-685.3

ROGOWSKI, ŁUKASZ* (Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland)

Creating Documentary Film: On Collaboration between Sociologists and Photographers

In my presentation I will address the process of making a documentary film realized as a part of the scientific research project "RurAction. Social Entrepreneurship in Structurally Weak Rural Regions: Analysing Innovative Troubleshooters in Action" (https://ruraction.eu/). This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Sklodowska-Curie grant agreement No 721999. The film was created jointly by visual sociologists and professional documentary photographers (Pix House Foundation, https://pix.house/). It presents social innovations and social entrepreneurs in rural areas of three European regions: Baixo Alentejo (Portugal), Phthiotos (Greece), The Mid-West (Ireland). The materials for the film were collected during field trips to these regions. They show the daily work and life of the inhabitants, their views and voices as well as the experts' opinions. The presentation will discuss stages of creating the film (and dilemmas that may arise in the process), such as:

Drafting of a script (including: ways of presenting abstract sociological concepts in the film, discussions how to combine different theoretical traditions)

Creating principles of a daily cooperation between sociologists and photographers (including development of a common language to understand mutual expectations)

Creating rapport with people and institutions featured (including: ways of obtaining informed consent, oscillating between the documentary nature of the film and advertising expectations of some organizations)

Creating a film narrative (including: rules of combining visual and verbal narrations, showing universal phenomena in the perspective of individual stories, creating relations between private and public spheres)

Developing new ethical dilemmas that arise during film making (including the impact of film presentation on the lives of local communities

The presentation will compose the aforementioned dilemmas with the frames and fragments of the film. Its special feature will be to describe the dilemmas from a double perspective: sociological and photographic.

RC48-594.1

ROHM, RICARDO* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
VALUANO, GABRIEL (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

RIOS, SARA (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
XAVIER, SOFIA (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Cyberactivism As a Sociopolitical Phenomenon: An Integrated Analytical Model for Democratization within Networked Societies

To analyze the networked society (Castells, 2007, 2017; Tufekci, 2017) and the impacts of digital technologies in offline activism (Tufekci, 2017; Valenzuela, 2013), the present paper has discussed the power relations and activism dynamics from the datafication advent. Aiming to comprehend how activists can influence, by the means of the current digital technologies, companies' and governments' communicational and organizational processes, a model was created to categorize cyberactivism considering the following criteria: (a) intention of action, (b) target audience, (c) digital technology employed e (d) power intensity. After a bibliographical and documental gathering, it was possible to identify twenty modalities of cyberactivist actions and create four main categories: (1) Mobilization, (2) Stress, (3) Joint and (4) Support. It was possible, then, to systematize the modalities analysis so that one can comprehend what they are, which tools they can employ, what their goals and expected outcomes are and how they can be restrained. Hence, it was possible to not only identify and schematize how these actions can be practiced together, but also suggest ways of effective and collaborative interventions. Finally, the Cablegate case, which engaged actors such as Wikileaks and Anonymous, was analyzed in face of this model.

RC11-134.3

ROHNER, REBEKKA* (University of Vienna, Austria)
GALLISTL, VERA (Department of Sociology, Austria)

The Institutionalization of the Life Course and Its Effects on Technology Usage and Non-Usage in Old Age

Background: In western societies, digital literacy got crucial to ensure social inclusion. However, studies have repeatedly shown that older adults are less likely to use digital technologies. As a consequence, studies have identified a series of barriers older adults face in the appropriation of digital technologies. However, most of these studies use somewhat oversimplified concepts to explain technology use and non-use in later life, framing it as a result of low acceptance or of a rational decision (Wanka & Gallistl, 2017). In this paper, we want to widen the perspective on older adults' technology acceptance, exploring the role of life-course transitions in technology use and non-use in later life.

Methods: We conducted 15 semi-structured interviews with Austrians aged 60 years or older, who have never used a computer in their life and use the internet irregularly. Interview partners were asked to visualize their life-course and the technologies that were relevant in different life stages. The interviews were analysed following Grounded Theory of Strauss and Corbin (1999).

Results: Results show that the appropriation of new technologies usually happens during education and work, with technologies being usually understood as closely linked with the profession or household. As a consequence, retirement and the life-stage of older age is often framed as "technologically deprived", with interview partners arguing that they stopped appropriating new technologies in their retirement because there was neither a necessity nor professional support to do so. This lack of institutionalization of technology use leads to a lack of institutionalized support and individual interest.

Conclusion: Institutions of the life course play an important role in the appropriation of technologies, which are usually overlooked in gerontological research on the topic. The consideration of life-courses and its transitions leads to a new and deeper understanding of the barriers older adults face in digital societies.

RC28-348.3

ROHRBACH-SCHMIDT, DANIELA* (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training, Germany)
EBNER, CHRISTIAN (Technical University Braunschweig, Germany)
KRÜGER, SABINE (BIBB - Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training, Germany)

Returns to Personality and Task Usage in Germany

A growing body of literature has identified labor market polarization processes as a driver of the increase in social inequality in the US and in Europe. According to the "routinization hypothesis", the polarization is caused by the impact of digital technology on the evaluation of skills in the labor market with rising premia for abstract, i.e. analytic and interactive job tasks (e.g. Goos, Manning, & Salomons, 2014). Another important strand of literature has provided evidence that personality traits (non-cognitive skills) such as the Big 5 explain a significant and independent part of the variance in educational and labor market success (see e.g. Almlund et al., 2011). This paper brings these two strands of literature together. Using data from a follow-up survey to the latest BIBB/BAuA Employment Survey 2018 comprising 8,000 respondents, we analyze the importance of personality traits in different job task domains in Germany by asking i) what is the impact of worker personality on individual task usage? and ii) What are the returns to non-cognitive skills for individuals performing different tasks? Preliminary results show a positive correlation of the traits "openness to experiences" and "emotional stability" and analytic tasks, and a positive correlation between "extraversion" and interactive tasks on the other hand. Second, the analyses reveal that openness and emotional stability are only positively rewarded in jobs with high analytic task content, and that extraversion is stronger positively related to wages in jobs with interactive tasks content, respectively. The study is relevant from a policy perspective, in that different job tasks in today's labor markets are remunerated differently and thus influence the extent and structure of social inequality. The influence of personality factors on task usage shown in this empirical analysis adds to the argument that education policy measures should take these "non-cognitive" characteristics more into account.

RC31-387.3

ROJAS WIESNER, MARTHA* (El Colegio de la Frontera Sur, Mexico)
BASOK, TANYA* (University of Windsor, Canada)

Entre La Regularidad y La Irregularidad Migratoria: Migrantes De Centroamérica En El Sur De México

En el último cuarto de siglo, en México, se han incrementado de manera notoria las medidas de control y verificación migratorias. Las preocupaciones de los gobiernos en turno por la afluencia de migrantes que sin documentos migratorios intentan llegar a los Estados Unidos cruzando por México, han conducido a este tipo de medidas que han estado enmarcadas en argumentos relacionados con la soberanía y la seguridad nacional. Las políticas migratorias restrictivas, derivadas de este tipo de preocupaciones, se ha enfocado en la gestión de flujos migratorios, lo que ha tenido distintas consecuencias, no sólo en la producción de irregularidad migratoria, sino en las condiciones de vida y de trabajo de quienes se movilizan por distintas causas, en mayor medida de carácter forzado. En este contexto, los programas de regularización migratoria que el estado mexicano ha ofrecido no producen más que formas precarias de legalidad/regularidad que no eliminan la ilegalidad/irregularidad, sino que desdibujan la distinción entre ambas. Quienes no pueden alcanzar un estatus legal/regular a través de los canales oficiales han recurrido a soluciones más "creativas" para estar "legalizados", lo que a la larga los vuelve aún más vulnerables. A partir de la revisión de las disposiciones mexicanas relacionadas con la política migratoria y de los relatos de migrantes centroamericanos, de paso o establecidos en México, nos enfocamos en el análisis del límite difuso entre la regularidad y la irregularidad migratoria en México y de sus consecuencias en las condiciones de vida y de trabajo de estas personas migrantes.

RC31-390.1

ROJAS WIESNER, MARTHA* (El Colegio de la Frontera Sur, Mexico)
WINTON, AILSA (El Colegio de la Frontera Sur, Mexico)

Hanging By a Thread: The Migration "Crisis" in Mexico As Lived Experience

Over the past three decades, a range of measures have been introduced in Mexico to contain the movement of migrants coming over the border from Central America, be they from that region or beyond. The related discourse and actions of the Mexican government, under tacit or explicit pressure from the US, represent a denial or indifference towards the magnitude of the deterioration in security and living conditions driving many from their homes. Politically, the so-called "migration crises" are constructed not to provide a solution to displacement, but rather to justify the continued and heightened control of the movement of (already) displaced people across national borders.

However, based on studies carried out over a number of years by the authors along Mexico´s southern border, we argue here that the real crises lie in the experience of each person and family forced to move to find a way out of critical, chronically precarious lived realities. Hanging by a thread, on the margins of survival, mobilizing oneself is sometimes the only option there is to stop the thread from breaking. In this sense, the recent migrant "caravans" are part of this same context; not new in essence, rather just a different way of mobilizing for survival. Yet, upon arrival in Mexico, blamed for causing a crisis and subject to intense repression, the migrant subject faces new and acute risks, created by a restrictive framework that not only violates their rights, but exacerbates racism and xenophobia in a country that remains fundamentally hostile to poor immigrants and refugees.

RC52-638.2

ROJEK-ADAMEK, PAULINA* (Pedagogical University of Kraków, Poland)

Designer As an Artist, Researcher and Manager. Professional Role and Its Contemporary Dimensions.

Difficulties in defining the profession of designer affect many areas, but it seems that one of the most serious is the lack of an unambiguous interpretation of how to define design today. According to the definition adopted by the International Council of Societies of Industrial Design (ICSID) design means creative activity aimed at defining the multi-aspect features of objects, processes, services and their entire systems in life cycles. As a result, the scope of the designer's competence is broadened into new areas of knowledge, which systematically results in the redefinition of the professional role. Professionalization of the designer's role is closely related to the process of social change as well as views on the concept of work. "A post-industrial society, because it focuses on services - especially professional and technical services - is a game between people." (Bell 1998: 184). In practice, this means integration of institutional (organizational) conditions with

various forms of capital, including creative capital, treated as an important element of new value. This phenomenon can be referred to the transition to the third stage of capitalism, described by Boltansky and Chiapello (2005), which accentuates the degree of previously unobserved diversification of production, the intersection of elements of creativity with economic and technological innovations, basing management, among others on the skills of cooperation and communication, which has an impact on defining the scope of particular professions and specialties. Therefore, the purpose of the paper is to describe the designers' work along with the characteristics of the current dimensions of this professional role. The presented information are based on the empirical research conducted by the author in 2016-2018. They are compared three cognitive perspectives: the world of professional designers, potential and actual recipients of their work, and experts representing design institutions operating in the Polish environment.

RC49-612.4

ROLDÁN, SANDRA* (Universidad Nacional de la Patagonia Austral- Unidad Académica Caleta Olivia, Argentina)
GUERRA, LIA* (Universidad Nacional de la Patagonia Austral, Argentina)

Reflections on the Malaise of Adolescents in Southern Patagonia

This communication arises out of an inquity carried out within the framework of a research project from the Public Policy Program of the National University of the Southern Patagonia (Argentina), whose objective was to produce knowledge about the state of adolescent pregnancy situation and Public policies implemented in Caleta Olivia, Santa Cruz province, south-south Patagonia for its prevention. It was an exploratory study quanti-quali within whose framework, articulations were made with other situations related to youth in the region, given that it is the age group most affected by social inequality. In this context, some indicators related to adolescent morbidity and mortality are presented that are of special interest as long as they show high rates of psychic distress that allow characterizing this age group as a high-risk population. Thereby, suicides constitute the second cause of death in adolescents, and it is verified that from the beginning of the 90s to the present, mortality by suicides tripled in the whole country and the tendency of the rates is to rise in the most jurisdictions. Likewise, the self-inflicted injuries had an increase of more than 30% between 2005 and 2011, and the latest Global School-based Student Health Survey (GHSH) administered in the country reveals that 16.9% of adolescents seriously considered suicide, while 16, 2% attempted one or more times in the 12 months prior to the study. These data become even more alarming to the extent that the decrease in all protective factors is verified in the 5-year period (between the administration of the two editions of the survey), which deserves analyzing the forms of malaise that dwell teenage subjectivity.

RC16-205.6

ROMANETTO, MATHEUS* (, Brazil)

Is There Room for Otherness in Humanism? Erich Fromm's Alternative

Erich Fromm developed a systematic social characterology, which built on Freudian, Marxian, and other sociological insights to reach for accurate distinctions between different social groups and classes. His concept of "character" implies a peculiar relationship between what he called affective, intellectual, and sensory *potentialities*. From these categories, a rich phenomenology is produced, which tries to account for the specific *mode of relatedness* each studied group exercises towards others and itself. Coming from a psychoanalytic background, Fromm explains the (largely unconscious) dynamics of those character formations in terms of each group's dominant *orientation* to life, and the accordingly dominant affective, intellectual, and sensory *attitudes* in which it expresses itself. The full development of his categories culminates in his concept of *experience*, which mediates between his scientific and political standpoints. It will be argued that Fromm's notions of "social character" and "experience" are helpful, both for current sociological research on subjectivity, and for the understanding of nowadays' political life. They lead to a humanistic conception which, albeit unwilling to give up the notion that there are universal features for mankind, centers on the (inner and outer) experience of *otherness* as the crucial movement allowing, both for a fuller integration of the person, *and* for a radically democratic form of politics. We are thus presented with a set of categories which may aid us in understanding - from a subjective viewpoint - which mechanisms contribute to the social conflicts and bonds specific to our times, and also what are the potentialities and alternatives we may expect from them.

RC23-272.3

ROMANOVICH, NELLY* (The Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA), Russia)
ZVONOVSKY, VLADIMIR (Samara State University of Economics, Russia)

Association of Research Companies "Group 7/89":

Goals, Objectives and Achievements

The Association of Research Companies 'Group 7/89' is a body of organizations that carry out professional activities in the market of sociological research. In 2001, when it was founded, the Association united only six companies and now the '7/89 Group' has more than 45 subsidiaries in all major regions of Russia, as well as in foreign countries, Mongolia and Belarus. This unique community of professionals bring together key specialists who are concerned about maintaining high quality of research and the ethical standards of communication in the research market, and therefore operate under the unified "Professional Code of Researcher - Member of the '7/89' Association" with which all the members are obliged to comply.

There is no centralized leadership in the Association. The Council and the Chairman of the Association, who coordinate the activities of the group until their re-election, are selected at annual meetings, held on the basis of one of the member companies, therefore implementing the principle of democracy and network management. The main goal of the Association is to carry out infrastructure projects in the industry, to promote the development of a civilized market for sociological and marketing research in Russia and around the world, as well as to represent and protect the common interests of the Association members. The Electronic Newsletter, issued by the Association, has more than four thousand subscribers. 'Group 7/89' conducts industry-significant projects and events on voluntary basis, measures the ratings of research companies, organizes the only exhibition of research companies in Russia (Research EXPO), holds contests and training webinars. The formats which combine educational and tourist spheres proved to be largely successful. The members of the Association see further development in the formation of transparent rules of the game in the market, as well as in the promotion of higher professional standards.

RC30-367.4

ROMANOVICH, NELLY* (The Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA), Russia)

The Impact of the Economic Crisis on the Work Activities of the Population

The analysis of the work activity of Russian citizens has always been relevant, as it is connected not only with the economy but also with the education system, which is supposed to be designed to supply the country with new personnel. Currently, the relevance of this topic has become aggravated due to economic sanctions by the Western powers. In February 2019 the Institute of public opinion "Qualitas" published a study into the impact of the economic crisis of recent years on the work of residents of a large Russian city (Voronezh). The study was conducted by telephone survey of the residents of Voronezh on a representative sample of urban population older than 18 years old. The study compares aspects of working life, in different crisis periods with a gap of ten years between them. The existing discrepancy between the needs of the market and the system of higher education became evident, as the study revealed that there is a significant number of university graduates who work not in their specialty. The study also examines the specific consequences of the sluggish economic crisis in its impact on the work of citizens: the number of dismissed or sent on unpaid leave, cases of wage cuts, reduction of working hours etc. The attitude of workers to their job and the fears of its loss were also studied. The research showed that today people lose their jobs more often, but are less afraid of it than ten years ago. The practical implementations of the research can be of interest to politicians and economists, who need to realize the fact that the public consciousness constantly changes and adjusts the attitude to work and motivation in the workplace.

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

RC24-288.4

ROMERO, MOORY* (SUNY ESF, USA)
SONNENFELD, DAVID (SUNY Environmental Science and Forestry, USA)
SELFA, THERESA (State University of New York, College of Environmental Science and Forestry Department of Environmental Studies, USA)

Political Ecology Approach to Joint Climatic Knowledge Production. a Case Study of Cutusuma, an Aymara Community in the Bolivian Andes

Introduction: Climatic hazards, such as water scarcity and intense rainfall, jeopardize food production around the world. Indigenous communities in the Andean highlands (Antiplano) are highly susceptible to these impacts, and they have knowledge of local agroclimatic risk management strategies. In Bolivia, following anti-neoliberal and pro-indigenous political transformations from 2003 to 2009, indigenous knowledge has been included in climatic knowledge production with the government. However, few studies have assessed the socio-political engagement processes underlying current climatic knowledge production and adaptation strategies.

Methods: Interviews, focus groups and participatory observations were conducted in rural agricultural communities in the Katari River Basin, Department of La Paz, Bolivia, in 2019. Study participants (n=30) included indigenous leaders and public servants at different levels of government. Participants were asked about the relation between water and power in their jurisdiction, information sharing and interactions between social organizations and different levels of government.

Results: Two key social-technical interfaces were identified: (1) the social platform of the Katari River watershed, (2) the originary people's platform to fight climate change. Interviews revealed a unique relation between the spiritual (yatiri) and agricultural (yapuchiri) leaders in the Cutusuma community with respect to practices for managing and reducing climate impacts on agriculture.

Conclusions: Yapuchiris and other indigenous peoples who observe and make agroclimatic predictions can be further empowered to share their experiences in different sociotechnical interfaces at global scales. Despite these advances in climatic knowledge co-production, further work is needed to incorporate deeper philosophical and ontological considerations of the apparent colonial structures that remain.

RC24-285.1

ROMERO-LANKAO, PATRICIA* (National Renewable Energy Laboratory, USA)

The Transformational Potential of Urban Electrification – Insights from United States and Mexico

Urbanization and electrification are profoundly transforming energy systems globally. Cities are engines of development that spatially concentrate the critical human activities and transboundary infrastructures driving and being affected by electricity generation, distribution, and use. This spatial concentration creates unique opportunities for electrification to advance multiple economic, social, and environmental goals; at the same time, it alters the distribution of risks and vulnerabilities in complex ways.

Because cities are key players in this field, the choices urban actors make about how to implement electrification and achieve energy sustainability, resilience, and innovation will have tremendous implications for the future of electrification, and ultimately the sustainability of our global society. Technological breakthroughs and market disruptions such as electric vehicles, ride hailing services, and renewable power grid services are driving electrification's potential to drastically transform urban energy system dynamics globally.

In this presentation, I will share some results from my current research in the United States and Mexico on the agents and drivers of these changes. I will ask whether these changes are bringing about positive social and environmental change in terms of low carbon, improvements in air quality and health and affordable electricity and mobility. Or if these transformations are instead altering the distribution of existing risks and vulnerabilities in complex ways; whether they are further eroding distributive and procedural justice for mostly benefiting the rich and educated, for reinforcing elitism in urban and transportation planning and for worsening health risks.

RC24-302.1

ROMERO-LANKAO, PATRICIA* (National Renewable Energy Laboratory, USA)
WILSON, ALANA (National Renewable Energy Laboratory, USA)
ZIMNY-SCHMITT, DANIEL (National Renewable Energy Laboratory, USA)
SPERLING, JOSHUA (National Renwable Energy Laboratory, USA)
NERI, CAROLINA (Colorado University at Boulder, USA)
MILLER, CLARK (Arizona State University, USA)

Urban Electrification: Toward an Integrated Research and Development Agenda

Urbanization and electrification are deeply transforming energy systems globally. Cities are engines of development that spatially concentrate the critical human activities and transboundary infrastructures driving and being affected by energy generation, distribution, and use. This spatial concentration creates unique opportunities for electrification to advance multiple economic, social, and environmental goals; at the same time, it alters the distribution of risks and vulnerabilities in complex ways. Because cities are key players in this field, the choices urban actors make about how to implement electrification and achieve energy sustainability, resilience, and innovation will have tremendous implications for the future of electrification, and ultimately the sustainability of our global society.

In this presentation, we highlight results from a workshop on Urban Electrification sponsored by the National Renewable Laboratory. We outline a vision for advancing a research and development (R&D) agenda to thoroughly examine the characteristics and relationships among urbanization, electrification, and cities, including the imperative of shifting renewable sources for electricity. We use a systems approach to trace current knowledge and identify knowledge gaps in diverse and not yet connected elements of this emerging field, while calling for a more active collaboration among engineering, and physical and social sciences in the development of an integrated R&D agenda, focused on:

Innovative and rigorous scientific approaches, including social science methods examining the multiscale drivers, attributes, and impacts of urban electrification

Socio-spatial and temporal differences across and within cities and their countrie

The implications of electrification across multiple sectors for the future of cities and of urbanization using projections, scenarios, and data-driven models

Human behavior and decision making, together with social, economic, technologic, environmental, and governance conditions, defining barriers and enablers, pressures for and against energy transitions, path dependencies, and agents of change.

The outcomes, actions, and options, including potential co-benefits and undesirable trade-offs.

RC33-425.1

ROMM, NORMA* (Prestige Park, South Africa)

Revisioning Paradigmatic Conceptualizations of Research so As to Embrace Possibilities for Using the Research Space to Further Social and Ecological Justice

Pragmatism as a paradigmatic underpinning for mixed methods research has often been used to suggest that researchers can sidestep philosophical debates regarding the apparent impossibility of mixing incommensurable understandings of what "social research" entails. The suggestion is that our research can be guided by the (pragmatic) quest to answer a "research question", and that any method that can be used toward this end can be appropriately harnessed. As noted by Freshwater & Fisher, "philosophical debates" often became seen as "less important than the adoption of a ... practical approach orientated toward the production of knowledge" (2015, p. 668). Nevertheless, as they note, what is still not accounted for in such a (practically-oriented) pragmatism is how "knowledge" and the "knowing endeavor" are to be defined. Hall (2013) avers that a more philosophically-directed pragmatism has to include epistemological deliberations around the *nature of knowing*. She points to many pragmatists who have defined "knowing" as validated by its contribution to what Dewey (1983) calls "intelligent action", which is itself linked to considerations around "ethics and social justice" (Hall, 2013, p. 17). In this paper I take up and extend this argument and I suggest that thoughtful invocation of "paradigms" needs to be accompanied by deliberations around how the research space can be used to contribute to the development of social discourses concerned with forwarding an inclusive wellbeing in society, including the wellbeing of nature as part of our domain for discussion. I suggest that if this becomes our focus, then all the prevalent paradigms as "normally" defined (postpositivism, constructivism, emancipatory/transformative, pragmatic, and Indigenous) can become reconfigured so as to enable the mixing of methods

via an "empirical praxis" which at the same time contributes imaginatively to the enhancement of the quality of social and ecological living (as also explored in Romm, 2018).

RC51-621.4

ROMPPANEN, MIKKO* (HAMK, Finland)

Songs of Life: Music and Soundscapes in Empowering the People and the Society

Workshop:
This is a informational and experimental workshop, where we investigate the Art & Culture based methods in the context of community building and rehabilition. Sociocultural inspiration and Music therapy form together the theoretical context for this workshop.

Main focus is in Music and Soundscapes and the empowering and therapeutic potential of Music, when working with people under social suppression and psychological difficulties.

Main Theoretical aspects are:
Music and individual growth
Music and community building
Music and social reformation

We take a look at the possibilities of Music & Soundscapes in individual rehabilitation and growths as well as in building a healthy ad sustainable community. We also take a look at how Music can reflect and express the social and political atmosphere in society in larger scale. One of the best examples of that is so called "singing revolution" in Estonia, when the country became independent from USSR while the big singing festival in Tallin became an essential part of that Estonia`s strive for freedom.

There are also lot of examples of songs, that have had a strong impact in society as a vehicles for social reformation and awakening. For example John Lennon`s" Imagine", Bob Marley`s "Redemption Song", "Wind of Change" By the Scorpions or Billie Holidays`s "Strange fruit".

The main backbone of this workshop is still how to understand the empowering effect of Music in Human Life in General and especially in **individual growth** and **community building**. We will do some exercises like "writing to the music", "music and pictures", "creating soundscapes". We also study "musical biography" as a tool for self-knowledge for individual and the community.

This workshop can be anything starting from 20 minutes up till 90 minutes. There will be a simple preliminary assignment.

Mikko Romppanen
Senior Lecturer in HAMK University
Music therapist, Master of Science

TG04-740.3

ROOKE, MARTIN* (University of Kent, United Kingdom)

Narratives of Change - Risk Amplification and Science Journalism in the UK

Amplified risk reporting is often considered a consequence of poor quality journalism which sensationalises and politicises scientific information. Amplified risk reporting is suggested to impact public risk perceptions, decision making, and introduce scientifically inaccurate discourses into the policy making process. However, since the 1980's, the British Press has undergone several paradigmatic shifts which has impacted the quality of risk reporting in the UK.

A series of twenty interviews were conducted with science journalists, and explored the factors considered to impact the quality of risk reporting in the UK. Interviewee's outlined how key narratives reorientated press culture by challenging their professional reputation, encouraged pro-science reporting, and fostered better working relationships with research institutions. The mid-2000/early-2010's were considered to be a 'golden era' of high quality science journalism that addressed concerns about amplified risk reporting in the 1990s/early-2000's. However journalists foresee an emerging news narrative that questions the credibility, accuracy, and legitimacy of scientific information supplied by research institutions. It is further expected that social media content will aid the amplification of risk across the next decade.

WG01-694.5

ROOPA RANI, TS* (Department of Education, Assam University, Silchar, India)

SINGH, VIRENDRA P. (GLOBAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION INDIA (GREFI), India)

Globalization and Stratification of Education System in India: Emerging Patterns

Globalization is a process which has implications for overall institutions of the developing and the developed society in one way or the other. The developing societies like India have unique system of social stratification of their own. This Indian stratification system was traditionally based on the caste system which has its bearings on every institution of the society directly or indirectly. Modern education system in India came into existence during the colonial period. Traditionally, education was imparted in Sanskrit *Pathshala*s (primary level schools), *Gurukuls* (secondary level education including vocational education), and *Vishvavidyalayas* (institutions of higher studies). During the medieval period, Islamic education was introduced through *madarsas* (schools imparting learning and study of Islamic texts and literature). However, it has not affected much the existence of the ancient forms of educational institutions. During the colonial period, the Britishers introduced western education system in India who treated the existing forms of education system backward and irrelevant for the progress of the country. This resulted into the emergence of a western oriented 'new middle class' of modern occupation holders and stratified the education system into two strata of old educational systems and new educational system. This trend continued even after independence and forces of modernization further stratified the education system in India. The advent of globalization strengthened the private institutions in the field of education at all the levels and further stratified the education system. The present paper is aimed to understand and analyse the changes in educational system of India at different levels and the process of stratification in the educational system of the country in last few decades.

RC16-203.2

ROSA, MARCELO CARVALHO* (University of Brasilia, Brazil)

Ontoformativity: Reading Southern Innovations in Sociological Theory

Diverting from the current critique on the limitations of the hegemonic theories to deal with the global South, the paper aims to propose a specific mode of accounting for innovations in southern theories. Borrowing from R. Connell use of the notion of ontoformativity to describe specific contexts (e.g., colonialism) where new subjects (e.g., bodies) are assembled, I seek to propose the reading and analysis of southern theories through their capacities to build significantly new existences. Particularly, the notion of ontofomativity is extended here to describe the work of social scientists that live and research things normally incommensurable in the available hegemonic terms. Instead of merely adapting or translating the limited scope of global subjects built and protected by the Euro-American theories, some southern social scientist have worked on the manufacturing of ontologies or existences. The process of manufacturing requires a combination of conceptual and methodological tools. In order to demonstrate the challenges and advances faced by southern sociologies, the paper engages with the work of the so-called indigenous sociologies from Africa and research with indigenous groups in Latin-America.

RC09-104.3

ROSCA, DORINA* (Ladyss, CNRS, Université de Paris, France)

What Can Karl Polanyi for the Sociology of Development?

An essential contribution of the attempts to understand the change processes in the developing world can be found in Karl Polanyi's reflections about the "Great Transformation". Polanyi's work can provide appropriate theoretical and analytical tools in order to make a dialogue between social sciences and better understand the causes and consequences of the social and economic transformation in the developing world.

In this contribution, I intend to question the political, economic, theoretical and methodological actuality of the Polanyi's work for the sociology of development. On a political level, the question is to understand on wich extent the "forms of integration" of the economy in the society are linked to some political movement (like the far-right ones). On the economic level, Polanyi's thought raises questions about the alternative forms of the economy as well as about *other* forms of economic integration, different from the market mechanisms. On a theoretical and methodological level, there is a need to specify the relevance of the Polanyi's conceptual body for the analysis of such themes as *the socialization of the productive forces in the developing societies, the social and solidarity economy and the role of Polanyi's* reciprocity, *the role of the state and international authorities in the management of local social, economic, environmental abuses.*

Thus, mobilizing various empirical studies on developing societies, this contribution is questioning Karl Polanyi's theoretical, epistemological and methodological conceptual body for the sociology of development enrichment purposes as well as a deep understanding of the modern developing world.

RC30-363.2

ROSENFIELD, CINARA* (UFRGS, Brazil)

Labor and Social Justice: Can Digital Platform Work be Decent?

In the age of digital capitalism, a novel form of work organization emerges: the so-called uberization of work or work through digital platforms. The magnitude of the phenomenon can be attested to by the four million self-employed people who use the platforms as a source of income, a form of insertion that is already traditional in the Brazilian labor market: see-saw between formal and informal work, instability, improvisation. This calls for new reflections to understand the reality, status and working conditions of such particular type of – contradictorily independent and subordinate – worker. Can platform work, marked by precariousness – lacking regulation, labor rights and union representation – become a decent work? This paper aims to investigate the work through digital platforms as an emerging type of work organization – located in the so-called gray area of employment and labor – that poses a threat to the labor canons of the capitalist societies in the last century and points to new forms of social deregulation and instability. The concept of decent work is used to articulate social justice and independent on-demand work via apps. The scenario requires an analysis of the political implications of invisible technological surveillance over work and individuals. Our hypothesis is that, in the face of work carried out in isolation and whose risks are taken by the worker himself, social networks can function as a forum for solidarity, cooperation and organization of digital platform workers, so as to constitute a new public sphere. The methodological proposal to examine the structure and content of social networks formed by platform workers – both crowdworkers and on-demand workers – in order to explore their potential for collective organization; and to reflect on the possibilities for independent and isolated work to become organized as a collective and institutional force.

RC04-59.3

ROSISTOLATO, RODRIGO* (Federal University os Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

MUANIS, MARIA (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

PIRES DO PRADO, ANA (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

CERDEIRA, DIANA (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Educational Bureaucracy and Stigmatization of Students in Public Schools

This article analyzes the expectations of school principals in the city of Rio de Janeiro regarding the student body. The main argument is that principals build views on their students based on "virtual social identity" as Goffman defined (GOFFMAN, 1988). We consider "students virtual social identity" a set of expectations about students and their families reproduced by the principals. They make their bureaucratic actions oriented by this set of expectations and beliefs. We will demonstrate that these visions are based on multifocal stigmas because they are aimed at students, their families and their places of residence, not necessarily in this order or with these three forms of stigma in all settings. The results denote that the principals use the "student virtual social identities" to orient their daily actions. Consequently, it is possible to affirm that educational bureaucracy is not oriented exclusively by bureaucratic logic, characterized in the literature as rational and impersonal. We interviewed 23 principals who work in schools located in the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

WG08-726.2

ROSLY, MIKHAIL* (,)

George Simmel, Pragmatism and Sociology of Emotions

George Simmel's formal sociology is particularly interested in emotions as generating and sustaining interactions. Simmel does not use the term Vergesellschaftung in his "On the Psychology of Shame" (1901). Instead, he speaks of the opposition of one's subjectivity to the social norm as an "empty scheme", which can be filled with the most heterogeneous and polyvalent content. But clearly he discusses emotion of shame as a special form of sociation here. B. Nedelmann argues that emotions according to Simmel can be attributed to one of two different classes. Shame, for example, will be a secondary emotion because it arises in relationships. J. Gerhards claims that any emotion can take on a primary or secondary function. Everything that acts as a form in one context may turn out to be a content in another, as in Aristotle.

Study of affinity between Simmel's formalism and American Pragmatism helps to understand the intellectual tradition that informed contemporary sociology of

emotions and may provide a key to its unsolved theoretical problems. Application of the notion of "second-order forms", introduced by N. Cantó-Milà, to emotional phenomena is to be compared to Peirce's semiotic theory of emotions, as reconstructed by D. Savan.

RC57-687.1

ROSS, REUBEN* (, Portugal)

The Photographer Photographed: Reflections on the Legacy of Jean Mohr

The humanitarian photographer Jean Mohr, who died in 2018 at the age of 93, is well-known for his collaborations with several major intellectual figures. His celebrated books with John Berger include "A Fortunate Man" (1967) an intimate portrait of an English country doctor, and "A Seventh Man" (1975), a meditation on the migrant labour economy of 1970s Europe. In the early eighties, Mohr also developed a close friendship with Edward Said; together, they collaborated on "After the Last Sky" (1986), using text and photography to construct alternative narratives of daily life in Palestine. And, soon after this, he worked once again with Berger on "Another Way of Telling" (1989), a collection of stories and reflections on the topic of photography itself. Arguably one of the most ambitious books on photography ever produced, it is organised around one central question: "can one think in terms of a truly photographic narrative form?"

This paper will reflect on various aspects of Mohr's life and work, including his collaborations with Berger and Said, as well as his own unique approach to photography. First, it will consider Mohr's empathetic capacities as a photographer and his ability to develop seemingly intimate and meaningful, however fleeting, relationships with his subjects. Secondly, it will discuss the nature of Mohr's collaborations and how they might offer a model for fruitful cooperation between photographers and social scientists. And finally, it will consider Mohr's body of work as the articulation of a coherent, alternative theory of photography itself. The paper will conclude that the work of Jean Mohr offers an important source of inspiration for those interested in constructing alternative photographic narratives that effectively combine scientific insight with political commitment.

RC34-439.1

ROSSANO, MARCO* (Istituto Raffles Italy, Italy)

Silence Hate: How to Combat and Prevent Online Hate Speech Using a Video Counter-Narrative

This paper describes the experience of a group of young high school student from Naples making a video about the online hate speech. Online hate speech is a complex phenomenon, which has deep cultural and social roots, bringing with it new ways to communicate as well as some challenges related to the issue of freedom of expression on the web. The project's main objective is to combat and prevent online hate speech against migrants and refugees, while also trying to fight against all forms of prejudice by developing innovative and creative counter-narratives. Moreover, this paper focuses on education and prevention, and how these kind of didactic projects enable young people to recognize hate speech. I analyse the importance of finding new ways to encourage them to react both at an individual and a collective level. The videos are the result of a didactic project carried out on two different groups of students. The first is a multi-ethnic group of young people from all over the world, working on bullying. Many of them have told their personal experiences of suffering from bullying. The second group is a high school group consisting of students who are around 18 years old. In this case the students decided to work on the issue of violence against women. Furthermore, I also provide an overview of the use of video methodology in educational practice and social research.

RC57-692.1

ROSSANO, MARCO* (Istituto Raffles Italy, Italy)

Young People and Hate Speech Online

This paper describes the experience of a group of young high school student from Naples making a video about the online hate speech. The project's main objective is to combat and prevent online hate speech against migrants and refugees, while also trying to fight against all forms of prejudice by developing innovative and creative counter-narratives. Moreover, this paper focuses on education and prevention, and how these kind of didactic projects enable young people to recognize hate speech. I analyse the importance of finding new ways to encourage them to react both at an individual and a collective level. The videos are the result of a didactic project carried out on two different groups of students. The first is a multi-ethnic group of young people from all over the world, working on bullying. Many of them have told their personal experiences of suffering from bullying. The second group is a high school group consisting of students who are around 18 years old. In this case the students decided to work on the issue of violence against women. Furthermore, I also provide an overview of the use of video methodology in educational practice and social research.

RC19-241.2

ROSSEL, CECILIA* (Universidad Catolica del Uruguay, Uruguay)
AMARANTE, VERÓNICA (Comisión Económica para América Latina (CEPAL), Uruguay)

Class and Gender across Latin American Welfare Regimes

In the last 20 years, Latin American countries have gone through a transformation regarding gender relations. The massive entrance of women in the labor market, the introduction of care polices, the establishment of regulations for guaranteeing gender equality are somehow producing unprecedent outcomes in the performance of Latin America's welfare regimes in terms of gender relations. However, outcomes are usually stratified by class, since the reduction of gender inequality tends to favor women from some socioeconomic groups more than others. In this paper we argue that performance of different welfare regimes regarding both class and gender is an empirical question. Drawing on prior work that has extensively showed that Latin American social protection systems are very heterogeneous (Filgueira, 2007; Segura-Ubiergo, 2007; Martinez Franzoni, 2008; Pribble, 2011; Ocampo and Gómez Arteaga; 2017; among others), we undergo a new attempt to classify Latin American welfare regimes from a gender/class perspective. We work with a new set of indicators and observe the differential evolution of welfare regimes in Latin America during the last two decades.

RC19-240.2

ROSSEL, CECILIA* (Universidad Catolica del Uruguay, Uruguay)
ALTAMIRANO, MELINA (El Colegio de Mexico, Mexico)

The Politics of Social Policy Change:

Explaining Adjustments to Cash Transfer Programs in Latin America

In the last decades, left-wing and right-wing administrations in Latin America have implemented a variety of social policy reforms. Recent evidence suggests that ideological shifts have not necessarily translated into clear patterns of social policy expansion or retrenchment. While some governments have created entirely new flagship programs, others have engaged in processes of institutional layering and policy drift. We explore this variation in social policy change with a focus on cash transfers, one of the most prominent policy tools in the region, and an "easy" policy to implement in times of austerity. Prior work has extensively analyzed the determinants of the adoption of non-contributory programs in Latin America, but we know less about the transformations of these policies and their implications. Drawing upon an original database, we first study the range and magnitude of adjustments to cash transfer programs in the region, which include changes to focalization criteria, associated services, conditionality, transfer amounts, and conditionality enforcement. We then examine the determinants of the different types of social policy change, considering the role of ideological motivations, electoral incentives and structural constraints.

RC37-473.3

ROSSI, TULIO* (Universidade Federal Fluminense - UFF, Brazil)

In between the Sociology of Cinema and Digital Sociology: Theoretical and Methodological Implications Analyzing Streaming TV Shows

This paper presents several questions and concerns about sociological research on SVOD - Subscription based video on demand - platforms (eg. Netflix; Prime Video; Hulu) TV Shows aroused in my recent investigation on the image construction of female leading characters in Netflix TV Shows such as Marvel's Jessica Jones; 13 reasons Why and Dear White People. Originally, the main methodological reference adopted was the sociology of cinema by Pierre Sorlin, regarding his orientations about defining a set of productions as sample; the concepts of fixation points and relational systems in order to analyse each production as a construction. Sorlin establishes that the sampling should consider two basic criteria: box office success and impacting specialized critical reviews. That is the first difficulty founded when it comes about SVOD TV-shows: there are different ways of measuring if a show is well succeeded, as well as distinguishing critical reviews that deserve the researcher´s attention. Here it can be found an intrinsic relation to the digital media specificities, regarding the great data volume produced, it´s multiple possibilities of flow, as much as it´s ephemerality. That may bring doubts about the sociological relevance of the analyzed shows after a short period of time. Other questions regarding the analysis of the construction of the shows are present, taking into account the ephemerality of possible fixations points, as well as slight - and not so slight - technical changes on the narrative, considering the time distribution of episodes and events, with the availability of whole seasons at once. So, we argue the implications of new ways of consuming audiovisual productions both for sociological analysis and for social construction of visual perception and symbolic signification networks nowadays, converging visual, social and digital media.

RC17-207.4

ROTH, STEFFEN* (University of Turku, Finland)
VALENTINOV, VLADISLAV (Leibniz Institute of Agricultural Development in Central and Eastern Europe, Germany)

Contents of a Self-Contained Container. on the Guiding Distinctions of Organization Theory

Our global lingua franca, English, has a pronounced preference for putting everything into boxes – stress in higher plants, depression in dogs, compliance in schizophrenics, romantic love in female adolescents, and trust in God. Speaking of organizations, however, there is a thoroughly strong need to observe organizations as both containers and non-containers if we intend to both avoid the pitfalls of the traditional container metaphor and sustain the observation of the closed box that we need to satisfy our curiosity. The answer to our research question "*What is in organization?*"hence requires a systematic approach to the content of a closed box that must not be opened. To answer this question, the present paper pursues a seemingly paradoxical double strategy focused on guiding distinctions of organization (theory) that both distinguish organizations and indicate their contents. As theterm guiding distinctions refers to distinctions such as market/hierarchy, structure/agency, or male/female that guide theory-building, spark controversies, or dominate discourses in organization studies, the paper draws on the distinction between true and false distinctions to show that most organization theories are based on or made of false distinctions. The paper concludes that the prevalence of false distinctions in organization studies complicates the digital transformation of organization theory, a process that would, however, be required for the design of organization theories adequate to digitally transforming societies.

RC11-141.2

ROUGEMONT, FERNANDA* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
GOLDENBERG, MIRIAN* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

The Meanings of Autonomy in Aging Experience Among the Very Old

This paper discusses the perception of autonomy of the very old - those who are 80 years old or above. The objective is to comprehend how that notion affects the experience these elders have of aging. This analysis also aims to identify how autonomy, as a goal, is presented in their life story narratives. The ongoing research includes semistructured interviews with eight women and five men, aged 80 or more. By taking active aging as a contemporary paradigm to promote the integration and development of aging societies, this discussion addresses the focus on individuality as the foundation of autonomous and independent trajectories. In the context of sustainable development efforts, this paper highlights the preeminence of the perspective of aging that emphasizes it as a biological life cycle. That view overcomes the perception of social conditions of the aging experience. In their narratives of life, the long-lived participants remark the mutual-dependent relationships and the relevance of living together with people that shows different conditions of getting old. Their experience of successful longevity is due to a perception of autonomy defined as still being needed and wanted by the family, friends, and other social groups.

RC37-473.2

ROVAI, MAURO* (Federal University of São Paulo, Brazil)
PAIVA, RITA (Federal University of São Paulo, Brazil)

Notes Around the Film Son of Saul

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the film Son of Saul, following the thread of how the "concentrationary universe" is constructed in the plot, emphasizing the discussions about the "representation", since the film shows a day in the life of a character who is member of the Sonderkommando in Birkenau. Bearing in mind that the film is our prime study material and that the issues we raised have a philosophical and sociological background, the methodology will involve a two-fold requirement: the analysis of certain aesthetical elements of the film (such as shots, sounds, gestures ecc.) and a succinct bibliographical discussion related to the theme.

RC14-175.3

ROVENTA-FRUMUSANI, DANIELA* (University of Bucharest, Romania)

Romanian Women Politicians and Visual Communication Strategies on Facebook during Electoral Campaigns

In the current context of liquid borders (Bauman 2000, 2005), of identity hybridization (Macé 2015) and privatization of politics (Van Aelst et al. 2011), women's public and private lives are redrawing. At the time of personalization of politics, informalisation (Wouters, 2007), perpetual self-production and visibility, the triad woman / politics / digital social networks is likely to provide significant interrelations in strategic identity building The analysis of digital identity as a self-production technique with its corollary the *expressive turn* (Allard and Vandenberghe 2003, Allard 2008) underpinned by the 'feminine revolution' (Froidevaux-Metterie 2015) can be enriched by the discursive/iconic complementarity.We intend to see how Romanian women politicians express themselves visually on Facebook, put in other words how they use the Facebook pages at the interference of identity strategies and " strategic uses of technology "(Mabi and Théviot, 2014).Starting from the hypothesis of the traditional feminine ethos in the post-communist Romanian public space, we launched the hypothesis of professional over-investment and the narcotization of private life as main strategy for Romanian women politicians who prefer to adopt the boy's game model in order to be perceived as legitimate in the public space and win in political competitions.In order to confirm the hypothesis of the domination of the male model in the public space (individualism, competitiveness) we have analyzed the corpus of images (profile and publications) posted by Romanian women politicians during the Euro parliamentary campaign (May 2019).

RC19-233.5

ROY, ALASTAIR* (University of Central Lancashire, United Kingdom)

Learning on the Move: Exploring Work with Homeless Young Men through the Lens of Mobility

This paper discusses a practice context in which process and movement are central to the provision of care and support to homeless young men. It draws on data from a research project conducted with an arts and social care project in Manchester, England which used ethnographic and mobile methods to explore the complex task staff undertake in engaging and supporting highly vulnerable young men. The research explored the mobile practices of the organisation and how these responded to the movements of the young men as they experience and know the city. It focus on the ways in which these movements of practice and practitioners are central to the delivery of a relational and embodied form of practice and hence to the provision of care and support to young men who live complex lives. I begin by introducing the theoretical and conceptual ideas I refer to throughout, after which I introduce the organisation in which the research took place and describe elements of its approach to practice. I argue that the organisation's commitment to getting alongside these young men includes a mobile and highly improvised use of temporary city centre spaces for delivering its work. In this paper, I argue that these movements of practice are not simply a logistical necessity or a physical activity, but involve a kinetic way of attending, reflecting, thinking and knowing in which the organisation's movements are intrinsic to the provision of care and support.

RC09-102.3

ROY CHOWDHURY, ARNAB* (Higher School of Economics, Russia)

'Re-Thinking Postcolonial Politics': Salvaging Democracy from the Religious Right-Wing Parties in India

The analysis of Indian history and politics by the subaltern and postcolonial studies school shows that British rule and its postcolonial legacy in the Indian National Congress (INC) was largely a case of 'dominance without hegemony'. After independence an alien idea of democracy, imposed from above, was adopted, but it remained largely superficial to the cognitive schema of the Indian masses. In postcolonial India, the INC did not really carry the values of a secular, multicultural democratic ethos to the grassroots by mass connectivity. Due to weak mass organisation, they ruled through the initial euphoria of independence and charisma and disregarded the religiosity and cultural roots of the masses. The religious, right-wing, populist Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and its organisational allies used this opportunity to politicise the grassroots to capitalise on the religious sentiments of the masses and mobilised them. The BJP rose because of the organisational failure of the INC.

In 2014, and now in 2019 the BJP won the elections in India and came to power; the past five years have seen an unprecedented transformation in the modality of politics and in narratives. Secularism and liberalism have become 'bad' terms and human rights and freedom of speech have come under attack. It has polarised the Indian national public, de-institutionalised all major Indian institutions, and completely mismanaged the economy, and the ethos of constitutional democracy and its inclusivity is under threat.

In this paper I argue that at this juncture, India needs a paradigm shift from left, right, and liberal politics and their various offshoots. It is high time that postcolonial theory comes out of its pedantic, academic mooring and back-up politics. I propose that we need postcolonial political parties, discourses, and practices that accept certain aspects of left, right, and liberal politics and give these a novel rendition.

RC47-JS-85.2

ROY GREGOIRE, ETIENNE* (Faculty of Law, McGill University / Centre for Indigenous Conservation and Development Alternatives, Canada)

Gubernamentalidad Extractiva y Enclaves Contrainsurgentes: Responsabilidad Social Corporativa y Criminalización En La Colombia Pos-Acuerdo

Los Planes de Desarrollo con Enfoque Territorial (PDET) son un componente clave del acuerdo de paz firmado en 2016 entre el gobierno colombiano y las Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC). En teoría, los PDET deben articular los imperativos de participación política, desarrollo incluyente y paz sostenible. Tomando en cuenta las teorías políticas radicalmente diferentes, no solo de las partes al acuerdo, sino de los diferentes grupos sociales interesados en cuanto a democracia, desarrollo y disidencia, los PDET encarnan perfectamente el carácter paradójico e inconcluso del pos-acuerdo colombiano - y, para muchos activistas y defensores de derechos humanos, la persistencia de la represión y de la criminalización. Esta presentación muestra el papel fundamental jugado por el discurso de la Responsabilidad Social Corporativa (RSC) en una región del departamento de Antioquia en el cual se está implementando un PDET, y en la cual un actor transnacional – una empresa minera – ejerce una autoridad territorial decisiva desde mucho antes del acuerdo de 2016. En este contexto, la implementación del PDET va de la mano con un proceso de reorganización simbólica que compromete a todos los actores locales en su relación con el Estado y los poderes regionales, nacionales y transnacionales. Argumento que la RSC actúa como régimen de veridicción hegemónico al proporcionar "soluciones" a las paradojas mencionadas anteriormente. Asimismo, la RSC sirve para revitalizar y reorganizar la represión y la criminalización social al actualizar las categorías contrainsurgentes, delimitando lo que llamo un enclave de razón de Estado público-privada.

TG04-751.3

RUBIO CARRIQUIRIBORDE, IGNACIO* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

El Riesgo y La Fundamentación Moral De La Justicia Ambiental

The paper discusses if and how contemporary social movements perform environmental and climatic risks as instances for collective action. It pays attention on how claims to distribution and/or recognition based on risk appear across the socio political spectrum, and help to forge collective demands for and ideals of justice. I claim that a sociological analysis should integrate at least three aspects of any risk as instance for collective action: Firstly, risks involve always a distributive problem, a set of damages projected in social time and space. Secondly, risks involve ontologies upon which demands for proper identity recognition can be based. Thirdly, it has been long demonstrated that attitudes towards risk entail a moral codification of the world that orient and even enforce social action (as distinct from collective). Demands for distributive and identity justice root in different politico philosophical traditions, so to unravel their articulations proved to be a rich source of theoretical debate (Fraser & Honneth 2003). From that debate I draw one central question: What sort of language best fits a consistent reconstruction and normative justification of current political environmental and climatic demands and mobilization? This paper sustains that the language of risk may play a major role in the answer.

To develop this argument, I explore the case of the construction of New International Airport of Mexico City, a piece of infrastructure of massive social and environmental impacts. The explosive conflict that emerged in 2001 as a clear distributive reclamation and eventually became a matter of environmental sustainability of the whole metropolis, will help to reflect on how risks become a problem of political and legal action, and of social organization.

RC44-540.3

RUECKERT, YVONNE* (University of Portsmouth, United Kingdom)

ROYLE, TONY (University of York, United Kingdom)

Promoting Worker's Rights? the Global Unions, the Ilo and the International Financial Institutions (IFIs)

The Global Unions and the International Labour Organization (ILO) try to influence the system of global economic and financial governance to improve labour standards. The ILO is an important ally for the trade unions as it is the only inter-governmental UN organization where trade unions have direct access and both organizations have very similar mandates. Since its foundation in 1919, the ILO has arguably changed substantially in its character and the ILO Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work from 1998 can in part be seen as watershed in this process. However, it remains an important point of reference for the Global Unions in their attempts to lobby for core labour standards.

Since 2002 a formalized dialogue has been established between the Global Unions and the IFIs (the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund). Following the 2008 global economic and financial crisis the IMF held its first ever joint conference with the ILO in Oslo in 2010. The following paper aims to shed light on the ongoing dialogue between the Global Unions and the IFIs and the more recently established 'interactions' between the ILO and the IFIs. The paper seeks to explore the joint effort by the Global Unions and the ILO and their attempts to promote a more inclusive economy based on fair employment, social protection and equality within IFI policies. The paper presents data from an ongoing qualitative study which examines the 'dialogue' between the ILO and the IFIs and the dialogue between the Global Unions and the IFIs. Since 2008 a total of more than 50 interviews have been conducted with senior representatives from the global trade unions and the ITUC, the IFIs and the ILO.

RC29-350.5

RUEDIGER, MARCO AURELIO* (FGV DAPP, Brazil)

NETO, DAVID (Diretoria de Análise de Políticas Públicas - Fundação Getúlio Vargas, Brazil)

Weighting Crime: An Assessment of Different Ways of Measuring Violence.

Whether violence increases or decreases depends on how it is defined and how it is measured. In Brazil and other democracies, it is generally defined as intentional violent deaths and measured by the total of homicides and its rate. This metric, however, disregards other crimes that are violent, such as robberies and kidnapping, but that do not result in murder. Adding them to the homicide count, however, presents the problem of treating different cases as if they were equal. To circumvent this problem, various methods of weighting crimes were developed. A development from the critical criminology on social harm, such metrics hierarchize the various types of crime by the level of harm that each of them causes. In this paper, we have two objectives. First, we review the literature on the weighting methods. We argue that the various frames can be classified into two dimensions: 1) empirical or theoretical; 2) who suffers the harm - state, civil society or economy. Secondly, we calculated the Rio de Janeiro's Crime Harm Index (CHI), a weighted indicator which belongs to the theoretical dimension and has the state as the target of harm, in the period of 2003 to 2019. Developed by Sherman et all (2016), this methodology uses the sentences guidelines as weights and excludes cases whose registration depends on the proactive detection of the police. The results show that, if violence is measured as homicides, it has declined in Rio for the period under consideration. However, if its measured as CHI, it has increased.

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RC46-559.3

RUELLAND, ISABELLE* (Univeristé de Montréal, Canada)

RODRIGUEZ DEL BARRIO, MARIA LOURDES (Montreal University, Canada)

Les Espaces De Coconstruction De l'Action Publique En Santé Jeunesse Dans Le Territoire Du Nord De Montréal (Canada): Quels Défis Pour Le Dialogue Entre Les Jeunes, Les Intervenant.e.s Et Les Gestionnaires Des Milieux Institutionnels Et Communautaires?

Les services publics au Québec peinent à rejoindre les jeunes, répondre à leurs besoins, contribuer à leur bien-être, leur santé mentale et physique et promouvoir leur pleine participation sociale et citoyenne. Pour faire face à ces défis, le Centre intégré de santé et de services sociaux du Nord de l'île de Montréal en collaboration avec des partenaire communautaires et universitaires ont mis en place le Réseau santé intégré jeunesse Aire ouverte dans une perspective participative et intersectorielle. En vue de coconstruire ce réseau avec les jeunes du territoire et les acteurs communautaires, plusieurs espaces de prise parole ont été créés dont le Laboratoire d'innovation (LI) qui permet de regrouper une soixantaine d'acteurs durant des rencontres d'échange et de coconstruction. Les LI mettent ces différents acteurs en dialogue et mobilisent la pluralité des connaissances et des savoirs expérientiels au service du changement. L'intérêt pour ce type d'espace collectif se multiplie comme le montrent les travaux sur les espaces d'innovation (Grenier et Denis, 2017), les espaces de convivialité (Heil, 2015; Schwartz 2016) et les espaces expérimentaux (Zietsma et Lawrence, 2010; Cartel et al., 2018). En quoi les LI constituent des espaces de dialogue démocratique, c'est-à-dire des espaces agissant sur les inégalités sociales de pouvoir vécues entre les acteurs de manière à les réduire durant l'élaboration de problèmes et de solutions au fil de la mise en réseau et de la coconstruction? Cette communication propose d'éclairer cette question à partir de l'analyse empirique des dynamiques politiques et relationnelles qui ont pris forment au cours de laboratoires entre 2018 et 2020. C'est en décrivant minutieusement ce que les acteurs font en faveur d'une réduction des inégalités sociales de pouvoir qu'il est possible d'examiner des nouvelles pratiques en train de se faire dans les interstices des activités formelles et aussi informelles.

WG06-717.3

RUGGI, LENNITA* (Universidade Federal do Paraná, Brazil)

Ethnography on Gender and Higher Education: Researching Academia from within

My PhD research focuses on gender equality in higher education and I am conducting an ethnographic investigation in the same university where I attempt to get the degree, the National University of Ireland, Galway (NUI Galway). My fieldwork began the moment I enrolled and after two years I still feel many staff members know more about my topic than myself. Learning to navigate the labyrinths of passageways, acronyms, lobbies, committees and action plans proved to be fascinating. My supervisor has not yet signed the informed consent form, but I do hope to interview her as she was the only gender specialist in the Gender Equality Task Force established in 2015 to respond to high profile legal cases against NUI Galway and the feminist activism that surrounded them. As a feminist and a beneficiary of a scholarship from the Vice-President for Equality and Diversity, I am particularly interested in discussing sponsored research and how to simultaneously investigate and participate in contemporary efforts for transformation. As my engagement deepens, it becomes more and more obvious that 'the' university is not homogeneous, it is actually pervaded by competing logics mobilized to co-create its present and direct its future, offering diverse readings of its past. By naming those logics as managerial, academic, and activist, it is possible to stabilise the diverse interests that populate the institution, account for ethics concerns by detaching the individual from the post, and devise a researcher position capable of partially accounting for the collective and the processual dimension of change (and of knowledge production).

RC04-45.3

RUGGI, LENNITA* (Universidade Federal do Paraná, Brazil)

Lampedusa and the Glass Ceiling: Policies Against Gender Inequality in Irish Higher Education

Lampedusa's paradox advises us to approach change with caution provided it might be a strategy to reproduce the previous order. What sort of responsible research can be done to both investigate and participate in contemporary efforts for transformation? My PhD investigation focuses on gender equality in higher education conducting a case study of the National University of Ireland, Galway. As a beneficiary of a funded PhD, my position is one of the outcomes of previous efforts that lead to the visibility of inequalities and the creation of specific actions and governance structures for equality, diversity and inclusion (EDI). A broad consensus was reached regarding both the existence of gender inequalities in Irish higher education and the need to actively address them. What is the meaning of 'equality', why it is desirable, and how to promote it are, nonetheless, contentious. Different groups are mobilized to co-create this aspirational future and set the agenda in certain directions. Mapping these diverse interests is advisable to avoid designing a research that naïvely subscribes to a given frame or fails to account for the collective and processual dimension of change (and of knowledge production). Inspired by the work of Carol Lee Bacchi, the paper argues that 'the problem' of gender equality has been gradually narrowed to highlight the lack of women in senior positions, evading competing representations such as the issue of precarious work conditions in universities. This representation of the problem focused on the glass ceiling is related to forms of 'gender branding' or 'femvertising' aimed at internationalisation. In engaging in critical analysis, we hope to identify possible discursive and subjective effects of the currently hegemonic problem representation, as well as to participate in efforts to broaden the agenda of gender equality in Irish higher education.

RC52-638.4

RUGGUNAN, SHAUN* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa)

From Exclusion to Inclusion: The Development of Management As a Profession in South Africa

The aim of this paper is to show how management studies in South Africa has mirrored the country's political trajectory in its attempts to professionalize. It asks two central questions (1) How has management as a profession developed over time in South Africa and (2) How did patterns of inclusion and exclusion play out in the formation of management as a profession? Apartheid separated all aspects of South African life along racial lines. Management studies as an academic and professional enterprise was not immune to this. Universities regulated access to business qualifications by race. Only White South Africans could access Master of Business Administration Degrees. Universities were differently resourced during apartheid along racialized lines. Evidence indicates that management scholars reinforced the apartheid workplace regime. Research supportive of the apartheid workplace regime occurred in management research institutes outside and within universities. The discipline is dominated by White scholars and historically White universities. The professional and applied part of management studies, human resources management was also racially divided. Professional bodies divided along race shape the trajectory of the discipline. Post-apartheid South Africa allowed for democratic access to university education for all South Africans. The democratic state advocated for increased participation of public sector employees in management programmes. Such participation is part of the strategy to create a capable state. More racially inclusive participation in management programmes has occurred. Finally, this paper considers the extent to which a capable state is dependent on the professionalisation of the public services through the uptake of professional management training programmes.

RC42-527.1

RUIZ JABBAZ, SOLEDAD* (Universidad de Chile,)

Identidad Negativa, Reconocimiento y Estrategias De Autoprotección Simbólica

La presente comunicación busca mostrar la dinámica identidad/diferencia en un contexto de segregación urbana por razones socio-económicas, altos índices de vulnerabilidad y estigmatización territorial. Para ello se discuten resultados de un estudio cuyo propósito fue dar cuenta de las relaciones de reconocimiento social entre los habitantes de un barrio popular (población), y entre éstos e individuos o grupos externos. El concepto de reconocimiento se abordó desde la teoría de Axel Honneth, buscando analizar tanto las prácticas a través de las cuales los pobladores construyen una posición digna de ser estimada, como aquellas implementadas para enfrentar la falta de reconocimiento (humillación y desprecio).

La investigación, de corte etnográfico, fue realizada en una población de Santiago de Chile. El terreno se llevó a cabo entre septiembre y enero de los años 2010 y 2011. La técnica de observación participante se complementó con entrevistas biográficas a los habitantes.

Los resultados muestran que si bien externamente se tiende a atribuir una identidad a los pobladores, contrario a ello, las condiciones de segregación y estigmatización propician que las prácticas a través de las cuales construyen una posición digna de ser estimada, buscan subrayar las diferencias propias con los demás habitantes. Así, estas tácticas de autoprotección simbólica (Wacquant, 2007) frente al desprecio y la humillación, alimentan un círculo constante de comparaciones, evaluaciones y devaluaciones al interior del barrio, reproduciendo y multiplicando diferenciaciones y fronteras simbólicas.

De éste modo, si consideramos la propuesta de Honneth acerca de que las formas de desprecio o negación del reconocimiento que dan lugar a reacciones emocionales negativas tales como rabia, indignación o vergüenza, pueden ser el motivo de una lucha por el reconocimiento (Honneth, 2006, 2010), vemos que en éste caso de "identidad negativa" o estigmatizada y de alta segregación, se produce el efecto contrario.

RC15-189.4

RUMPEL, ANDREA* (University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany)

Self-Responsibility Regarded As Borders and Boundaries within the Health Care System

A welfare state should enable institutional accesses to the social system. According to the typology of welfare states by Esping-Anderson (1990), Germany is defined as a conservative welfare state, which is supposed to be very reluctant towards paradigmatic shifts. The German welfare state changed dramatically in the last decade: activation, self-respondent and autonomy are the new paradigms within the social security system (Klammer et al. 2017). The herewith connection of personal and public interests calls Lessenich (2008) the reinvention of the social. Whilst the literature focuses mostly on the new paradigms regarding paid work and education, my focus is on the meaning of the self-responsibility within the German health system and how this challenges the claim of equal access: the responsibility towards health preservation are transferred to the individuals and the introduction of terms like 'welfare consumers' in the health science reflect that. Increasingly, benefits depend on personal responsibility and thus the need to make individual competences and abilities of use has increased tremendously (Ewert 2008). Along the health care access of refugees, I present different kinds of borders and boundaries, like limited access by law, information lacks about structures and different conceptions of health and illness when trying to enter the health care system. By drawing on empirical case studies in different German municipalities and exemplified by substance using refugees on their way to the addiction care system, I can show, how subjects break through these borders and boundaries and open spaces.

RC19-233.6

RUNGE, PAULINE* (University of Applied Sciences Hamburg, Germany)

"and then They'll be Released into Homelessness" – Unclear Responsibilities of Institutions Considering Immigrated Youth and Young Adults in the Street Scene of Hamburg, Germany

Although child protection may not allow young people to live on the streets, there are about 37.000 young people in Germany who spend most of their time in the street scene – the in the German context so-called disconnected youth (Beierle/Hoch 2017). For many young immigrants in Hamburg the street is part of their life world as well. The practical work with immigrants who spend their time on the streets seems to face many uncertainties. The situations of the young people differ largely which means that different institutional bodies are responsible for them – the Youth Welfare Office, the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees and the Assistance for Homeless. That leads to inconsistencies in jurisdiction to the detriment of the needy and makes nobody feel responsible for these young people. Because of this lack of clarity, there is often no supportive offer for the youths and they'll be then, as one social worker said in the study, "released into homelessness".

Even though the disconnected youth are moving outside the system, they are nevertheless highly involved in social discourses (Kunz 2017). These discourses are shaped by media and follow regulatory and security policy demands. Thus, the young people are entangled in the discourses of the system, but their reality of life is disconnected from the system.

The paper explores the contradictions the young immigrants between the systems are faced with under the perspective of social workers in the fields of street work and migration work in Hamburg, Germany. The present contribution focuses on the entanglements of the complex lives of the disconnected immigrant youth with the insights gained so far about the structural conditions in the institutions.

RC34-433.3

RUNGE, PAULINE* (University of Applied Sciences Hamburg, Germany)

"They Choose to Live Outside Because They Have Nothing More to Lose" – Young Refugees in the Street Scene of Hamburg, Germany

About 37.000 young people in Germany are part of the in the German context so-called "disconnected youth" (Beierle/Hoch 2017). That indicates that they formally have a home but not an emotional one, which means that they spend most of their time in the street scene. Even though they receive no consideration in research so far, for many young refugees in Hamburg the street is part of their life world as well.

With the day of their 18th birthday, many young refugees are (wrongly) not any longer part of the youth welfare system in Germany. Sometimes they have chances for further measures but they have to wait at least six months for new measures by law. So they will be send to public accommodations for refugees which are often container villages. In these places, they live without pedagogical care and are missing privacy. As a social worker said during the study, the feeling of having "nothing more to lose" marks the time the young people spend in these accommodations. At the same time, feelings of waiting and hoping matter, too. A lack of perspective come upon self-efficacy in creating alternative forms of daily life. In such cases, the street can be an alternative place of social get-together and feel more secure for some youths.

The paper explores the social place *street* ethnographically, taking into account the perspective of young people by using methods of exploring social spaces. In this context, the experiences made by the young refugees in the street scene of Hamburg, Germany will be focused on.

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

RC38-482.4

RUOKONEN-ENGLER, MINNA-KRISTIINA* (Goethe University & Institut for Social Research Frankfurt, Germany)

„I Didn't Get That Interview!" Dealing with Feelings of Disappointment and Learning from Your Own Frustration in Biographical Research

Students learning biographical methods often feel unsure of how to start with the empirical research. Despite the methodological knowledge and research tools they have, they are worried about possible pitfalls and mistakes. The unpredictability of the biographical interview - the possibly upcoming issues as well as the interview interaction - makes the interview method both exciting and frightening. In most cases, these worries gradually disappear to some extent when the students start with their research process. In case of problems, like not getting access to the research field or after having received a rejection from a possible interviewee, the initial anxiety might transform itself into feelings of disappointment, sadness and even into an experience of personal failure. In order not to take these problems personally and to psychologise them, it is important to analyse those more closely. It is worth assessing what the encountered problems mean sociologically and to consider what consequences should be drawn from those experiences. In my paper, I focus on discussing the role of such disappointments and frustrations in a research process. I interrogate how and with which methods it is possible to turn them into a meaningful part of a creative learning process, not only in teaching but in research settings too. In my discussion, I draw on my own experiences as a student, teacher and researcher. Theoretically, I follow Sarah Ahmed's notion of emotions as relational social and cultural practices rather than individual self-expressions only.

RC15-182.4

RUSANOVA, NINA* (The Russian Academy of Sciences THE INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES OF POPULATION, Russia)

Assisted Reproductive Technologies: Infertility Treatment or an Alternative to Natural Conception?

After the first successful attempt of in vitro fertilization (IVF) in 1986, more than 25,000 children were born in Russia (> 3,000 newborns per year). Today there are more than 100 thousand cycles of assisted reproductive technologies (ART) per year (about 700 cycles per 1 million population), there are demographic, social and economic effects of ART. The most striking demographic results are qualitative and quantitative changes in fertility. National ART registers, 2007-2016: increase in the number of births after ART (IVF-births) significantly exceeded the same indicator for "natural births": TFR increased by 23.9%, the share of IVF-births — 3.8 times, the total number of births — 15.3%, the number of "natural births" — 13.9%. Although IVF-births do not exceed 1.7% of the total births today, it is among them that reproductive needs are realized, corresponding to the second demographic transition, such as postponing births to older ages and complete abandonment of children, as well as the choice of time of birth and children's biological characteristics. The process of conceiving and giving birth to a healthy child is increasingly medicalized. If in 2005, 17,242 patients who were first diagnosed with "infertility" had 52 thousand cycles of ART (they were enough for only 33.2% of infertile), in 2016, 92.8 thousand infertile performed 123.181 thousand cycles (there were 1.33 ART cycles for each case of infertility reported for the first time). Even taking into account the fact that the probability of conception by ARTY is about 30% and part of the cycles of the current year is applied to infertility diagnosed in previous years (according to the standard, the duration of treatment should not exceed 2 years), it is obvious that part of the cycles is performed in cases of reproductively healthy single women ("social infertility") or commercial surrogacy in post-reproductive age.

RC34-433.2

RUTH, MARINA* (Institute for Work, Skills and Training, Germany)

A Holistic View on Young Refugees in Germany: Challenges and Chances for Participation

Since 2015, Germany has been a major receiving country in terms of forced migration. Especially for young adult refugees, the change from one life course regime (country of origin) to the life course regime in Germany is accompanied by special challenges: Disrupted educational careers and missing certificates of education and training form difficult starting points for building up a long-term perspective in Germany – a country in which certificates play a decisive role in terms of access to education, training and work. In addition to the individual plans of the young refugees (*agency*), *structural* parameters and *time* aspects form the biographies of the newly immigrated (see e.g. Wingens et al. 2011). This multilevel approach is conceptualized in a qualitative dissertation project to achieve a ho-

listic view on barriers of participation for young refugees in Germany. Document analysis, expert and biographical interviews are being used to help understand the complex interplay of *structure*, *agency* and *time* and their impacts on participation chances for the young refugees. In context of the biography (*time*), regulations in various policy areas, e.g. education, social security, health and labor (*structure*) as well as individual competencies and objectives (*agency*) are included in the analysis. The presentation in the session will focus on the complex dynamics resulting from the integral view on the life course of the young fugitives and will give insight into the first results of the qualitative interview series (expert or biographical interviews).

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RC35-453.4

RUVITUSO, CLARA* (Free University Berlin, Germany)

From the South to the North: The Circulation of Latin American Dependency Theories in the Federal Republic of Germany

Sociological research into the transregional North–South circulation of knowledge in the social sciences and humanities has tended to have a unidirectional bias to date. The standard assumption is that as a result of globalization, theories and methods are spread from the global North to the global South. Based on this premise, many of the studies of circulation focus on the transfer of knowledge in terms of ideas, traditions, authors, and concepts from the North to the South. Thus far, little attention has been paid to the transregional circulation of theoretical approaches from the South to the North and their impact on the transformation of the European social sciences. Analysing the circulation of the Latin American dependency theories in the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), my proposal addresses precisely this gap. The focus is on entangled processes of institutional consolidation of area studies, North-South mobility and the forms of reception (translation, modification, application in empirical research and rejection). Focusing on this little-explored direction in the circulation of social theory, the aim is to provide an innovative empirical case study regarding the conditions and forms of North–South exchanges within the unequal process of the internalisation of the social sciences.

RC08-95.3

RUVITUSO, CLARA* (Free University Berlin, Germany)

Translating Latin American Social Theory into French and German: On Comparative Processes of North-South Circulation of Knowledge

The rise of Latin American social theory in the 1960s —and its deployment of concepts of "centre-periphery", "dependency", "structural heterogeneity", "marginalization" and "internal colonialism"— carved the way for deeper epistemological and political transformations within development debates and area studies in Europe, which implications continue to be felt today. Particularly between the 1968 and 1989, France and West Germany served as two parallel spaces of reception. The translation process of Latin American social theory into German, led mostly by the prestigious publishing house Suhrkamp and the discussions on journals such as *Prokla*, *Lateinamerika. Analysen und Berichte* and *Peripherie*, gave particular visibility to some Latin American authors. Similarly, the translation process in France focused on academia (for example by Presse Universitaire de France and Antrophos) and concentrated their efforts of discussing Latin American social theory on journals such as *Revue Tiers Monde* and *Politique Etrangère*. By analysing the parallel translation processes and discussions of Latin American social theory in the FRG and France, this paper explores the different intensities, hierarchies and intermediations within the circulation of knowledge from South to North. By paying attention to this little-explored direction in the reception of social theory—from 'semi-peripheral' languages to languages of the 'centres'—, the aim of this paper is to provide an innovative empirical comparative study of North–South intermediations and recognition processes within the unequal dynamics of the internalisation of the social sciences.

RC09-114.4

RYAN, JOAN* (University of Pennsylvania, USA)

The Spread of Developmental Idealism through Diplomatic Ties and Its Impact on Fertility Transitions

The beliefs encompassed by developmental idealism (DI) have been touted as best practices for modernization and economic growth, where fertility decline is a crucial first step. While much of the research has focused on exactly what types of family formation behaviours and beliefs are aligned with DI, less light has been shed on the mechanisms through which these are spread. Oftentimes, the spread of DI beliefs flows from the West to the rest. In this paper, I seek to further

explore DI as a global phenomenon that spreads through the Global South as these nations become more engaged in the international political arena. Using data from the Correlates of War (COW) and the World Population Prospects (WPP) between 1965-2005, I trace the total amount of diplomatic representation each country has over the years, and how this number correlates with which year the country experienced the onset of fertility decline. Preliminary analysis conducted on only African countries showed a positive relationship between the trend in the amount of diplomatic representation and total fertility rate (TFR) over the years. The countries with the highest amount of diplomatic representation early on were also the first to enter fertility decline. These results suggest that a higher degree of international engagement facilitated a transmission of DI behaviours that lowered fertility. I further aim to investigate the North-to-South direction of DI spread by ranking countries according to the amount of diplomatic exchange specifically with the US and analysing how this affects the timing of fertility transition and the trend in TFR. I also aim to explore two possible explanations for the spread of DI through diplomatic ties: a) countries could have spontaneously adopted DI through sheer exposure to Western ideology, and b) countries could have deliberately enforced DI to facilitate political relationships with the Global North.

RC46-564.2

RYAZANTSEV, IGOR* (St. Tikhon's Orthodox Humanitarian University, Russia)
LARINA, MARIA (St.Tikhon's Orthodox University, Russia)

Areas of Work with Disabled People in Christian Orthodox Organizations

Today researchers grow interest in the problems of human body due to the spread of the healthy lifestyle, the availability of various ways to create the perfect appearance, the trend of body's commercialization etc. Sociologists note a tendency to the accumulation of body capital of people with its subsequent conversion into other types of capital, primarily, economic capital. In addition, the body reflects the social and economic position of a person, his (her) (non)successfulness, belonging to professional groups etc.

Accordingly the problem of social exclusion - ableism and stigmatization of people with disabilities and severe physical illnesses is becoming especially acute. Thereby increases the need for qualified personnel and organizations engaged in inclusive activities, in the development of social measures to mitigate these trends, improve the quality of socially vulnerable people's life and increase their involvement in public life. The paper discusses the activities and methods of the Synodal department for church philanthropy and social ministry of the Russian Orthodox Church and the Center for inclusive education at St.Tikhon's Orthodox University, namely, projects aimed at working with people with disabilities and people with serious illnesses. The Synodal department for church philanthropy and social ministry is working with HIV-infected, deaf-mute, children's rehabilitation with cerebral palsy, autism, mental retardation, as well as building an inclusive education system and inclusive volunteering within the framework of various structures of the Russian Orthodox Church. At this department operates the Society of orthodox doctors, the Coordination Center for deaf, deafblind and hard of hearing and many others. The Center for inclusive education at St.Tikhon's Orthodox University is actively working to ensure the accessibility of higher education to people with disabilities.

Thus, it is important to study the activities and specifics of these organizations to develop guidelines for working with socially vulnerable groups of the population.

RC31-395.4

RYAZANTSEV, SERGEY* (ISPR RAS; MGIMO-University, Russia)
ROSTOVSKAYA, TAMARA (, Russia)
BEZVERBNY, VADIM (, Russian Federation)
PISMENNAYA, ELENA (ISPR RAS, Russia)

International Academic Mobility in Russia: Tendencies, Types, State Stimulation

The presentation clarifies the term "academic mobility" in its conceptual understanding, suggests a classification of types of academic mobility, and also describes the trends of the main forms of academic mobility in Russia, outlines ways to improve Russian national legislation to stimulate academic mobility in the interests of developing the national system of science and education. It is revealed that at present in Russia, to a greater extent, it is the migration legislation that covers the issue of academic mobility, than the legislation on higher education and science. In addition, in the migration legislation, international academic mobility is considered from the perspective of attracting foreign students and teachers to the country, but not regulating Russian students and academic staff from leaving Russia abroad. The presentation proposes a broad interpretation of the definition of "academic mobility" as a set of installations and readiness for movement (potential), as well as the actual territorial movement (academic migration) in order to receive education, advanced training and scientific and educational activities of both students and faculty members. composition in the education system and science. The classification of types and forms of academic mobility according to geographical (territorial) basis, by activity, by duration has been clarified. Based on the classification, the article summarizes information in the context of two types of international academic mobility: incoming (entry) foreign citizens in Russia and outgoing (exit) Russian citizens from Russia. The factors that impede the realization of the potential of academic mobility in Russia are highlighted and recommendations are made for their elimination.

RC31-382.1

RYAZANTSEV, SERGEY* (ISPR RAS; MGIMO-University, Russia)
OCHIROVA, GALINA (Institute of Socio-Political Research of FCTAS RAS, Russia)

The Status of Foreign Labour Migrants from the Eurasian Economic Union in Russia: Has Economic Integration Eliminated Barriers for Migrants?

The Eurasian Economic Union (Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Armenia and Kyrgyzstan) offers significant opportunities to the EAEU nationals. The creation of single market between these countries has allowed not only free movement of capital, goods and services, but also of people. Citizens of the EAEU countries can enter any EAEU countries without visa and have more simplified registration procedure. The EAEU labour migrants do not need to obtain any work permit and they have same tax rate as citizens of the country. In this paper, we explored to what extent the establishment of the EAEU has brought a benefit to foreign labour immigrants in Russia, which is the top receiving country in the EAEU zone, and what other barriers labour migrants meet, in spite of their legal status. Thus, we critically analysed Russian migration and labour policies, and explored migration data based on official statistics of Russia. We have determined that, despite more advantageous position, the EAEU labour migrants still have socio-economic and legal barriers in Russia such as the complexity of registering at the place of actual stay, thus difficulty with sending children to kindergarten or school. There are also incidents of exploitation and non-payment of salary due to the absence of employment contract and impeded access to health care for labour migrants' family members. Moreover, salient issue is a lack of a pension system for migrant workers and complicated and only partial reimbursement of family expenses for the repatriation of the body of the deceased abroad etc. Therefore, all these impediments are results of bureaucratic mechanisms and steps in migration policy, which are not always logical, consistent and clear, in addition, often politicized, aimed at unreasonable restrictions. Despite the EAEU integration, each state-member implements migration policy based on its own socio-economic interests, and often it is disproportionate.

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RC24-281.2

S., MENOKHONO* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, India)

Human and Nature: Land, Forest and Community of the Indigenous Peoples.

It is important to understand the relationship between human and nature before we talk about preserving our environment. Nature works to its own laws and processes; it is independent of human, yet, it is also related to the human's activities. Nevertheless, our ways of knowing the nature, how we perceive it, speak about it, and engage with it are always historically situated. Environment is what surrounds and co-evolves a particular organism, population. The paper aims to map the politics of nature; which among other things relates to the different voices struggling to define if, how and why the environment is being degraded.

Maximum of the 'forest-land' in the world were mostly occupied by the indigenous peoples of the world. I use 'forest-land' as they were understood as one entity by the indigenous peoples during the native times. It was after the colonial rule in the parts of the indigenous communities, the distinction between land and forest came into inception. Land settlement was introduced by the Colonial state in the indigenous peoples' land. The Colonial administration saw forest, suitable for timber plantation; plantation was introduced by expansion of commercial crops. To start the plantation, the colonial administration implemented forest settlement. The forest settlement was followed by demarcation and infrastructural development. More rules and regulations were implemented, viz., land tax, and forest reservation law were implemented. The law entire impacted on the eco-system, of what surrounds and co-evolves around these indigenous tribe. This further, paved the way for the establishment of mining industries. Thus, with the coming of development plans the relationship between human and nature has drastically changed; commodification of natural resources began. This paper will critical try to engage the tension between the colonial state and the indigenous peoples in the process of implementing the land management.

RC09-110.3

SABBAN, RIMA* (Zayed University, United Arab Emirates)

Why the Mother of the Martyr? the Newly Established "UAE" National Service and the "Debated" New Model of Motherhood

The paper examines the concept of "motherhood" and gender identity politics in the context of growing state-dominated UAE national service discourse. While the Western scholarship has extensively examined the concept of motherhood, little empirical studies have focused on the complex linkages between motherhood, state, and national service in the Gulf, particularly in the UAE. Using in-depth field interviews with national mothers, this chapter examines how national mothers have increasingly emerged as the new ideological "objects" of the state-led nationalist campaign to promote national military service in the UAE. The chapter also dissects the spatial boundaries of, and the complex relationships between motherhood and state, while simultaneously highlighting vignette of gendered narratives of various local UAE national mothers, and how they micro-view, sacrifice, cope, and respond to the ongoing state project. More importantly, the chapter analyzes how UAE national service has shaped the daily lives and sense of belonging of UAE national mothers and their families and how they interpret, understand, and foresee the UAE state's acts of "disciplining and governmentality" in times of ongoing unrest in the broader Middle East region.

RC09-103.3

SABBI, MATTHEW* (University of Bayreuth, Germany)

'We Did so Many Projects Together': Rural Councillors, International Volunteers and Neo-Endogenous Transformation

External intervention in rural development is often criticized for its overbearing influence on local agency. Drawing on extended fieldwork in rural Ghana, I offer a perspective of agency for rural councillors – who have very limited political scope – through cooperation with international volunteers and external assistance. The study offers a new lens to understand how rural councillors assert agency for public action beyond official state rhetoric and the critique of external intervention. Through this cooperation, local agents strategically appropriate external support for local political action. Besides, rural councillors acquire soft skills to organize local farmers; promote joint supportive livelihoods schemes; and negotiate their farming needs with local state officials. These outcomes through cooperative networks offer a wider framework for understanding everyday local transformation beyond conventional state-led or bottom-up analyses.

TG03-732.2

SABHARWAL, DESRAJ* (MD University Rohtak, India)

Role of Social Media in Assertion Among Scheduled Castes in India: A Case of Haryana

The reality of Indian society is that caste still dominates in every sphere of life. The traditional Hindu society in India is divided into thousand of castes and sub castes. The scheduled castes are at the bottom of the hierarchy, described as the marginal castes.   As and when scheduled castes, who defy upper caste norms, face not only physical violence but also become victims of other oppressive tactics such as social boycott and others various social restrictions. They are not only discriminated socially, but also the issues that concern them are not raised by the media. Most of the Indian broadcast media are controlled by business houses that belong to upper castes. The evolution of internet in India has become a great boon to scheduled castes, particularly to educated youths.

The present papers tries to find out that social media has given a voice to the country's most deprived sections. Now they have opportunity of alternative media like Facebook, WhatsApp, websites and YouTube etc. Now educated youths get well connected with each other by using the social media and share their daily issues. The study also shows that due to social media networking they are able to acquire global visibility and accessible to the literature related to Lord Buddha, Sant Guru Ravidas, Jotiba Phule, Dr. B R Ambedkar, Peryar Ramaswamy and Sant Kabir along with other religious books highlight their subjugation by upper castes. Social media is very helpful in restructuring socio-culture identity and assertion among scheduled castes.

Key words: Scheduled castes, WhatsApp, Assertion, Global visibility, Hierarchy.

WG08-726.5

SABIDO RAMOS, OLGA ALEJANDRA* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Mexico)

Shame as a Second Order Form: Weaving Emotions and Bodies. A Contemporary Review or Simmel's Sociology of Emotions

The main purpose of this paper is to show how shame can be understood as a second-order form. Simmel has a proposal to understand emotions as second-order forms (Cantó-Milà) that have not been sufficiently valued. Emotions as second-order forms constitute social mechanisms that explain how we carry the affective bonds in our memory, such as fidelity and gratitude (Simmel). That is, the affective bonds are forms by which society endures through time from the emotional plane. This approach can be related to Simmel's programmatic effort for the elaboration of the sociology of shame. In that point, Simmel establishes three considerations that will be of high relevance for contemporary debates in the sociology of emotions.1) Beyond Darwin, Simmel states that shame is an emotion that implies reflexivity (like Hochschild insists). 2) On the other hand, Simmel states that emotions like shame, play an important role in the enduring of asymmetric relationships. In that sense, he incorporates a relational dimension of emotions (like Kemper and Scheff do), as well as the element of temporality. 3) Finally, it is possible to identify an indication of the link between emotions and the body through Simmel's sociology of the senses. However, Simmel can be enriched if we consider the recent emphasis on the performativity of emotions, specifically the shame (Ahmed; Gaulejac).

RC02-JS-70.3

SABINO, WITHNEY* (Associação Sócio Cultural Horizonte Azul, Mozambique)

Solidarity Initiatives of Young Mozambican Feminists

The organizational format that structures the feminist struggles and that has as key factor the funds, has implications for the movement itself that invests time and effort in the construction of requirements and organizational capacity to apply for, receive and justify funds in a cyclical way. This structure, produced by the North and large organizations, professionalizes feminist struggles and generates as capitalist consumer products their monitoring and evaluation frameworks, justification of funds, etc., which are very little adjusted for the inclusion and participation of young feminists.

Our proposal is to bring the perception of young Mozambican feminists to the institutional and hierarchic model of feminist struggle, and secondly, how they reinvent themselves and what alternative forms of solidarity they create in resistance and the sustenance of their struggles.

RC26-322.2

SACCA, FLAMINIA* (Università della Tuscia, Italy)

Populism, Fake News and the Immigration Issue

The latest European elections have confirmed that populisms are affirming themselves even in established democracies, by emphasizing people's fears in

the rapidly changing globalized world. In many Countries, they have specifically targeted immigration as a threat to the nation. In this paper we will analyze how the campaign has successfully developed a narration around the myth of a dangerous, consistent, immigrant invasion and how this issue has monopolized the campaign, while, on the other hand, the data shows us a very different picture. The immigrant population in Italy for example, hardly reaches a total of 10%; second generation students show a will for integration although the general political mood could leave them in a limbo between the cultural identity of their parents and that of their new cohorts that could slow down the integration process in host countries. As our latest research carried out in Italian secondary schools seem to indicate, schools and education in general, seem to be at the same time the radars through which we can monitor the changing political culture towards immigration and the pivot social agencies for developing a more inclusive and less conflictual social change.

RC22-261.3

SACCHETTI, FRANCESCO* (Universita degli studi di Urbino, Italy)

Italian Muslim Cemeteries: A Space for Memory and Policy for the Future

This contribution is the result of four years of ethnographic research that has touched several Italian cities: Firenze, Rimini, Gioia del Colle, Torino and Udine.In this work, we think about the Islamic cemeteries as symbolic place of memory and as a physical space to give proper burial to the end of the existence of believers of the Muslim faith. In this sense the study that was conducted covers aspects of the cult rituals, and those related to the recognition and legitimization of the "diversity". A place of memory is a land where somebody plant roots: therefore the burial rituals and sites are loaded with meanings that relate to the construction of a past for the benefit of the dead but also for the future of the living.

Argumentation will considers the Islamic concept of death and funerary practices connected with it. *Janazah* is the Islamic term which means 'funeral', but it is also use to indicates all the funeral activities since the death until the closing of the tomb. There are several steps of this peculiar funeral ritual that mark the right way to treat a Muslim and to prepare, in the right way, his/her mortal remains while his/her soul tackles the journey in the afterlife.

The reflection on the Muslim "urban and symbolic space related to memory" concerns the processes of citizenship relating to spiritual identity and strategies of appropriation, which assume a certain level inclusion. Therefore raises the question of how the cultural citizenship is represented both by immigrants both from the host society: on one hand we observe the opens up of space fora request religiously and culturally connoted, on the other we should consider the decision-making processes and policies that could produce facilities designed to meet that demand for the present and the future.

RC05-JS-3.1

SACO CHUNG, URPI* (, Switzerland)

Movilidades Plurales. Desafiando Narrativas Esperadas y Ampliando Resistencias Indígenas.

Existen múltiples procesos de aprendizajes institucionalizados que son valorizados de diversas maneras y que implican una pluralidad de movilidades interdependientes. El aprendizaje institucionalizado/escolarizado es visto, en muchas geografías y latitudes, como un medio y mecanismo privilegiado que supone movilidad(es). Tener acceso a los conocimientos impartidos dentro de espacios institucionalizados como la universidad o en otros espacios especializados en temas específicos, es necesario y de suma importancia, sin embargo, reconocer sus limitaciones es fundamental.

Desde múltiples experiencias de encuentros y/en resistencias, me gustaría reflexionar sobre cómo algunos espacios de 'formación' son lugares visibles de ampliación, tensión y resistencia de formas de hacer, ser, pensar y conocer. Esta reflexión es fruto de mi acercamiento al programa de becas para representantes indígenas organizado por la oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos, un programa que busca difundir el sistema y los mecanismos de derechos humanos y de derechos de los pueblos indígenas en el ámbito internacional. Tomando como referencia este espacio privilegiado, mi participación busca comprender el cómo dialogan, se intercambian y se valorizan diversos conocimientos, prácticas, vivencias y resistencias de los pueblos indígenas en relación a sus derechos. Es necesario mencionar que estos encuentros de formas de ver, estar, ser, entender y conocer el/los mundo(s) están permeados por historias coloniales y colonizadas, relaciones de poder entre 'tipos' de conocimientos e injusticias epistémicas. Estos encuentros situados son dominados por gestos, por diferentes tipos de 'experticias', por epistemologías dominantes y dominadas, y por cánones (re)productores de 'otros' seres y conocimientos. Asimismo, en estos encuentros, las resistencias y movilidades son epistémicas, son procesos constantes de ampliación de conocimientos, de prácticas corporales y discursivas en continua movilidad.

TG04-741.4

SADIKOGLU, ZEYNEP* (Istanbul Medeniyet University, Turkey)

Medicalization of Pregnancy in Contemporary Turkey: The Effects of Risk Discourses on Turkish Women's Experiences

Turkish mothers' interactions with medical authorities during pregnancy has developed in a context of risk discourses produced by biomedical experts with surveillance justified by these discourses. Giving meaning to pregnancy through the search for the reduction of risks is a reflexive part of Turkish mothers' everyday life.

This paper discusses a study examining how pregnancy are socially constructed, how increased medicalization is experienced by Turkish mothers, and how they assign meaning to pregnancy. A phenomenological research was designed using depth interviews with 10 Turkish mothers with children aged 0-6, living in Istanbul who had high education and welfare levels.

The finding shed light on Turkish mothers' subjective experiences and how medicine as a profession shapes this experience. With the medicalization of pregnancy, how the trust towards the experts, the knowledge of preparation for maternity in an appropriate and responsible manner have become functional for Turkish mothers to create a sense of ontological security are examined.

RC48-JS-42.1

SAEED, SHEBA* (University of Central Lancashire, United Kingdom)

The Role of Social Media in Mobilizing the Trans-Movement in Pakistan

In recent years there has been an increased visibility of transwomen within the Pakistani media. We see transwomen walking the ramp amongst cisgender women, reporting news daily as news anchors, presenting their own shows and employed in high end coffee franchises. These may be few and far between and some amongst us may also attribute this to a certain "tokenism", however, what we cannot deny is that a decade ago these pioneering transwomen were nowhere to be seen on mainstream channels.

Having researched the transgender community since November 2017, the author has noticed an evolution within the community. This has evolved from traditional roles which involved performing, begging within a cultural sphere and resorting to begging to a movement involving a self-identification as being transgender. The paper explores the rise of an urban transwoman and the role of social media in mobilizing the trans-movement in Pakistan and therefore empowering this community. It will also explore the complexities that this exposure brings to the community. In doing so, the paper will firstly explore how these transwomen are self-identifying their gender using feminist and queer theories in order to understand the complexities of gender and gender fluidity.(Beauvoir, 1949; Butler, 1990) It will then analyse socio-cybernetics in relation to the trans-movement and how a digital platform has brought a marginalized minority group into the public sphere (Habermas, 1962).

The paper will also explore intersectionalities amongst the trans-movement as well as an exploration of how social media is assisting it through the process of "scaling". (Mundt, Ross, Burnett, 2018)

RC53-654.4

SAEED, SHEBA* (University of Central Lancashire, United Kingdom)

Understanding Perceptions of Child Agency, Autonomy and Intersectionality through an Analysis of Adult Reflections on Acts of Childhood Rebellion: A Case Study of British South Asians

Whilst children are increasingly viewed as social actors whose subjective experiences and narratives provide knowledge on how childhood is socially constructed, we lack good qualitative research into the lived reality and experiences of childhood (Prout and James 2015; Andresen 2013; Bohne and Hunner-Kreisel 2016). Despite 30 years of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), there is ongoing concern about insufficient attention given to children's voices. Through an exploration of adult reflections on their own childhood, this paper examines the notions of child agency, power and negotiation against a backdrop of perceptions of parenting styles and practices (Baumrind, 1966; Maccoby and Martin 1983). A total of 20 British South Asian women, aged 18-62, (Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi) participated in the study. Given the paucity of literature in this area, the paper's unique contribution is contained in its focus on British South Asian women's narratives on childhood rebellions against parents in Britain in the context of social and cultural constraints, and norms and values. The findings are located within debates on patriarchy, oppression, education, and inter-generational gap/relationships. In its problematizing of the axes of social class, gender, caste, religion, and age, the paper offers useful intersectional theoretical and empirical insights (Crenshaw 1991; Konstantoni & Akwugo Emejulu 2017; Johnson et al 2019). An intersectional lens helps highlight how factors such

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

as social class, gender, caste, religion, and age mediate in family dynamics and practices and childhood rebellions against parental norms and expectations. A focus on parenting practices intertwined with hybrid childhood identities demonstrates limited choices available to children, resulting in a lack of agency and subsequent rebellions (Schmeekle, Lynn and Creesey, 2018). Adult trajectories based on such formative experiences signal the impact of lived realities of childhood. The paper highlights policy implications in relation to child well-being.

RC24-296.3

SAFFORD, THOMAS* (University of New Hampshire, USA)
POLETTE, MARCUS (Universidade do Vale do Itajaí, Brazil)
VIEIRA, PAULO HENRIQUE (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Brazil)

The Social Construction of Environmental Expertise: Investigating Expert Engagement in Marine Aquaculture Management in Santa Catarina, Southern Brazil

To forward sustainability, planners rely on scientific input to understand the intertwined social-environmental aspects of development. Nonetheless, defining who is an "expert" and the bounds of their expertise can be difficult. Insights from the sociology-of-science suggest that internal norms within the scientific community shape the social construction of expert identity and the nature of scientific engagement. Nonetheless, whether perceptions of what constitutes "expertise" vary between scientists and science-users, and how differing views influence their collective behaviors, is uncertain. Through a case-study of expert engagement in shellfish aquaculture development in Santa Catarina, Brazil, we investigate, 1) how scientists and science-users socially construct what constitutes aquaculture-related expertise and 2) examine to what extent experts provide input on scientific or socioeconomic issues that are peripheral to their disciplinary or professional expertise. Data consist of fifty-five interviews with scientists, planners, and shellfish growers. Growers and planners consistently believed experts' singular status as "aquaculture scientist" made them credible sources of information for any aspect of aquaculture management – production, environmental, or economic-related. Science-users most often sought out scientific expertise related to production issues and were concerned that engagement by environmental scientists could impede development. Relatedly, they rarely sought out external expertise to address social or economic concerns. Among scientist respondents, we found that experts in production-related science were more likely to recommend management actions than those with environmental or impact-related expertise. Interestingly, production scientists were also more apt to provide input on topics outside of their area of scientific expertise (e.g. regarding environmental contaminants), and often discussed the economic aspects of aquaculture, independent of their lack of training in impact-related science, economics, or business management. These asymmetries among scientists and science-users regarding the status and roles of experts illustrate intriguing patterns, but further sociological inquiry related to the social construction of environmental expertise is needed.

RC45-553.1

SAGE, LUCAS* (, France)

Do Networks Contribute to Wage Inequality?

Sociological analyses of wage inequality have generally focussed on average pay differences between groups such as the gender pay gap (Leicht 2008), or what one may call, between group inequality (BGI). Yet, an increasing number of studies highlight that within group inequality (WGI) - inequality between observably similar workers - is at least as large as BGI (VanHeuvelen 2018). Interestingly, WGI differs between groups: more educated and more experienced workers have larger WGI (Western and Bloome 2009). Why similar workers are paid differently and why this is more pronounced in certain groups is puzzling.

Many papers reveal that side by side individuals' heterogeneity, firms' heterogeneity in pay policies contribute to workers' wage attainment (Card et al. 2018). The *sorting* of workers across heterogeneous firms is responsible for large amounts of BGI (Card et al. 2015), but also partly for the WGI patterns described above. Indeed, there are robust evidences of *assortative matching*: high wage workers tend to work in high wage firms.

This paper explores the mechanisms generating assortative matching. For this, I develop an agent based model (ABM) in which the heterogeneity of firm's and worker's populations are empirically calibrated French longitudinal matched employer-employee administrative data. Workers can either find jobs through formal applications or through their social contacts. Because social networks are homophilious, they are often expected to exacerbate inequality. Yet, things could be more complex since lower social status individuals tend to rely more on networks to find jobs, and in particular on their strong ties (Kramarz and Nordström Skans 2014). In contrast, high status individuals use a mix of job search methods and are better able to use opportunities offered by weak ties to reach high wage firms (Schmutte 2015). The ABM allows to explore how these different mechanisms contribute to the different forms of wage inequality.

RC38-474.2

SAGNER TAPIA, JOHANNA* (Universidad de La Frontera, Chile)
HULIÑIR, VIVIANA (Universidad de La Frontera, Chile)

The Biographical Struggle on Belonging to the Mapuche We-Group: A Case Narrative

The Mapuche are the largest indigenous group in Chile and live in the southern region of that country. Since the return of democracy (1990), the Mapuche people have initiated a process of negotiation with the Chilean state concerning the recovery of stripped lands, the possibility for a self-determination from an economic, political and juridical point of view. Also, there has been a great deal of discussion regarding a sort of essentialist Mapuche identity (Bengoa, 2000 and 2011; Nahuelpán and Antimil, 2019), which appears to be static and rejects biographical narrations on how the Mapuche we-group is reflecting about themselves.

In the last decade, the conflict between the Chilean state and some Mapuche communities has worsened, especially in La Araucanía region (Mansilla and Melin, 2019). It is in this socio-political context that being and becoming a Mapuche has been constantly in tension, as is the case with those Mapuche people whose biographies and life histories make it difficult for them to reduce their life story to one identity (Rosenthal, 1997), although they share the political, social and economic principles of their we-group.

Our paper is a case study on the life biography of a young university Mapuche woman raised in an assimilated Mapuche rural community, who is changing within her community and is in search of a sense of belonging between her profession and her Mapuche heritage. We took an analysis approach from Rosenthal to examine the interviews of the life history and the life story of this young woman who reflects on the search to be and to learn to be a Mapuche as an attempt to generate bonds of belonging to her community. This life story reflects the complexity of a woman's life, in a region with political and identity conflicts, who also struggles with her own personal challenges.

RC32-405.3

SAHEB JAVAHER, NEGIN* (University of Calgary, Canada)
BANERJEE, PALLAVI (University of Calgary, Canada)

Under Neoliberal Blanket: Caregiving/Care Provision in the Resettlement of Yazidi Refugees in Calgary

With millions of refugees fleeing the conflicts in Syria and the emergence of the so called Islamic State, commonly known as ISIS or Daesh, and their genocide against the Yazidi religious-cultural minority in Iraq, the most important issue became where the refugee would resettle. The majority of those forcefully displaced vanished in-between borders far from the "developed world". The UN-selected Yazidi refugee families who did make it to Calgary, Canada, under the Survivors of Daesh program, came via airplanes that brought them onto a cold foreign land found themselves rapped by services that although warming, surfaced a structure that pushed them to become "economic," "independent," and consumerist. The scarcity of services provided and the expiration date on Yazidi refugee families' financial aid, and most importantly the fall through of promised family reunification put mental burdens on already traumatized and Yazidi community in Calgary. What went in between the lines of insufficient budgets, long waits for child support benefits to kick in, unfamiliar "mental support," and confusing laws has been the *care work* the service provider staff and volunteer family friends put into doing the job and the pressure women/mothers take in to smooth the resettlement process for their families. This *care work* gets woven into the larger institutional resettlement practice and discourse and is often overlooked. This paper will recognize such labour and the relationships that form out of it. Although women tend to be perceived as the more nurturing ones, the resettlement experiences of Yazidi refugee families show that *care provision* in resettlement is not necessarily limited to women but that it is an integral part of resettlement of the Yazidi refugee families and is both offered and received by women and men.

RC48-600.3

SAHU, DIPTI RANJAN* (University of Lucknow, India)

Assessing Trajectories of People's Movements in Eastern India

Social movements and protests in contemporary India is the reflection of socio-political instability, emerging voices of dissents and rising aspirations of the people. Contentious collective issues triggered many violent 'cycles of protests' which had shown enormous repercussions on almost all the spheres of public life, sometimes emanating complete breakdown of order. Volatile movements, sluggish nature of the state, and sometime proactive temperament of communities often aggravate the problem. The state cannot accommodate all the demands, often competing demands by communities. The relationship between the state, communities and social movements in various parts of India require comprehensive understanding of protests and movements through which one can assess the broader socio-political structures in various sites of India. The present paper makes an attempt to review various movement studies and their theoretical

standpoints and tries articulate the dynamics of existing relationship between the State, communities and social movements in eastern part of India. Further, it also tries to articulate the role of caste, class, gender and ethnicity in the process of mobilisations.

RC48-601.1

SAIDANI, MOUNIR* (Tunis El Manar University, Tunisia)

Social Movements in Post-Revolutionary Tunisia: An Intersectional Analysis

Even though Tunisian new social movements were born before Tunisian 2010-2011 Revolution, the latter has invigorated the former. The Revolution gave hope to young Tunisian people, opened windows to their expectations and aspirations. Disappointed with a betraying parliamentary and governmental political class, Tunisian post-revolutionary young men and women come to decide to face their fears. Sociologically speaking, there was a double-faced socio-historical process: the first is the one of sentiments' social (de/re)construction, the second is of youth agency (re)building.

Between 2015 and 2017, Tunisian new social movements experienced coordination meetings, summer universities and national conferences enhancing their capabilities. The main slogan of all these bringing-together encounters was " Diversity, Resilience and Solidarity". Away from traditional parties, political associations and unions' means, new post-revolutionary Tunisian social movements were surfing on a surface of disappointments, fears and hopes, the very Tunisian youth mixed feelings and sentiments. Standing on a multifaceted social fed-up, the new Tunisian social movements path led their young activists to (re)forge their unity upon an intensive emotional integration.

Students, early graduated and newly recruited young men and women in both public and private sectors, showed up in big and smaller towns and urban areas, trying to bring together laid-off women foreign financed textile factories, victims of chemical and mining industries pollution, unemployed women and men, and even semi-legal sub-Saharan African countries migrants which attempts to reach Europe ended in Tunisia.

Build upon qualitative and quantitative data collection, participation observation and semi-directed interviews, the presentation will try to offer a sociological analysis of Tunisian post-revolutionary social movements considering two perspectives: intersectionality and socio-historical construction-deconstruction-reconstruction process of social hopes, fears and agencies. Will be privileged the point of view assuming that the birth of such new social movements is closely linked to multiple other end signs of the Post-Colonial Tunisian State.

RC47-574.3

SAIDANI, MOUNIR* (Tunis El Manar University, Tunisia)

Tackling Environmental Inequalities in Post-Revolutionary Tunisia. Actors Struggles and Challenges.

Environmental activism in Tunisia is neither new nor nascent of the post-revolutionary area. Environmental issues were raised in Tunisia since the late last decade of the twentieth century, launched by the official commitment in international environment safeguard agendas. Till the fall of Ben Ali, one can talk about a state environmentalism, characterized by a strong abroad-oriented propaganda. All other understandings of environmentalism were banned, repressed. Because of this official narrowing opportunities politics, environmental issues, as struggle axes and themes of mobilization, were no more than derived questions, strangled between other human rights activism issues. Urban settled NGO's, under masculine leadership, were the spearhead of this legalistic and conformist environmental activism.

After 2010-2011 Tunisian Revolution, two main changes are to be retained regarding environmental activism in Tunisia: 1- its commitment with the general activism of the widely diverse social movements struggling for more than one understanding of social justice; 2- its grounded position in the soul of a confrontational political opposition to the new established regime. Standing on a constitutional ground (articles 12, 44, 45, 129) considering environmental rights for the current and the coming generations, and on a strong political consciousness, the new environmental activism is tackling openly different issues related to environmental inequalities in Tunisia.

Based on quantitative and qualitative data collection and on semi-directive interviews, the presentation aims to define the actors embedding this new environmental activism, with a special stress on the role of youth, its inventive manners of organizing-mobilizing, its protesting-claiming strategies and the most important axes of activism. The challenges of diversification of the struggle means and activity areas, respectfulness of gender equilibrium among environmental activists, lobbying more efficiently for environmental causes among politicians and putting an environmental based political agenda will be raised.

RC19-231.5

SAISHO, SHINYA* (The University of Tokyo, Japan)

Re-Socialization and Normalization: The Role of Adult Guardianship System on Elderly with Dementia in Japan

With the rapid graying of Japanese society and the increasing concern over the welfare of people with psychiatric disorder, mental retardation and dementia, a renewed adult guardianship system and a long-term care insurance system were established in 2000. The renewed adult guardianship system consisted of statutory guardianship and voluntary guardianship, was revised for the idea of respect for self-determination, practical use of remaining abilities and re-socialization. It was created to adopt to the change from quasi-incompetency system to a system of assistance(補助), curatorship(保佐) and guardianship(後見), and has built a social protection nest for elderly and mental disabled people.

This study aims to fathom how adult guardianship system as an element of social security in Japan contributed to addressing the social risks of elderly with dementia. Qualitative data from secondary data and semi-structured interviews was collected during fieldwork in Japan. The findings indicated that the adult guardianship system has not only contributed to the normalization of family relationship and social network, but also improved the ADL status of elderly and the re-socialization of people with dementia.

Furthermore, this study address a broad spectrum of geriatric social work practice with the elderly where lawyers, social workers, NPO and the local government collaborate. In addition, this study reveals the socialization of guardianship system provides a considerable contribution to welfare creation—which is enhanced by revitalization of local resources and the long-term care insurance policy.

RC16-203.4

SAJJAD, FATIMA* (University of Management and Technology Lahore, Pakistan)

Lagging behind Others: Exploring Transformation of Muslims' Educational Outlook in Modern Times

Franz Rosenthal in his seminal work *Knowledge Triumphant* describes *'Ilm'* as a defining characteristic of Muslim civilization , a supreme value for Muslim being , a value that touched all aspects of Muslim intellectual, religious and political life. Rosenthal endeavors to catch a glimpse of medieval Muslim civilization where he observes a predominant veneration of knowledge at all levels. Contemporary landscape of Muslim education however, presents a different picture altogether. The reverence of knowledge, once a trademark of Muslim civilization, seems to be lost completely. The attitude of Muslim world towards knowledge maybe gauged by the fact that 57 Muslim countries included in Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) that make up around 25% of world's population, make only 2.4% of world's research expenditure, 1.6% of its patents and only 6% of its research publications.[1] The current study attempts to make sense of the transformation of Muslims' educational outlook in modern times. Focusing on the case of colonial India and modern day Pakistan, I explore how colonial intrusion of India dichotomized education into two separate, divergent domains; religious and secular, thus creating a rift in educational outlook of successive generations. With the help of a survey based on semi structured interviews of 236 students from 38 universities of Pakistan, I attempt to assess the impact of a fragmented education system on educational outlook of young Pakistani students. The study reveals the disruptive impact of a divided education system on educational aspirations, experience and achievement of students. Students express a strong desire to integrate religious and secular education to make their educational experience more meaningful.

[1] See Hamid, Tan Sri Zakri Abdul. "Science at the Universities of the Muslim World." (2015).

RC08-99.1

SAKAI, CHIE* (Kansai University, Japan)

The Sociologist Who Waits: Frances Donovan and Her Contribution to the Chicago School of Sociology

This presentation examines the works of Frances Donovan (1880-1965), who published monographs on women's occupations in American cities in the early twentieth century based on her own participant observations.

She moved to Chicago with her architect husband and then started to attend sociology seminars at the University of Chicago after he suffered a critical illness. Under the guidance of sociologists in Chicago, she conducted participant observations of ordinary women in urban environments. In 1920 she published her first book, *The Woman Who Waits*, which provides us with the detailed daily lives of waitresses in Chicago. Her second book, on salesladies in a department store in New York, was published in 1929 by the University of Chicago Press with a preface by Professor Robert E. Park. Her third book, about female teachers, came out in 1938.

In her books, she totally merged into women's lives and discussed the nature of their work, income, and relationships. As a female sociologist, she treated their

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intimate lives differently from male sociologists. Her books had been repeatedly mentioned in syllabi on early Chicago sociology, but few people are interested in her contribution to the Chicago school now. However, her vivid description of women's lives still appeals to current readers.

I would like to discuss the distinguishing features of her method and interests in comparison with other contemporary sociologists. Additionally, I will consider how women's sociological studies could be practiced at that time in Chicago, where women played remarkable roles in the field of social sciences, especially in social welfare.

RC54-660.2

SAKAKIBARA, KENJIRO* (National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Japan)

Mapping Disabilities By Multidimensional Scaling: Analysis of People's Subjective Ranking of Disadvantageous Bodily Conditions

This presentation explores people's ratings of different disability types based on the anticipated degrees of concurrent disadvantages. It is an extension of the subjective method of occupational prestige ranking to disability, which consists of different types of disabilities: visual, auditory, physical, intellectual etc. The focus of this presentation is the "distance" that people perceive between disability types and their underlying corporal meanings.

A random-sampled postal questionnaire survey conducted in 2018 in the Southern Kanto District of Japan measured the degrees of anticipated disadvantages for different bodily limitations. Out of 1,000 samples, 322 persons responded with 253 valid cases (25.3%). Respondents rated the extent to which they thought 33 different bodily conditions such as "inability to see" are an impediment to aspects of social life, e.g. work, school, and marriage. The options that earlier ranged from one ("not adverse at all") through six ("extremely adverse") were later converted to 0, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100. The mean scores for each bodily condition corresponding occupational prestige ranged from around 30 ("having no hair") to over 90 ("inability to see or hear"), demonstrating anticipated differential social severity for the disability types.

For further analysis of people's understanding of social disadvantages and the body, multidimensional scaling was applied to the distance matrix of response patterns. Based on the Euclidean distance, the disability types were distributed in a narrow band, suggesting a one-dimensional structure. Alternatively, based on product moment and polychoric correlations of response patterns as similarity, some clusters of disability types emerged: bodily dysfunctions (including not only physical and sensory limitations but intellectual and learning limitations), disorders (psychiatric disorders including addictions), disfigurement (e.g. a birthmark on the face) and pain (including fatigue). These indicate diverse aspects of the social body.

Thus, the analysis reveals both a hierarchical and a multifaceted structure of disability ranking.

RC15-178.1

SAKS, MICHAEL* (University of Suffolk, United Kingdom)
ALMEIDA, JOANA* (University of Bedfordshire, United Kingdom)

From the Study of Users and Professionals to the Working Conditions of Practitioners: A Shifting Agenda for Sociological Research into Complementary and Alternative Medicine

Much research in the sociology of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) in modern societies has focused on the characteristics of users, including features such as age, class, ethnicity and gender. Equally, there has been much interest in the typically rising numbers of recipients of CAM in both specific countries and for particular therapies. Although research has shifted towards the educational and professional aspects of CAM and the numbers and knowledge base of its practitioners, as well as the potential benefits (or otherwise) of particular therapies for the holistic living of clients, too little attention has been given to the working conditions of the diverse range of therapists operating under the CAM umbrella. In the UK, for example, are the typically full-time middle-class working patterns and relatively high earnings of groups such as the statutorily regulated chiropractors and osteopaths emblematic of CAM? Or are such groups more accurately depicted by the often sporadically employed and less well rewarded practitioners of herbalism and homeopathy? Irrespective of trends either from or towards marginalised precarity, it is argued in this paper that more research is required globally on the dynamic aspects of the employment of CAM practitioners themselves – going beyond simply the sociology of health and back to the classic traditions of the sociology of work.

RC52-638.3

SAKS, MICHAEL* (University of Suffolk, United Kingdom)

The Professional Labour Market and Health Support Workers: The Politics of Exclusion

This paper considers from a neo-Weberian perspective the position of health support workers and their relationship to the health professions in the labour market, with a particular focus on the UK, but also with comparative reference to other societies. Health support workers like care assistants and allied health professional aides far outnumber those in the orthodox health professions, but are largely the invisible providers of health care. Those in this heterogeneous group typically take on the characteristics of a precariat, with short-term contracts, difficult working conditions and low pay. Importantly in this context, such roles are heavily populated by females, migrants and ethnic minorities. Unlike professions, this group is little regulated. While there are exceptions, they also structurally have few opportunities through such mechanisms as continuous professional development or state sponsorship either individually or collectively to become fully-fledged health professionals or professions. Equally, this marginalised group is treated by professions, with state support, as a way of cheapening health care and advancing their income, status and power through the delegation of 'dirty work'. As such, the position of health support workers in the labour market has implications for not only working conditions, but also the service to users. In contrast to professional inclusivity through social closure, this paper sheds light on the self-interested and discriminary politics of exclusion in relation to minority groups in health support roles. In so doing, it considers how far the consequent inequalities that exist in the dynamically changing health field are being overcome.

RC32-JS-39.1

SAKTANBER, AYSE* (Middle East Technical University, Turkey)

Gender Inequality and Politicization of Culture in Muslim Societies

Within the context of both Islamist and post-Islamist ideologies gender equality has long been debated as part of "countergender rethoric" which targeted gender equality as the opposite of gender justice thought to be emanated from religious rules and customs. In this framework of thought western cultural norms and legal rules, in a nut shell epitomized as cultural imperialism, hinder women's empowerment in Muslim societies. On the other hand, feminist researchers have long argued that women's oppression in Muslim societies can not be understood through religious verses or Muslim culture, for it is not inherent to Islam, but should be understood by looking at historically and institutionally defined modes of cultural control over women's sexuality which might be both informed and influenced by Islam as well as other social and economic factors, without imagining that some day their methodologically correct standpoint would be appropriated by Islamic countergender movements to replace gender equality with gender justice. This paper argues that to appropriate the concept of gender equality and empty its content Islamic countergender ideologies remanipulate, reinvent and regender what it has been thought to be cultural, and thus politicize it for the advocacy of religiously justified gender justice instead of gender equality. It argues that it is at least the case in a Muslim majority country like Turkey where women's human rights supposed to be secured by secular laws and international agreements, and shows how such a countergender rethoric became central to governmental gender policies in line with growing global right and populist authoritarianism.

RC28-341.4

SALATA, ANDRE* (Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Race, Class and Income Inequality in Brazil: A Social Trajectory Analysis

The paper deals with the relationship between race, class and income in Brazil, with the main objective of investigating the determinants of racial inequalities in the country's labor market. In making use of structural equation models, we analyze the process of establishing income differentials between whites and blacks, from their social origin to the definition of wages, through schooling and occupational allocation. The analysis, based on data from the Brazilian National Household Sample Survey (PNAD-IBGE), collected in 2014, allows us to compare the direct, indirect and total effects of race and social origin on the income from work. As a result, we could better measure and understand the main paths through which race and social origin affect income, and also the weight of each of these principles of stratification in explaining income gaps between blacks and whites in Brazil. The results show that although social origin total effects are larger than racial effects, the former cannot explain most of the disadvantages suffered by blacks nowadays in Brazil, which occur mainly indirectly – through education and occupation. Therefore, we can confirm that after 130 years since the abolition of slavery in Brazil, the black population still suffers a double disadvantage: due to the historical legacy of four centuries of slavery, they tend to be born into families with a lower stock of economic and cultural resources, which has direct and

indirect effects — especially through education — on their income in the future. Additionally, they face disadvantages due to their racial category, which manifest themselves at different moments of their life cycle: in school results, occupational allocation, and, finally, in the establishing of wages. Thus, the paper brings new, updated and more detailed evidence to a long-standing debate.

RC57-686.2

SALGADO CARDOSO DE OLIVEIRA, BEATRIZ* (Universidade Estadual Paulista Júlio de Mesquita Filho, Brazil)

Landscape Transformations in Baixo Augusta

This paper presents some preliminary results of my Phd research on landscape transformations in "Baixo Augusta", a urban region located in Sao Paulo city, Brazil. "Baixo Augusta" is a social-constructed denomination for the downtown portion of Augusta's Street, famous in the city for contemplating shopping and leisure circuits. Since its inauguration, Augusta's Street has undergone a variety of transformations on its uses and spaces; generally, the literature points out three distinct phases of its history: the glorious phase, when the street held the most elegant shops in the city and was frequented by the city's elites; the degradation phase, when the lack of public and private investment stimulated the emergence of alternative nightclubs, brothels and cheap hotels; and the revitalization phase, when the emergence of leisure-oriented establishments in Baixo Augusta consolidated an young-leisure circuit in the city. Following the revitalization phase, in 2000, skyscrapers tear Baixo Augusta's landscapes in a real state boom, possibly pointing to a gentrification process. I analyze these recent transformations giving centrality to the concept of landscape, that can be articulated as: a) epistemological apparatus; b) symbolic form; c) reality of space production and reproduction. In this way, I propose a theoretical review of the term, revealing its potential to analyze certain particularities of a gentrification process in a South American city, whose reality is different from that of the cities of the classical gentrification model, as New York or London. In this sense, I argue that the Baixo Augusta's landscape transformations cannot be framed in a classical gentrification model, since it is possible to observe a juxtaposition of times in the spaces of the street – establishments of the three phases of Augusta's history coexist in the present, as the drawings remnants in a pentiment, and are experienced today in a variety of forms.

RC28-325.3

SALIDO CORTES, OLGA* (Universidad Complutense de Madid, Spain)
PALENCIA, JAVIER (UNED, Spain)

Economic Cycle, Female Employment and Household Income Inequality: The Invisible String of Inequality?

This paper explores the importance of socio-demographic forces in explaining recent trends on income inequality, a question of increasing relevance in current times. While there is a broad agreement at both political and scholar level on the importance of the activation of female employment from a gender equality perspective as well as on economic strands, its impact on overall income inequality among households is far less clear. Previous studies show mixed evidence regarding the expansionary period previous to the Great Recession in particular countries, largely the US, while there are no studies covering the most recent years from 2007 onwards from a European wide perspective.

These new contours of inequality largely depend on how families and households distribute labor supply *among* their members, which, as we argue, can be taken as the true invisible string of (economic) inequality. In this article we analyze the role of female employment in recent trends of income inequality across EU15 formally separating the different effects at work on the impact of female employment on income inequality over two contrasting periods of the economic cycle, pre and post the Great Recession (GR) –i.e., rising employment rates, changing patterns of assortative mating and the dispersion on earnings by population subgroup. Our study will bring not only novel information on the interaction between changes at the micro level, related to female employment supply within households and the overall distribution of household income along one of the longest expansive cycles in advanced economies in the post-war period, but also the opportunity to explore similarities and differences between European countries.

RC55-668.3

SALIDO CORTES, OLGA* (Universidad Complutense de Madid, Spain)
CARABANA MORALES, JULIO (Universidad Complutense,)

States Versus Markets? on Why Inequality and Income Classes Barely Changed in the EU15 during the Great Recession

According to the EHPS and EU-SILC data (Eurostat), neither the Gini index nor the middle class income quota have changed in the EU-15 since the mid-1990s.

Our own calculations with EU-SILC microdata show that the size of the middle classes has not changed since 2004 in the EU15 as a whole, with random oscillations of at most one point, mainly due to an increase of the poor classes and the decrease of the rich as a result of the impact of the Great Recession. This stability does not match well with narratives about a general increase in inequality and polarization and the decline of the middle classes as a result of globalization in advanced western economies. In this paper we analyze the extent to which socio-political institutions compensate for the effects of economic ones, taking all EU15 countries. To do this, we examine changes in the size of different segments of the income distribution and in the Gini Index, both at market income level and after taxes and transfers at different times of the recent economic cycle. This comparison provides an improved empirical test for theories that state that globalization and other market forces have induced in Europe income polarization and erosion of the economic middle classes in a similar way than in the US, reinforcing on the contrary theories pointing to the role of institutional forces and country-level as the most relevant factors in explaining recent trends of income inequality.

RC14-168.3

SALIM, MOHAMMAD* (Banaras Hindu University, India)
SINGH, SITA RAM (Ganpat Sahai Post Graduate College, India)

Globalization and New Media Technologies : Indian Context

Globalization is a process by which cultural and economic forces have come to operate on global as much as national levels and also refer to global extension of power of western corporations and to the increasing homogeneity of product on a global scale. It is a way of conceiving the world as much being a material phenomena. In economic terms the selection of certain people for certain media within certain countries or regions. It operates at both macro and micro level. Shifting alliances between nation states in 18th and 19th centuries and creation of empires is a shifting alliances and mergers between media corporations in the 20th century. Behaviors create ways of thinking global standing locally. Every country has a cultural location and identity because its cultural goods were brought back. An attempt has been made to find out. (i) How globalization is to model consumerism on market, economies and production ? (ii) Whether global media companies impose their production practices on local people – a one way flow ? (iii) Whether pluralist globalization with cultural diversity flows in many directions and lastly (iv) What are the impact of New Media Technology on culture ? There is a need of a model in which the relationship between the global, the regional, the national and the local is creative state of flux in terms of production and consumption.   Globalization is about much more than space and time.

RC29-353.1

SALLA, FERNANDO* (Center for the Study of Violence,)
ALVAREZ, MARCOS (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)

Theoretical and Methodological Reflections on "Organized Crime"

Social Sciences are increasingly devoted to understanding the dynamics of illegal markets in a context of globalization and the role of organized criminal groups in these markets. Such groups require diverse theoretical and methodological approaches, since they have their own social or ethnic composition; its forms of internal organization range from rigid hierarchies to fluid network systems; such groups may engage in a wide variety of activities in illegal markets but may also be embedded in legal economic activities; may or may not resort to violence to exercise control over territories and their populations; may develop different levels of accommodation with state spheres. In fact, these are some aspects that challenge the analysis in the field of Social Sciences around this theme. From a research project under development at the Center for the Study of Violence at the University of São Paulo, we intend to point out some elements that could contribute to comparative studies between such groups - such as the experience of incarceration, involvement with drug trafficking, the protection of illegal activities by public agents, the social bases of member recruitment - especially in Latin American contexts. The proposal, therefore, is to indicate, from a large international academic production, some theoretical and methodological axes that would allow the construction of a comparative reflection on the so-called organized crime, having as its main objective an understanding of this phenomenon in Latin-American contexts.

RC40-513.4

SALLAWAY-COSTELLO, JAKE* (University of Nottingham, United Kingdom)

Meat and the New Materialisms: Exploring Food Activism for Sustainable Diets in the Anthropocene

Meat consumption is increasing globally, threatening the health of populations and the sustainability of ecosystems. A call to action is challenged by the cultural

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dominance of meat consumption, misaligning this threat with traditional public health approaches. A need was identified to explore the sociocultural meanings of meat, and the influence of dietary cultures in food sustainability.

A traditional ethnography was conducted, in which the researcher became a member of the Birmingham Foodie Community; an informal network of food activists in the West Midlands, using grassroots food activism to facilitate participant-led investigation of the cultural meanings of meat. A year-long period of overt participatory fieldwork generated a large multimedia dataset, explored using a bespoke post-human analytical process developed from New Materialist Social Inquiry (Fox & Alldred, 2015).

Resultant themes identified diverse cultural meanings of meat in the Birmingham Foodie Community, beyond that of a simple consumable product. The sociocultural role of food as a material of development, maintenance, transition and extinction of dietary practices, urban food systems, local communities and microcultures determined that meat, as a scarce but demanded resource, was both an object and stimulant of local micropolitics. Meat was a material which connected local activist-led solutions to global health challenges, through which activists negotiated local community development to contribute to global food sustainability. Activists, motivated by social justice, planetary health and community development, used meat to facilitate social activity, interactions and the re-imagination of local food systems, towards a future of sustainable consumption in the Anthropocene.

This presentation shares diverse sociocultural meanings of meat consumption, and the associated challenges and opportunities they present in the development of food policy and public health activity. It will also consider the role of activists in rethinking agrifood systems, through the lens of the new materialisms.

TG09-755.4

SALLAWAY-COSTELLO, JAKE* (University of Nottingham, United Kingdom)

Thinking Socially in Health Education: A Call to Rebrand the Sociological Imagination for the Post-Pandemic World

In The Sociological Imagination (1959), Mills described the social construction of employment during the Great Depression to illustrate his seminal concept. He argued the economic disruption caused by the Depression empowered jobseekers towards a realisation that their socioeconomic hardships were determined by wider social forces. This cognizance was the emergence of the sociological imagination: an awareness of the relationship between the self and society, and the ability to view that relationship from diverse perspectives. The COVID-19 pandemic replicates many conditions of the Great Depression, but in an era of globalisation, international media and a growing global demand for justice. The pandemic has exposed the fragility and precarity of social structures and institutions, and the systematic inequalities upon which they are often reliant. Arguably the most obvious uncovering is the brutal exposure of the social determinants of health, and their role in determining individual experience of the pandemic.

The teaching of medical sociology to trainee health professionals is situated in a complex educational micropolitics; it is "both everywhere and nowhere" in the allied health curriculum (Kendall et al., 2018). Students of allied health professions often have no prior study of sociology, and typically have educational backgrounds rooted in biomedical sciences which conflict with the epistemological pluralism required to think sociologically. Where biomedical science upholds a reality of single truths, sociology embraces the diversity of multiple truths that enable us to make sense of the relationship between the self and society. This conflict often leaves allied health students stranded in a confused curriculum (Brooks et al., 2016).

This paper presents a call to rebrand the sociological imagination in the teaching of allied health professions. Reflections and student feedback on teaching practice on a dietetics course in the UK will stimulate theoretical interrogation of the role of the sociological imagination in post-pandemic education.

RC33-JS-31.5

SALLING OLESEN, HENNING* (Roskilde University, Denmark)

Psycho-Societal Empirical Interpretive Analysis. the Materiality of Human Subjectivity.

The paper will relate to questions about the material nature of learning and knowledge – how learning and knowledge is embodied in human beings and how they are embedded in social practices and artefacts.

Assuming that language(s) is(are) the fundamental medium of social interaction and cultural transfer we can see the lifelong process of learning in everyday life as an interactional experience which involves the participation in social practices (in a Wittgensteinian language game sense), at the same time as mediating the subjective experience of being in the world in specific places, contexts and interactions.

Departing from ideas of the specificity of individual lives, and the uniqueness of the (cultural) process of meaning making and identity construction life history approaches have focused on the individual life history as a reproductive and creative process. If we see knowledge and learning as language based (using language in a plural sense of semantic systems) dimensions of social practice these approaches allow us to study the dynamic tension between individual embodied memory and imagination and the participation in social practices, anchored in the materialities of on the one hand the individual body and psyche, and on the other hand historical/societal practices and their reification in artefacts. Socio-material approaches – espec. ANT and practice theory – have developed analyses of social practice in which human activity is studied from "outside", from a relational point of view. I shall refer to)a psychodynamic inspired interpretation of culture (in-depth hermeneutics) focusing on the boundary zones between language and sensual experience (narrativity, memory, scenic understanding). I want to explore these different ways of understanding subjectivity.

Salling Olesen, H., & Weber, K. (2012). Socialization , Language , and Scenic Understanding . Alfred Lorenzer ' s Contribution to a Psycho-societal Methodology. *FORUM : QUALITATIVE SOCIAL RESEARCH SOZIALFORSCHUNG*, *13*(3), art. 22.

RC52-JS-37.1

SALMAN, SCARLETT* (Université Paris Est Marne-la-Vallée, France)

Corporate Professions, Economic Uncertainty and Competition: Towards New Professionalization Competencies? the Case of Executive Coaches in France

Drawing on the "corporate professionalization" model (Kipping et al., 2006; Muzio et al., 2011) of new strategies adopted by managerial occupations, the template of "client professionalization" has been framed to analyze the case of independent professionals, who are not employed by large organizations but are freelancers and self-employed. It demonstrates the influence of the client organizations in such professionalization processes, at a collective and institutional level. This influence tends to favor new professionalization strategies of differentiation, regulation and dissemination (Salman, 2019). But what becomes the "client professionalization" at the level of the practitioners? To put it in other terms, what are the effects of independence on professionalism and professionalization, at an individual level?

Some scholars have argued that self-employed professionals do not seem to seek the "wider practices of professionalization" (Cross and Swart, 2017). Professionalization seems to be reduced as an "identity project" (Reed, 2018). However it seems that independent professionals are turning to "organized" forms of professionalism (Maestripieri and Cucca, 2018) to overcome market pressures in a context of austerity. What are the competencies developed by independent professionals to cope with economic uncertainty and competition? What role does the relationship to clients play in that configuration? Is it only a constraint on professionals or can it be a resource for them?

The paper draws on an ethnographic study of executive coaching in France, on in-depth interviews with coaches, human resource managers who select coaches and coached managers. It shows the constraints that are put upon these independent corporate professionals, but also the competencies and strategies that they develop to cope with economic uncertainty and competition. The paper also contributes to the broader debate about the new forms of work contracts and their effects on professionalism, divided between the promoters of "free agents" and their criticisms (Barley and Kunda, 2006).

RC44-545.2

SALMIVAARA, ANNA* (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Political Goals through Depoliticized Strategies? Cambodian Labour Movement and Two Decades of Struggles

The paper takes a historical-ethnographic approach to examining waves of politicization and depoliticization in the strategies of non-government-allied trade unions in Cambodia during the past 20 years. In particular, the paper analyses the role of different alliances and their implications to the long term success of labour's strategies. In the early 2000s, emergent unions were closely connected to local political opposition. Faced with violence and repression, the labour movement then adopted seemingly less political strategies drawing on transnational civil society alliances. These strategies, targeting international buyer companies to produce a boomerang effect (Keck and Sikkink, 1998) were successfully used to achieve political aims and to build labour's power locally. Nonetheless, the renewed political strength of the unions and their connections with local political actors in the context of the 2013 elections made labour again victim of repressive politics by the state. The recent crackdown has taken place amidst an overall turn towards open authoritarianism in Cambodia, and shown the limitations of previous strategies. The labour movement must again reflect on the way forward.

Based on 15 months of ethnographic research among Cambodian garment workers, their trade unions and other labour-related actors in Cambodia during 2016, 2017 and 2019, the paper emphasizes the importance of local politics to labour's strategies in the context of globalization. Theoretically, it brings together the debates on shrinking civil society spaces and on labour's new - symbolic or societal – power resources (e.g. Schmalz, Ludwig and Webster, 2018). It calls for

a renewed attention to the importance of associational power as *political* power, and to deeper analyses of the power that states continue holding in the context of transnationalized production and governance.

RC30-371.2

SALMIVAARA, ANNA* (University of Helsinki, Finland)
SCHEPER, CHRISTIAN* (University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany)

Tripartism in Chains: The Ilo, National Labour Law, and Trade Union Struggle in the Cambodian Garment Industry

Global value chains (GVCs) with factories in areas of weak labour rights enforcement fundamentally challenge norms and principles of the International Labour Organization (ILO). Low costs and weak legal frameworks have not only pulled production to the Global South, but also created a continuous problem for making effective rights claims based on national and international labour law. Tripartism as a leading concept mostly fails and state support for international labour rights is often low, due to international competition and national power relations. The interactions between GVCs, the ILO, national labour laws, and local trade union strategies are complex and often subject to separate strands of research. This paper analyses their interrelations through a single case study. Based on interviews and participant observation in Cambodia between 2016 and 2019, we study the Cambodian Arbitration Council (AC). Created under an ILO dispute resolution project funded by the US, the AC has been an exception among Cambodian institutions: free from the impact of political patronage and corruption. For several years, it has provided an effective mechanism for addressing collective labour disputes, especially for garment workers. This success stems from a careful institutional design, but also from an ambiguous role of transnational buying firms, which have created pressure towards suppliers to follow AC awards. An increasing struggle by the government to 'capture' the AC in recent years illustrates its vulnerable position, but also its key importance for national labour law and trade union strategies. We draw conclusions from this case for the wider debate on the power, norms and limits of the ILO in strengthening national trade union strategies in countries with weak state enforcement of labour rights.

RC22-265.5

SALVADOR, GILDO* (GJS-Angola, Consulting and service provision, Angola)

Sociological Investigation into Jehovah's Witness Abstention in 2017 General Election in Angola.

We intend with this text to reflect on the abstention of Jehovah's Witnesses in the 2017 general elections in Angola. As a religious phenomenon, the text seeks to delve deeply to understand the behavior of the Voters (Jehovah's Witnesses), who have chosen to abstain and remain on the fringes of the Angolan democratic system, by not participating in processes that say respect the right of citizenship.

Therefore, we have written this text to understand Jehovah's Witnesses' socio-religious phenomenon about electoral abstention, and as a contribution to the Sociology of Religion.

The methodological option adopted in the search for empirical information in the studied context, used as a foundation, is the qualitative methodology. It allowed us to get closer to our object of study (in this case the Jehovah's Witnesses of the Kingdom Hall in Luanda). We made use of bibliographic research, webographic research and documentary research, while research techniques made use of two techniques, namely: first technique, participant observation and in-depth interview.

We interviewed 20 Jehovah's Witnesses for convenience, we selected based on the immediate availability of the believers from the Kingdom Hall's Association of No. 1980 Northern Circuit in Luanda-Angola.

RC52-641.3

SAMARSKY, ELENA* (University of Oxford, USA)

Mobility of Professionals: Between Frictionless Narrative and Complex Realities. Decisions and Experiences of German Professionals Living and Working in the UK.

Mobility of professionals is a growing phenomenon, an integral part for the development of knowledge-based economies. Countries and companies invest in policies to facilitate and attract this highly-desirable, global talent. Accordingly, these professional mobiles described as the ideal type of mover, invisible, young, highly-talented, competent in the local language, well-integrated, and contributing to the local economy (Beaverstock and Hall, 2012; Young et al., 2014). Indeed, due to these characteristics, they assumed to integrate easily and enjoy the mobile lifestyle. However, some empirical studies highlight complexities of this mobility suggesting that even those highly-desired mobile professionals are not immune to challenges associated with migration and integration (Ryan and Mulholland,

2014; Erel and Ryan, 2019). Such challenges may be associated with adjusting to the new culture (Butcher, 2010; Froese, 2012; Nowicka, 2012), as well as the temporary nature of contracts and mobility (Giorgi and Raffini, 2015; Carrozza et al., 2017). These may lead to instability, insecurity and stress suggesting that mobility of professionals is not as frictionless and easy as it may be suggested.

In my presentation, I would like to draw our attention into the complexities of the life of these privileged mobile professionals by showcasing a specific case study of German professionals in the UK. German professional moving to the UK may exemplify the notion of frictionless mobility, as they enjoy the right to move freely, they are educated, young, competent in the English language, employed according to their qualifications and well-integrated. In my project, I explored to what extent their experience can be seen frictionless, and what kind of challenges may these professionals experience before and after the relocation. Discussing these aspects may contribute to our understating of the particularities of their experience, as well as highlight the realities and complexities of mobility and life of these highly-desired professionals.

WG08-720.1

SAMARSKY, ELENA* (University of Oxford, USA)

Professionals on the Move: Between States, Labour Markets and Emotions.

Operating within the context of "war for talent", companies and countries alike design policies to attract highly-skilled personal and facilitate mobility of professionals. On the personal level, scholars suggest that such mobility may present professionals with more financial and employment opportunities as well as allow experiencing new countries and cultures and contribute to personal and career development (Beaverstock, 2005, 2012; Elliott and Urry, 2010). Accordingly, these professionals are young, educated, single, and ready to move where the best opportunities are. They also seem to enjoy frictionless mobility and integration.

However, the reality of such hypermobility is more complex. In my presentation, I seek to discuss the intersection between hypermobility of contemporary professionals and the diversity of emotional experiences of these mobile professionals and suggest that they are not immune to emotional challenges. Using the case study of German professional in the UK, I explore the experiences of these so-called privileged migrants, who enjoy transferability of education, competent in the local language and employed according to their qualifications.

In my presentation I will discuss the role of emotional capital (Skrbiš, 2008; Svašek, 2010; Albrecht, 2016) and the mechanism behind it. Then I will focus on several aspects that contribute to emotional hardships. First, those that are associated with the temporary nature of contracts, that are also prominent among various professional occupations. Second, the unexpected cultural differences at the workplace, and the need to adapt to the behavioral codes in the new country. Third, the need to reorganize family life, as many are moving with families. As such I contribute to the discussion of the emotional experiences of the particular "privileged" group of mobile professionals in the context of increased mobility.

RC31-381.1

SAMPAIO, DORA* (Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity, Germany)

Caring By Silence: How (un)Documented Brazilian Migrants Enact Silence As a Care Practice for Their Ageing Parents

Drawing on multi-sited ethnographic research with Brazilian migrants in the United States and their ageing parents in Brazil, this paper argues that for understanding intergenerational ageing care in its entirety we need to pay careful attention to what is 'silenced' during transnational contacts and exchange, suggesting that silence is often enacted as a care practice. In so doing, I draw on psychoanalytic theory and deploy the concept of 'sublimation' to dissect the processes through which migrants across borders curate their lives abroad and convey their living experiences in 'purer' or idealised terms to their ageing parents back in the home country. Sublimation involves a practice of 'sieving', through which the adult children are able to communicate their lives abroad stripped of daily tensions and hurdles such as difficult labour and housing conditions, legal anxieties, and a permanent fear of deportation, thus shielding and caring about their ageing, and sometimes vulnerable, parents back home. The paper suggests that paying close attention to what is *not* being said in contexts of transnational ageing care will help us better weave together the living and ageing experiences of families across borders. This proves particularly valuable in contexts of vulnerability and ageing inequalities such as those prompted by current (im)mobility regimes, demonstrated through the experiences of (un)documented Brazilian migrants in the United States and their ageing parents in Brazil.

RC33-421.1

SAMPSON, HELEN* (Cardiff University, United Kingdom)
JOHANNESSEN, IDAR (Haugesund University, Norway)

Introducing the Use of 'real Life Vignettes'

This poster describes the adaptation of vignette-based interview techniques (which are strongly associated with interactionist explorations of values and meanings) to assist in research projects more attuned to realist approaches to social science. Drawing on the conduct of two research studies, the use of 'real life vignettes' is explained alongside the advantages of their incorporation into project design. The limitations associated with this methodology are also highlighted.

RC30-368.3

SAMPSON, HELEN* (Cardiff University, United Kingdom)

Understanding the Intensification of Work in the Global Shipping Industry

On the face of it, technological innovations combined with regulatory developments in relation to work-rest hours and minimum levels of 'safe manning' [sic] should have reduced the intensity of work for seafarers in the cargo shipping industry. However, this has not been the case. An analysis of accident investigation reports in the period 2002-16 indicates that fatigue is identified as a factor in just over 10% of all cases (Acejo et al 2018). When asked why they fail to get sufficient rest on board, around a third of seafarers indicate that it is a result of long hours of work (Sampson et al 2017). This paper draws on ethnography conducted with seafarers over a period of twenty years to highlight the ways in which loss of particular posts (e.g. radio officers and galley staff), new regulations demanding new roles for seafarers (e.g. as security guards), increased paperwork associated with regulations, and increased surveillance of ships and seafarers have all combined to increase labour intensification on board. It concludes with a consideration of why it is that minimum safe manning certification and work-rest hours regulation have been insufficient in resisting the amplification of work pressures in the cargo sector.

RC12-153.5

SANANDRES, LUIZA* (Universidade Federal Fluminense, Brazil)
GERALDO, PEDRO* (Fluminense Federal University, Brazil)

The Non-Prosecution (Dis)Agreement: An Analysis of Public Attorney's Office Practices of Criminal Prosecution

This article describes and analyzes the practical prosecution procedures adopted by the prosecutor with those investigated that may lead to the promotion of investigation filing. There is a great deal of institutional dissent and a broad discussion about the theory and practices regarding the non-prosecution agreement on criminal cases, especially regarding the legality of the institute, as it is not strictly federal law and mitigates the principle of mandatory prosecution. The objective is to analyze the way in which "understandings" regarding the implementation of agreements are constantly the subject of disputes and negotiations. From the description of the practical rules of work, we seek to analyze how power is exercised in the Public Attorney's Office through a political sociology of law. In Brazil, the practices of Attorney's Office members are particular activities that are not linked to state policies. The Public Prosecution Service and the Judiciary in Brazil do not have a protocol of action regarding the applicability of non-prosecution agreements. Negotiation, therefore, occurs in retail, which generates total unpredictability for society. In place of a hierarchical institution, we have a monocratic and horizontal prosecution. The different "understandings" related to the application of non-prosecution agreements in Brazil which occurs in the practice of legal operators. This practices implies certain arbitrary use of the rules. These "understandings" are the key to dissenting the meaning of rules. Thus, each Public Attorney "understands" and acts in a different way. In Brazil, there is no one who defines an institutional public policy for the Public Prosecution Service, because even   the Attorney's National Council cannot create this institutional policy because it is not able to constraint professional practices.

RC47-579.2

SANCHES, TAÍSA* (Pontifical Catholic University Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Struggle for Memory As a Tool of Resistance: The Cases of the Removal and Horto Museums in Rio De Janeiro

Social movements fighting for housing in Brazil are traditionally recognized for their occupation of abandoned buildings and fields on empty land located in large cities (Gohn, 1991; Tatagiba et al., 2012). In Rio de Janeiro, however, social museums located in favelas and communities at risk of removal can be understood as important action repertoires in the struggle for housing.

From research conducted in two of these spaces - Removals Museum in Vila Autódromo and Horto Museum in the Community of Horto - this article explores how the categories memory, belonging and life history are used as tools of resistance and permanence of communities. The Removal Museum was created amidst the removals made during the city's preparation for the 2016 Olympic Games and is directly related to the struggle for permanence and against removals. Activists use the ruins left in the territory, photographs and oral history to demonstrate their life story on the site. The Horto Museum was also born from the fight against removals, which have been threatened for over a decade. The museum, in addition, is an important tool for raising awareness of the region's own residents, who come to know more about the history of the neighbourhood from the information exposed by the initiative. This paper presents the results of an extensive research conducted with these two Museums, seeking to present them as daily coping strategies adopted by social housing movements carried out in both neighbourhoods.

RC48-JS-23.2

SANCHES, TAÍSA* (Pontifical Catholic University Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

The Residential Is Personal and Political: Experiences of Social Movements for Housing in London and Rio De Janeiro.

Struggles of social movements related to housing are traditionally analysed - albeit from different perspectives - from their directed demands to the state. This perspective is important, as the provision of social housing is recognized as a duty for public authorities in most of democratically governed countries. This article, however, seeks to explore which experiences, in addition to the precarious access to housing (also considered), led individuals to engage in social movements for housing as a way to struggle for recognition of their subjectivities, such as memory and voice. Therefore, this analysis is inspired by the sociology of experience as proposed by François Dubet (1994), who defines three distinct logics capable of embracing the heterogeneity of subjective actions: integration, strategy and subjectivation.

This article is based on a research carried out with four different social movements in London and Rio de Janeiro, cities that are quite distinct from each other, but are approached from the experiences of subjects struggling to broaden their understanding of social housing. Public policy for housing in both cities is increasingly anchored in the concept of affordability, which translates the social housing financialization phenomena that is common to many countries. The members of the movements, however, seek not only the democratization of access to housing by increasing the number of houses and beneficiaries, but also a sense of dignity, which includes sentiments of belonging, equality and the right to memory, in a way of fighting against the "territorial stigmas" (Wacquant, 2005) associated with those facing housing precariousness.

RC47-585.5

SANCHEZ, FABIO* (Universidade Federal de Sao Carlos, Brazil)

Interrogações Sobre As Reconfigurações Dos Movimentos Sociais No Brasil: Da Gramática Dos Direitos à Economia Solidária

El propósito de este documento es discutir la constitución de la economía solidaria como sujeto político y su relación con el proceso democrático brasileño y los movimientos sociales después de la década de 1980. Por lo general, se ubica la (re) aparición de la economía solidaria en Brasil como resultado de la redemocratización y las organizaciones y entidades que estaban presentes en la arena pública en ese momento. Sin embargo, se argumentará que es solo en la década de 1990 que la economía solidaria adquiere significado y presencia en el ámbito público y se constituye como un sujeto político resultante de las políticas neoliberales y las configuraciones consiguientes de los movimientos sociales en este escenario. Por lo tanto, la economía solidaria sería más el resultado de la dinámica de la década de 1990 y su contexto caracterizado por el avance del neoliberalismo y el reflujo de las experiencias democráticas que lo contrario. El argumento central de esta comunicación es que esto sucede precisamente debido a la reconfiguración más general de los movimientos sociales durante la década de 1990, el resultado de cambios más profundos en la sociedad brasileña, que hacen que estos movimientos sociales y varios de sus activistas lleguen a encontrarse en la economía solidária una nueva agenda que permiten (re) colocada en el campo cambiante del conflicto. Para llevar a cabo esta discusión, traeremos la trayectoria de algunos militantes que participaron en diferentes movimientos sociales (rurales y urbanos) durante las últimas décadas y que hoy participan de la economía solidaria. Por lo tanto, tenemos la intención de discutir la reconfiguración de los procesos de movilización originalmente organizados en torno a la gramática de los derechos a la gramática de la economía solidaria, tematizando el significado semántico de la democracia en ambos casos.

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

RC48-JS-17.2

SANCHEZ, PHOEBE ZOE MARIA* (University of the Philippines Cebu, Philippines)

Philippine Social Movements and the Perpetual State of Dictatorship

This is a comparative analysis on Philippine social movements during the Marcos regime and its prospects in the recent Duterte regime. It looks into civil society political action during the period of Marcos authoritarianism and the possible path it would take in today's Duterte regime, its differences and similarities.

The first Filipino experience of dictatorship was that of the Marcos regime from 1965 until 1986. Marcos dictatorship stood on sultanism spreading himself in all affairs of government albeit its lackluster of legitimation (Sanchez 2017). It was the first time Philippines was introduced to the literature of extra-judicial killings with over 3,000 summary executions, political arrests, enforced disappearances and torture (Karapatan Alliance for the Advancement of Human Rights 1986).

The 1935 Commonwealth Constitution of Tydings-McDuffie Law was transformed into the 1973 constitution catapulting Marcos' "reign of terror." It had constitutional authoritarianism to start with. All other social and political actions in the era of President Marcos became illegal, such as: the right of labor unions to strike, the right of students to protest, and even the right of landless peasants to clamour for land. But an EDSA People Power Revolution toppled down Marcos dictatorship. The Filipino aggregate psychological clamour for justice ushered EDSA 1 as a political mobilisation that ousted a dictator. But did EDSA 1 offer a democratic transition that effected social structural change in Philippine society after Marcos? There were a new breed of politicians who came after EDSA People Power 1, but did they satisfy social structural change in the Philippines?

What is the difference and/or the similarity between today's Duterte dictatorship and Marcos' dictatorhip? Will a People Power revolution happen again in the future? What are the prospects of Philippine Social Movements?

RC10-121.3

SÁNCHEZ BELANDO, MARIA VICTORIA* (University of Barcelona,)
PRADEL MIQUEL, MARC (Universidad de Barcelona,)

A Shift to "the Right to the City"? Emerging Policy Instruments and Urban Governance Changes in the Case of Barcelona

The irruption of the crisis in 2007 has accelerated entrepreneurial urban governance paradigm tensions and cracks. In the context of the recession this urban governance model based on public-private management, that has prevailed since the 1990s in Western European cities, been weakened while the action of social movements and emerging political forces reintroduced the issue of social justice and the right to the city in the social and political urban agenda. In the Spanish cities, as in other south-european cities, social self-organized initiatives have emerged and have become laboratories on the ways to produce, govern and evaluate urban policies. In some municipalities, the new political forces promote coproduction policies of the physical and social space of the city that involve these bottom-up initiatives. As a result of the interaction between local governments, grassroots organizations and social movements have emerged new policy instruments during the last five years. Through the study of the case of Barcelona, this paper aims to study the nature of these policy instruments and seeks to analyze to what extent these novelties are driving a shift towards the right to the city in the urban governance model. The analysis is based on in-depth interviews and documentary analysis of local government, grassroots organizations and social movement's documentary sources.

RC17-208.2

SANCHEZ DE ROLDAN, KAREM* (Universidad del Valle, Colombia)

Organizations and Meta-Organizations of the Solidarity Sector in Colombia

Under the term Non-Profit Organizations (ESALES in Spanish), the organizations of the solidarity sector are grouped in Colombia --cooperatives, employee funds, mutual associations, agricultural and peasant associations, foundations, and other civil society organizations. These organizations of people who *'have voluntarily joined to meet their everyday economic, social and cultural needs, and aspirations through a jointly and democratically controlled company*, have played a non-negligible role in the social and economic fields. By responding to the needs of population groups with the most varied economic and socio-demographic characteristics, they provide access to goods or services (credit, savings, housing, work, health, commerce, among others) within the framework of the market economy. The phenomenon of ESALes in its origins arises as a strategy to create opportunities and conditions of access for excluded social sectors. The principles that structure them (solidarity, equity, democracy, and mutual aid) allow extend-

ing its field of action to society in general. By this capacity, they hold promises as engines of social development. It is enhanced to a greater extent when these organizations integrate as meta-organizations. The analysis of existing statistics on ESAL organizations in Colombia allows us to establish, first, the role they play as mediators in the provision of goods and services, the volume of employment they generate, and the amount of assets they access.

This paper presents some of the opportunities, obstacles, challenges and potential contributions of Colombian social development articulated to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

RC39-494.1

SÁNCHEZ DEL VALLE, ROSA* (, Guatemala)
MINERA, LISSETTE (Consultora, Guatemala)

Asentamientos Humanos Precarios, Mujeres y Ausencia De Estado

En la Región Metropolitana de Guatemala, paralelamente a las tendencias de urbanización que explican la sobrepoblación y el crecimiento urbano desordenado hay un incremento exponencial de escenarios de riesgo especialmente en asentamientos humanos urbanos precarios cuya población, además del alto índice de exposición al riesgo, se caracteriza por la persistente desigualdad y exclusión. Desde el enfoque sociológico y de gestión para la reducción de riesgo a desastres se investiga la amenaza y los factores de vulnerabilidad que afectan la cotidianidad de la población allí asentada.

El objetivo de esta investigación (2016-2019) ha sido identificar, desde la perspectiva de género, aspectos clave que definen la exposición y la vulnerabilidad de las mujeres, frente al peligro de deslizamientos, que se dispara durante el periodo de lluvias, así como la ausencia de acciones de mitigación del gobierno nacional o local, que explican sus condiciones de vulnerabilidad.

El método resulta de la combinación de una mirada específica del territorio en el que surgen los asentamientos precarios incluyendo tanto el área inicial de invasión con menos pendiente hasta las áreas donde este porcentaje define aquellas consideradas inhabitables. A ello se agregan preguntas que indagan específicamente sobre la situación y las condiciones de las mujeres, sus viviendas, su ubicación, sus medios de vida y sus estructuras sociales, variables que se combinan con aquellas demográficas no desagregadas que frecuentemente son la única base institucional para intervenciones que, en la mayoría de los casos, se reducen a gestionar emergencias o desastres.

Los hallazgos contribuyen a una mejor comprensión de las causas subyacentes que explican la condición de vulnerabilidad de las mujeres frente a una determinada amenaza, ahora incrementada por cambio climático y aportan a la planificación de acciones tanto de preparación para desastres como algunas consideradas de mitigación.

TG03-737.4

SANCHEZ DIAZ, MARIA EUGENIA* (, Mexico)

Civilizational Shatterings: A Perspective

The text *Civilizational Shatterings: A perspective* proposes the category of civilizational shattering understood as the breakdown of long-lasting structural frameworks and naturalized social imaginaries for centuries. It is a theoretical and epistemological proposal that aims to contribute elements of understanding to the unprecedented civilizational crisis that Humanity is experiencing. Starting from a complex and non-linear articulation of capitalism, patriarchy, and coloniality, the text suggests the need to deconstruct traditional analytical categories that, instead of helping to understand emerging realities, conceal them. The core civilizational shatterings are grouped into three areas: cracked territories and corporeities, dislocated symbols and identities, and unstructured institutional regulations. Territories and cracked corporeities alludes to the disruption of the material base of society, of its space-time coordinates and of societal corporeity. Dislocated symbols and identities refer to the ruptures of the cultural frameworks and of the subjectivities of individuals and collectivities related to technological processes, broken imaginaries, uncertain futures. Unstructured institutional regulations refer to the deconfiguration of the regulatory apparatus of society that is embodied in institutions and regulations. The three areas are related to the material and corporeal base, the symbolic referents and the political-regulatory logics that make up the structural networks and social signifiers of a community. The category of civilizational shatterings can be useful to delve into those underground tendencies to deepen our understanding of contemporary social logics.

Keywords: Civilizational Shatterings, structural and symbolic frameworks, underground tendencies.

RC47-590.4

SANCHEZ GARCIA, JOSE* (Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain)

El Retorno Del "Nizam": Política y Movimientos Sociales En El Egipto Post-Revolucionario

Charles Tilly (2004) advirtió que debemos ser conscientes de la especificidad histórica de los "movimientos sociales": representaciones políticas que surgieron

en Europa occidental y América del Norte después de 1750. En esta experiencia histórica, lo que se ha definido como "movimientos sociales" combinó tres elementos principales: la reclamación organizada y sostenida de un objetivo político; un repertorio de formas performativas, que incluye reuniones públicas, declaraciones en los medios de comunicación y diferentes maneras de desplegarse en el espacio público; y, finalmente, representaciones públicas de la justicia de la causa y el número de personas comprometidas con la misma. Dado que las teorías de los movimientos sociales dominantes se basan en estas experiencias occidentales, ¿en qué medida pueden ayudarnos a comprender el proceso de construcción solidaria de prácticas inconexas pero paralelas de actores no colectivos en contextos no occidentales políticamente cerrados y tecnológicamente limitados?

En esta presentación me propongo describir algunas prácticas juveniles, entendidas como "politizaciones" de ámbitos y espacios aparentemente sin dimensión política, que se convierten en la manera de ejercer presión de las juventudes egipcias como movimiento social sobre las instituciones políticas). Se analizarán las dimensiones políticas de algunas prácticas generalizadas entre las juventudes árabes que, a pesar de no ser movimientos colectivos, resisten a imposiciones represivas gubernamentales pudiendo cristalizar en movimientos sociales en momentos apropiados como enero de 2011. Esta manera de encarar el análisis pretende responder a la pregunta de cómo se mantienen los movimientos sociales y políticos cuando regímenes autoritarios muestran una gran intolerancia hacia el activismo organizado y cuando la represión de las organizaciones de la sociedad civil ha sido un sello distintivo del Estado Egipcio (Sánchez García, 2018).

RC34-441.3

SANCHEZ GARCIA, JOSE* (Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain)

Researching Youth Street Groups in Magrib: Violences and Resiliences

In Magrib societies violence is part of a broader setting where some type of violence is (at least occasionally) used to discipline individuals, shape their conduct, and restrict their choices and movements. In particular, the brutality of the state, which most young men are subjected to, should be central to any adequate understanding of the relationship between youth street groups and violence.

For young men in particular, engaging in some form of physical scuffles is often viewed as part of growing up and using violence in the right context could be the source of distinction and prestige. Fighting to protect and control female relatives, back one's friends, restore respect to older people, or support the weak against the strong are viewed positively and could contribute to boosting one's standing as a man in the case of lower classes youth.

In Standard Arabic the general term used to refer to "criminal youth groups" is iḍḥāba while to designate a youth street group the term *shila* is used. However, there are other related terms coming from the national and local contexts and expressed in colloquial Arabic such as: *hittistes* (Algeria), *tcharmils* (Morocco) and *baltagiyya* (Egypt), which designate different criminalized street groups from paramilitaries to organized drug clans. Using violence to protect female relatives, especially when they are threatened sexually, is socially expected, accepted and legitimized. So, two parallel methods used for resolving similar conflicts: the official legal system and the informal social norms that regulate the use and counter-use of force related with the construction of masculinity.

From the very first data producing by TRANSGANG project in the region, this presentation will discuss about the relationships between State violence, social structural violence and youth street groups as a way of resistance in a comparative way.

RC40-509.4

SÁNCHEZ GARCÍA, MIGUEL* (University of Murcia,)

Living and Labor Conditions of the Road Transport Workers in the Global Agrifood Chains

The production of fresh fruit and vegetables is a global business dominated by large international corporations and business groups. Organised in global commodity chains, different actors -from small farmers to centres of technological innovation, agricultural labourers and logistics and transport companies- must coordinate their actions so that produce from the countryside reaches our tables in perfect condition. To this end, since the end of the last century, new forms of transnational regulation have been developed which, under the of new demands for food quality and safety, respect for the environment and social responsibility, organiseand regulate the process of production, transport and distribution of food. These are standards, protocols and quality certifications, both public and above all private, which represent a new form of governance of the agri-food sector (Bair, 2009; Loconto and Busch, 2010; Gereffi, 2018).

The aim of this communication is to explore the implications of these new agrifood quality and safety systems on the labor and living conditions of the road transport workers. One of the main agricultural production enclaves in Spain is taken as a case study: the Region of Murcia. This territory, which specialises in fruit and vegetable production for export, is an ideal place to analyse the impact that these new forms of corporate governance, marked by a greater weight of commercial distribution, have on the organisation of food transport by road.

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RC18-223.2

SANCHEZ GAYOSSO, RAMIRO DANIEL* (Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana, Mexico)
SOTO GUERRERO, HECTOR* (Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana, Mexico)

Citizen Participation in the New Mexican Political System: Citizens and the Fight Against Corruption.

The democratic development in Mexico brought as a natural consequence the creation of institutions aimed at combating problems of the old political regime that have taken root in the country's political and social system. According to citizen perception studies (Latinobarometro, 2017; International Transparency, 2018), corruption has been one of the main problems in recent years, for this reason, in 2014 a constitutional restructuring was carried out that sought to articulate the various instances of the federal government, to the legislative powers and judicial, autonomous bodies and citizens themselves under a systemic transversal scheme to fight corruption. The result of this reform was the installation of the National Anti-Corruption System and the creation of 32 Local Systems. Each of these systems would be under the leadership of citizens through the Citizen Participation Councils which would be designed under the anti-corruption agency model.

The incorporation of citizens into the political sphere to combat a problem that was thought to be exclusively of an institutional nature was a good symptom of a democracy that seeks to advance in the development of its procedural and organizational rules. However, the separation of these anti-corruption agencies from citizens to the political power hasn't been achieved.

The main question of this work is: What has been the role of citizens in the fight against corruption in Mexico through anti-corruption agencies? This paper aims to account for the capacity of citizen involvement in the various anti-corruption agencies in the country and the influence of local and national powers in their control and performance.

In the end, what's intended with this work's to realize that there are spaces for citizen participation that aren't specifically disconnected from power and from which it seeks to orient its action towards a protection of the causes and consequences of the corruption in Mexico.

RC18-224.1

SANCHEZ GAYOSSO, RAMIRO DANIEL* (Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana, Mexico)

Presidential Elections in Mexico, between Democratic Continuity and Hopeful Change, 2000-2018.

The Mexican political system has undergone a remarkable transformation at the regime level, specifically in the procedural rules that have allowed political alternation in the head of the Mexican executive since 2000. The electoral rules have been constantly modified in each sexennium, but the essence of democracy has always been maintained and an attempt has been made to seek an evolution in the extension of political-electoral rights. With this institutional framework and with the constant progress in the protection of rights, in Mexico four federal electoral processes have been lived to renew the president of the Republic: the year 2000 where Vicente Fox of the PAN won, in 2006 Felipe Calderon PAN was the winner, in 2012 Enrique Peña of the PRI regained power and in 2018 Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador of MORENA led the left to power. Each of these electoral victories was represented a different narrative in the country that implanted in the collective imagination a couple of ideas ranging from democratic continuity to hopeful change.

The main questions of this work revolve around: what have been the causes that led each of these politicians to victory and how was their political campaign understood? The objective is to demonstrate the way in which, through a specific political discourse, the last four presidents of Mexico have similarities between them when they dispute power: Calderon and Peña Nieto represent democratic continuity, while Fox and AMLO represent hopeful change. Each one obtained different results in a matter of votes, but also each one presents similarities in the early exercise of power.

Beyond seeing the results of their governments, it's important to know the starting points of each of these politicians since their trajectories towards victory allow us to observe the cyclical form of the political history of Mexico.

RC18-219.3

SANDOVAL, CRISTÓBAL* (Universidad Diego Portales, Chile)

ANGELCOS, NICOLAS* (Centro de Estudios de Conflicto y Cohesion Social, Chile)

¿Populista o Popular? Analizando El Discurso Político Del Partido Igualdad y Su Relación Con El Movimiento De Pobladores En Chile (2009-2019)

En la siguiente ponencia, se busca comprender las características político-discursivas del Partido Igualdad de Chile y su relación con el movimiento de pobladores (pobres urbanos). Considerando lo desarrollado en un trabajo anterior, buscamos reflexionar en torno al carácter efectivo de la lógica populista, centrada en el significante pueblo y elementos anti-elitistas, observada en el discurso de Igualdad. De este modo, tomando en cuenta la distinción teórica entre el concepto "populismo" y el concepto "popular", analizaremos discursos políticos oficiales, programas de gobierno, entrevistas a militantes, material de campaña y otros documentos producidos por el partido desde su formación en 2009 hasta la actualidad. A partir de lo anterior, queremos corroborar si el Partido Igualdad corresponde a un partido-movimiento populista inclusionario o un partido de izquierda popular. Finalmente, se establecerán las conclusiones y se reflexionará críticamente en torno a su articulación política dentro del Frente Amplio chileno (nueva coalición política de izquierda).

RC39-495.4

SANDOVAL, JOSE* (, Chile)

Discursos De La Vulnerabilidad-Resiliencia Ante El Proceso De Riesgo-Desastre: Análisis De La Política Nacional Para La Gestión De Riesgo De Desastres De Chile

Las nociones de vulnerabilidad y resiliencia se han instalado como categorías explicativas centrales del proceso de riesgo-desastre, tanto en lo académico como institucional (Aldunce, et al. 2014; Manyena, 2006). No obstante, ambas nociones se han configurado como significantes flotantes del campo discursivo de la gestión de riesgo de desastres, presentando distintos supuestos, expresiones, énfasis y formas relacionales (Macias, 2015; Ruiz, 2012). Bajo este contexto, nuestro objetivo es comprender los distintos repertorios interpretativos en torno a los fines, medios y funciones en la construcción discursiva del proceso de vulnerabilidad-resiliencia en el campo académico-institucional de Chile, indagando su interextualidad con la gestion y reducción de riesgo de desastre. Para esto utilizaremos un diseño de estudio documental (Peña y Pirela, 2007) utilizando como estrategia de producción la técnica de recopilación documental (Montero y Hochman, 2005), para lo cual seleccionaremos y analizaremos la política nacional para la gestión de riesgo de desastres de Chile y otros documentos institucionales vinculantes. En términos analíticos, utilizaremos la estrategia discursiva de los repertorios interpretativos (Potter y Wetherell, 1987) orientados hacia tres dimensiones relevantes del discurso de la vulnerabilidad-resiliencia: a) construcción, b) función y variación (Sisto, 2012). A modo de conclusión esperamos afirmar la importancia de incorporar en la discusión de la RRD, tanto el esclarecimiento conceptual, como la relación dialéctica entre vulnerabilidad-resiliencia a escala glocal, comprendiendo que el fortalecimiento de capacidades debe ir acompañado de la reducción de las injusticias espaciales y ambientales.

RC29-358.4

SANDOVAL ROBAYO, MARY LUZ* (Universidad de Caldas, Colombia)

Democracia y Conflicto Armado Interno En Colombia ¿Una Cohabitación Imposible o Funcional?

Las teorías sobre las democracias defectuosas (The Economist, 2019) como los conceptos de dictablanda (O'Donnell y Schmitter, 1986), democracias delegativas o plebiscitarias (O'Donnell, 1993), democracias iliberales (Zakaria, 1997) o más recientemente democracias parciales (Epstein, 2006), autoritarismos competitivos (Levitsky y A. Way, 2010: 32) y autoritarismos subnacionales (Gibson, 2006) y otras aproximaciones (Collier y Mahoney, 1997; Przeworski et al., 2000; Boix, 2003), aunque brindan opciones explicativas de los sistemas políticos no plenamente democráticos, son aún limitadas para explicar casos en los cuales existe convivencia explícita de largo plazo entre un sistema democrático formalmente establecido y un conflicto armado interno. Estos desarrollos han tenido impacto sobre los índices de democracia que emiten instituciones académicas y no académicas. En Colombia, han convivido dos fenómenos políticos aparentemente incompatibles por más de cincuenta años: un sistema democrático y un conflicto armado interno que ha constituido una dependencia de patrón (*Path Dependence*) de utilización sistemática de la violencia para fines políticos. Esta convivencia, sus implicaciones y graves consecuencias, han puesto en cuestión el concepto mismo de democracia a secas para designar el sistema político colombiano. Persiste un debate frente a las teorías de la democracia que no es sólo de interés doméstico,

cuando los índices de democracia, insisten en dar una calificación de simple democracia defectuosa a un país que muestra la tragedia de diez millones de campesinos desplazados, más de 200 mil desaparecidos forzados, asesinatos selectivos de líderes sociales, casi uno por día hasta hoy y ante las próximas elecciones regionales, amenazas y asesinatos de líderes políticos.

Palabras clave: teorías de la democracia, conflicto armado interno, Colombia

RC17-208.3

SANIOSSIAN, JENNIFER* (University of Lille, France)

LECOCQ, XAVIER (University of Lille, France)

BEAUCOURT, CHRISTEL (University of Lille, France)

Co-Evolution Processes during the Creation of Multi-Stakeholders Meta-Organization

The concept of meta-organization (Ahrne & Brunsson, 2005, 2008) defines a high level of cooperation leading to the creation of an organization between similar members which also remain independents. More specifically, Berkowitz and Dumez (2015) introduce the multi-stakeholders meta-organization (MSMO) type, which defined an organization between dissimilar members (non-profit organizations, firms, local authorities, research centres).

The paper offers a longitudinal study of French MSMO dynamics (established since less than two years) in the aim to understand the creation and development processes of them. The paper contributes to reveal that multiple coevolution processes (Child, Rodrigues, & Tse, 2012; Jones, 2001; Lewin & Volberda, 1999) are simultaneously present during the whole construction process of MSMO and affect it.

First, coevolution effects are observed between organizations members of the MSMO. The process construction of MSMO allows to create influences between firms, associations, local authorities and social organizations. We show that firms are influenced about understanding of environmental issues, social practices and activities. In contrast, associations and social organizations are influenced about strategy making process and value creation practices. Local authorities are influenced about strategy making, understanding of environmental issues and project development practices.

Second, coevolution effects are observed between organizations members and the MSMO itself. Indeed, organizations members influence the creation process regarding to strategy making, forms of governance and social issues choices. The MSMO influences the members about development of activities and practices.

Third, coevolution effects are observed between the MSMO and the environment regarding to cooperation principles, experiences and process of institutionalization of themes, issues or practices.

Thus, the paper contributes to better understand a new form of meta-organization, the multi-stakeholder one, and its processes of creation. We show that these inter-connected co-evolution processes facilitate the construction of MSMO between dissimilar members, progressively creating similarities between them and an enabling environment.

RC46-566.2

SANMIGUEL-VALDERRAMA, OLGA* (University of Cincinnati, USA)

Where Did I Go? Reflections on so-Called "Late Mothering"

Postponing mothering is a strategy some women use to be able to establish themselves in their careers, before undertaking the "double shift." Professional career women who opt to postpone mothering represent a generational shift in modern times. In the medical field, women who get pregnant in their late 30s or after are labelled in rather pejorative terms: "geriatric mothers" or "late mothers." This paper presents findings based on 18 mothers' reflections of their own experiences as so-called late mothers. These mothers come from across the Global South and North, have doctorate or equivalent high-level degrees (such as Ph.D., M.D., Ed.D., and J.D.), active careers, and gave birth for the first time after 35 years of age. I analyze the common themes of their narratives and reflections as late mothers and career achievers. High-achieving women with positions of authority and respect navigate the emotional and psychological shift of dealing with the myriad demands of child-rearing and often mundane aspects of mothering. For some, this creates a staggering conflict of identity. How does one, used to succeeding, confront her conflicted identity? How does a mother re-think her role in a society, which offers little time to juggle all responsibilities? The unfair names, burdens, stress, discrimination, anxiety, and societal judgments, endured by high achieving women who become mothers later in life are questioned in this presentation by explaining the conundrum of late mothering and demanding careers. The paper is also critical of the label "late/geriatric" mothers, considering a social construction and a form of ageism.

RC54-661.1

SANOGO, SEKOU* (Unknown, France)

Le rapport de l'émotionnel au noyau divin spirituel

En examinant cette thématique : *Le rapport de l'émotionnel au noyau divin spirituel*, nous voulons rendre compte de certains aspects des travaux de penseurs ou de chercheurs scientifiques avec fidélité, humilité nous y oblige, si possible en reprenant leurs propos. Cependant, les conclusions que nous en tirons nous engagent strictement à réfléchir sur l'épistémologie de la sociologie, aujourd'hui, en considération des extraordinaires découvertes réalisées par ces penseurs ou ces chercheurs scientifiques, quant aux anomalies des phénomènes d'enculturation et de déculturation de nos sociétés modernes, ainsi que de l'intérêt des questions énigmatiques sous-jacentes à la cosmo-corporéité de l'être humain. De fait, nous faisons office de « synthétiseur ». Nous avons mis en relation des preuves et des données issues de champs de recherche très différents mais complémentaires les uns des autres. À mesure que nous reconstituons ce puzzle (ce patchwork, ce désordre de l'ordre), nous comprenons ce qu'il représente et nous en dégageons d'inquiétantes implications sur le corps de l'homme, mais aussi sur son devenir social. C'est dire ainsi que notre corps recèle des paquets de poussières d'énergies potentielles qui réclament notre participation consciente pour nous libérer de nos douleurs physiques, de nos souffrances morales et de nos affres psycho-spirituelles. Lorsque nous sommes totalement à l'écoute de notre *émotionnel* – affiné au corps, au sentiment, à la pensée, au désir, aux formes-pensées -, cette *énergie* dans sa vibration devient «dynamique» et le corps demeure plus vivant, soit positivement, soit négativement. Quelle est l'origine de cette énergie ? Est-elle insondable ?

RC54-658.1

SANOGO, SEKOU* (Unknown, France)

Les effets pervers de la production sociale ou l'influence de l'inconscient sociologique en crise

Dans les sillages de notre investigation, il convient d'abord de retenir celui-ci : Le dressage social ainsi que le suggère Nicolas Berdiaev, dans son livre : Dialectique existentielle du divin et de l'humain, a rendu l'homme indifférent à la vérité. Il ne s'agit pas là d'une vérité-étalon d'un plan mathématique ou statistique. Ensuite, il est ici question pour l'observateur en se plaçant dans l'expectative la plus haute, d'exprimer dans ses propres termes la Vérité la plus élevée qu'il pourrait atteindre concernant le mot Esprit. En conséquence de quoi il sera à même de relier le thème Esprit à la cosmo-corporéité de l'homme, ce qui universalise ce thème. La Vérité met en résonance les réactions intimes de notre faculté de discernement et de notre conscience avec ses immenses capacités d'ouvertures sur la vie. Et ceci, à part entière dans l'Upanishad Brihad-Aramyaka, il est dit : « De l'irréel, conduis-moi au réel. De l'obscurité, conduis-moi à la lumière ». L'observateur décidera-t-il ainsi d'interroger sa relation aux centres énergétiques des chakras, leurs utilités et leurs valeurs spirituelles pour l'être humain. La tâche demeure alors très ardue, étant donné qu'il faut inversement et simultanément considérer la vérité-étalon d'un côté. De l'autre côté qualifier et adapter le Plan divin à la structure corporelle en l'homme. Pourquoi en est-il ainsi ? Pourquoi le Plan divin n'est-il pas imposé ? À ce stade-ci, l'attitude de l'épistémologue, en qualité d'observateur, consiste à adopter délibérément et consciemment des indices qui s'impliquent par interaction, par interdépendance et par interrelation afin de **s'élever jusqu'au Champ omniprésent de l'Esprit**. De quoi s'agit-il ? La connaissance sociologique, dans son approche épistémologique, s'intéresse à la description de ces centres énergétiques, à leurs fonctionnements équilibrés ou harmonieux, et dysfonctionnels, liés les uns aux autres.

RC44-546.2

SANTANA, MARCO* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

FRAGA, ALEXANDRE (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

PERES, THIAGO (State University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Precarious Young Workers, Unionism and Collective Action: The Experience of Rio De Janeiro´s Strikes (2014-2017)

Trade unions have been historically an important part of the working class living experiences and organizational forms since the Industrial Revolution. In the most recent decades the process of globalization and internationalization of capital modified economic, political, social, and cultural patterns impelling significant reconfiguration in labor's forms and relations but also in the workers' actions and organizations. One of the main issues today is the way unions are dealing with the young workers. From different perspectives and dimensions we can witness that it has not been an easy relationship being marked by very tense moments. This paper examines the relationship between unions and young Brazilian workers, most of them in a precarious situation, through the analysis of some strikes that took place between 2014 and 2017, in Rio de Janeiro, rocking the local unionism.

We focus on three particular strike movements based on different working sectors: 1) call center attendants, 2) bus drivers and 3) supermarket workers. Two of these sectors are predominantly youth work. Thus, it compares the strategies used in the strikes, the ways union leadership and young workers participated, the tensions and the innovations generated by these movements. The analysis of these conflicts draws upon the contentious politics theory, in order to identify processes of approximation and distance, mutual criticism and reciprocal learning, creative tension and tactical innovation between unions and young workers.

RC07-85.4

SANTANA, MARCO* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Social Networks and Elections in Today´s Brazil

The aim of this paper is to analyze the relationship between social media and politics in recent Brazil, mainly in the 2018 presidential elections. The right wing candidate Jair Bolsonaro gained notoriety for using social media as basis of his campaign. Bolsonaro's electoral achievements was drawn by the intensive and extensive using of social networks and also by the circulation of fake news, specially using Whatsapp. We consider that these results are due to many factors involved in Brazilian social and political context, such as, its long history of social and political authoritarianism, increasing crisis of representation, regular presence of allegedly political outsiders and anti-systemic candidates, Recent strong polarization at least since 2014 elections so on and so forth. Other relevant aspect is connected with the fact that in Brazil Whatsapp platform became more and more popular in every social class and is related with other social and political events, such as truck drivers strike and, in the case of Marielle's assassination, the spread fake news. We intend to understand the political and social function of this events and contribute to a critical view of the left wing response for this phenomena.

RC28-327.1

SANTIAGO, ANNA MARIA* (Michigan State University, USA)

The Influence of Neighborhood Ethnic and Social Class Composition

on Latino and African American Youth's Exposure to Violence

This study investigates whether exposure to neighborhood and school violence is statistically related to the ethnic and social class composition of the neighborhood in which low-income Latino and African American youth were raised. Additionally, the paper examines the extent to which these neighborhood contexts produce differential effects by ethnicity. Data are from a natural experiment in Denver, Colorado, USA involving ~870 Latino and African American youth between the ages of 8 and 18 who lived in subsidized public housing for substantial periods of time during childhood. Standardized instrumental variable probit models with clustered robust standard errors were used to estimate the magnitude of neighborhood ethnic and social class composition effects on exposure to violence as well as to test the robustness of results by ethnicity. Study findings suggest that 26 and 37% of the youth, respectively, had witnessed school or neighborhood violence during childhood. Youth exposure to neighborhood violence was generally less likely in neighborhoods with greater occupational/social prestige. Greater concentrations of higher prestige or foreign-born residents was associated with decreased exposure to both neighborhood and school violence for African American youth only. For Latino youth, higher fractions of foreign-born residents and neighborhood disadvantage were associated with increased exposure to neighborhood violence. Increased concentrations of foreign-born residents, who are predominantly immigrants from Mexico and Central America, may increase the social avoidance behaviors among African American youth with their peers. In contrast, Latino youth may have greater exposure to immigrant neighbors, which may increase the likelihood of witnessing or experiencing altercations between foreign-born and U.S. born residents.

RC04-59.6

SANTIAGO GARCIA, ROSANA* (Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas, Mexico)

FONSECA BAUTISTA, CESAR DARIO (Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Morelos, Mexico)

Ética y Gobierno Universitario

En México, las universidades públicas estatales intentan formar integralmente individuos con los más altos niveles de conocimiento científico y la mejor formación en la práctica ética y los valores.

En algunos casos, el papel de la universidad trasciende con mucho a sus actividades sustantivas (docencia, investigación y extensión de servicios), es decir, su gobierno está más orientado por su función y responsabilidad social, que implica estar al servicio de la sociedad y responder a las necesidades más apremiantes

de esta- de ahí su carácter político, cuya implicación más importante es formar críticamente a sus estudiantes, la cual requiere una formación ética, que derive de la práctica de un gobierno universitario con esta característica.

El objetivo de esta ponencia es, a partir del modelo de gobierno de una universidad pública estatal mexicana, el cual según Baldridge responde a la denominación de modelo político, exponer como este no propicia procesos formales de organización y conducción colegiada, sino que asume la universidad como un sistema político a escala y se la conduce como si se tratara de una administración pública de gobierno, anteponiendo una racionalidad administrativa por encima de la formación académica.

Lograr la gobernabilidad universitaria, demanda una participación de sus actores bajo un esquema colegiado, donde la comunidad participen con un alto nivel ético para dirimir los problemas que la aquejan. La institución bajo estudio cuenta con instancias de gobierno universitario integrados por estos actores, sin embargo, el problema es su tipo y nivel de participación, donde predomina la negociación de índole política muy alejada de una práctica ética.

Se trata de una investigación cualitativo-interpretativa basada en la reflexión analítica de la articulación de tres conceptos: ética, gobernanza y gobierno universitario, que descansa en una revisión documental y la recuperación de la práctica en el quehacer de la institución bajo estudio.

RC34-440.2

SANTOS, CAROLINA VILA RAMOS DOS* (Instituto Federal de São Paulo, Brazil)

Teen Feminism and Social Networks: Expansion of the Public Sphere and Feminization of Culture

Since at least 2016, electoral processes have shown how the intensive use of social networks constitutes the turning point of political action in Western democracies; the street and the assembly, formerly references to the confrontation of differences and consensus building, are diluted as an alternative of political space in view of the ease and readiness of social networks (Dominique Chardon); If we assume that political action is a communicational and informational action, we need to question how changes in communicative action imply changes in political action. The analysis, besides political and social, must be socio-technical: how does the internet, especially social networks, produce political mobilization?

Feminism has received enormous attention because it is an important reference for the perception of this new way of doing politics by inserting social groups, invisible by the classic dynamics of democracy, in the amplified agora of social networks; In this sense, "teen feminism" - the political activism and feminist ethics practiced by teenage girls ages 14-18 - illuminates this novelty in a clear way. This paper aims to investigate how the motivations, practices and experiences of self-identified feminist adolescents are impacted by social networks. Based on semi-structured interviews with adolescent girls, we identified the privileged sources of feminist education on the Internet (channels on YOUTUBE and fan pages on FACEBOOK), and investigated how such social networks, through digital influencers, impacted the process of feminist formation of girls; The analysis of the collected data was performed based on the theoretical-methodological framework "discourse analysis" (Michel Foucault). The paper concludes that social networks, articulated with experiences in school, family, expanding the network of affections (dating and friendship) and church, have outlined a "feminization of culture" (Margareth Rago), a long historical process of change where respect for the feminine, human dignity and difference are core values.

RC47-581.4

SANTOS, CECILIA* (University of San Francisco, USA)
CARLET, FLAVIA* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Advocacia Popular (people's lawyers) and Transnational Legal Activism: Conceptual and Methodological Notes in Light of the Epistemologies of the South

Building on our trajectory as activist researchers in the fields of Sociology of Law and legal activism in Brazil, this paper examines the conceptual contours and the methodological challenges facing '*advocacia popular*' (people's lawyers) and 'transnational legal activism'. Contributing to the emerging literature on political mobilization of law in Latin America, we reflect on the specificities of, and relationships between, forms of legal mobilization, examining the knowledges and solidarities they construct, as well as the potentialities and challenges they face to promote cognitive justice. Our discussion draws on the 'epistemologies of the South' framework formulated by Boaventura Sousa Santos. We focus on two case studies that illustrate combined practices of *advocacia popular* and transnational legal mobilization: the Xucuru indigenous people case in Pernambuco and the *quilombola* community case in the Island of Marambaia, both relating to struggles for land in the contexts of Brazil and the Inter-American System of Human Rights.

RC05-68.1

SANTOS, EDUARDO* (Universidade de Brasília, Brazil)

Colonial Tensions in Mozambique and the Soccer Case

Colonialism is a theme that generates many discussions in the social sciences, being a valuable space for theorists who seek to decolonize social theories, which makes this an important aspect to take this theme as a subject of study in Sociology. Authors such as Said (2011), Loomba (2005) and Rodney (1972) discuss colonialism from a decolonizing base and reflecting on relations with Africa. From these reflections, it comes to the Mozambican case, a country that until mid 1975 lived under Portuguese domination. Thus, it is understood that the research problem is the Portuguese colonialism in Mozambique, with the objective of describing its developments in more specific scopes of Mozambican society, which in the case investigated is the sports scope from the soccer case.

A systematic literature review directed at two fronts was used: about colonialism and about mozambican soccer. It was sought in the contributions of postcolonial authors the way to understand colonialism. In order to research mozambican soccer, the objective was to make document analysis from the research in primary sources, but in face of the difficulties found to consult such sources about the soccer data in the country, the way was the investigation in secondary sources, mainly in scientific articles, as the primary sources were not identified at the Mozambican Embassy in Brazil.

The most significant search result was the existence of two soccer associations: one that represented branches of european clubs and which had mostly white athletes and the other that represented local clubs and formed mostly of black athletes. This second association was supported by the African Guild of Lourenço Marques, a group that helped spread the debate about the importance of anti-colonial struggle, which shows the political and racial character of mozambican soccer during the period of colonial tensions and the struggle for independence.

RC38-485.2

SANTOS, HERMILIO* (Pontifcal Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)
SUSIN, PRISCILA (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Online Biographical Research with Offshore Workers from the Oil and Gas Industry in Brazil

Interdisciplinarity has been identified as one of the most important grounds for building new understandings on how more sustainable safety cultures can be systemically produced and maintained in highly hazardous and complex social-technical work environments. Interpretative Sociology and Reconstructive Biographical Research are presented here as important contributors to a research project being undertaken by an interdisciplinary team from a multi-method approach about safety and resilience in the offshore oil and gas industry context in Brazil. This presentation offers an in-depth perspective of the process of data collection, from the on-site conduction of biographical interviews in offshore units in Rio de Janeiro, to the transition to synchronous online data collection with the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic. Some considerations are made about the online interviews conduction process, the relational challenges faced by researchers and interviewees, the strategies adopted to maintain ethical practices, and primary results on the impacts of the pandemic on the work life and everyday life of the interviewees. We argue that the transition to online field research has brought many challenges, but also opportunities for accessing respondents that otherwise would not be easily available, and that the pandemic had different impacts over work and everyday life routines depending on the biographical situation of the respondents.

RC35-449.3

SANTOS, JEAN* (UFRGS - Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Popular Music at the University: New Approaches from Alfred Schütz's Sociology

This paper discusses the belonging of popular music in the academic field from a sociological perspective. Based on Alfred Schütz's paper entitled Making Music Together: A Study in Social Relationship, it is reinforced that making music in university should be the subject of both a sociological and a musicological discussion. The points brought by Schütz about the social relationships involving making music underpinned my doctoral thesis which revealed that students of new popular music courses seek higher education courses in music for different reasons which including being in touch and meeting new musical partners. In these interactions, understood by Schütz during the performance as moments of intimate attunement, new experiences of knowledge exchange arise and, consequently, the broadening of the understanding of what it is to do music. The awareness that making music is a social interaction and that musicians are agents of this interaction is little discussed in the academic music's world, much less by sociological

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

view. Concerned about the technique of their instruments, the characteristics of the styles of the songs to be performed, the musicians do not understand their roles in the act of musical performance. Higher popular music courses emerged late in Brazil (1989) because it was understood that the repertoire of popular music should be learned in bars and nightclubs, not in the academic environment (it was just faced as an informal learning). Thus, as a professor of one of the most recent popular music courses in Brazil (2012), I dedicate myself to understanding, from the perspective of everyday-life sociology, how these students learn, teach and develop as musicians in higher education courses in popular music.

RC24-298.5

SANTOS, MARIA* (Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia da Universidade NOVA de Lisboa / MARE-NOVA, Portugal)
MESQUITA, MÔNICA (Universidade NOVA de Lisboa, Portugal)

A Degrowth Praxis to Reclaim the Commons – Blue Degrowth and Small Scale Fisheries

Facing the emergent climate and socio-environmental catastrophes, potentiated by human activities - "the creative destruction of land" has Harvey (2011) conceptualizes it, comes a time for humankind to face their role upon the "second nature" status of the environment. To achieve a "third nature" state, in Bookchin's (1982) conception, which envisions an organic socio-environmental relationship amongst humans and nature, it is emergent to rethink the current subjugated and distorted human-nature relations.

The planetary boundaries have been established (Meadows, 1972), and the growth mania pointed has incompatible with holistic socio-ecological objectives (Jackson, 2009). Degrowthers argue for an equitable and democratic downscaling of production and consumption to achieve human and ecological wellbeing. Degrowth does not envision an adaptation to current development and growth narratives, rather argues for an alternative way of living in our society, focusing on simplicity and communality.

The work presented in this communication argues for a Degrowth *praxis* in the marine context - emerging as Blue Degrowth (Hadjimichael, 2018), which localizes the former theoretical discussion into the latter realm. Recognizing the problematic blue framing, the intention is to merely position small scale fisheries as allies in this sector, and their role in a potential transition for Degrowth society. These fisheries are of great socio-economic and cultural importance for coastal communities, and often represent a smaller ecological footprint, compared to larger scale industrial players. However, facing the current marginalization and everlasting temporal and spatial oppression over resource access, and disproportional allocation of subsidies and rules that favour larger players, these fisheries have been disappearing.

It becomes emergent to, again, question the subjugated political relations small scale fishermen face upon in their sector. Devising emancipatory epistemic strategies, following a bottom-up approach, whilst contributing to the degrowth theoretical discussion from their ontological perspective, is expected to contribute the degrowth *praxis*.

RC54-661.3

SANTOS, MARIA* (Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia da Universidade NOVA de Lisboa / MARE-NOVA, Portugal)

The Researchers Body Amongst the Fishers' Body

Restivo (2005) argues that for a new understanding of open scientific systems, it is crucial to include the voices of those traditionally excluded from elite science. This includes recognizing the value of all knowledge practices – from traditional and local ecological knowledge to technical knowledge, and their contribution to enrich the scientific process. Although there has been a surge in academic movements that recognize the value in these knowledges, the academic violence remains.

The researcher-subject dialectic relation continues a power stance amongst the current cosmopolitism of knowledge. The subject must not merely be heard, but seen at the same height as the researcher, to realize the distinctive feature as merely the origins of their epistemes. However, the academic "gains" continue to pour onto one side. The latter begs for new collaborative approaches, rooted on emancipatory strategies which envision bridging new common grounds for equitable and sustainable ways of knowing and living.

The process to decolonize the academy begins with ourselves – the bodies amongst the "traditional" research body. In this article, the focus will be on my recent work amongst the fisher's body, a process focused on human intelligibility to provide spaces for knowledge creation and emancipation, to break the hegemony of knowledge production systems. In it, my role as a researcher merged with the role as a fisherwomen, in a small scale fishing *companha*. This was part of the field work of a research project, grounded on Critical Ethnography as it's core methodology. The critical reflective process stemmed from this experience, was transformative and provoked a reflection upon my own praxis as a researcher and human being.

RC38-480.1

SANTOS JUNIOR, JAIME* (Federal University of Paraná, Brazil)
MENEZES, MARILDA APARECIDA (Federal University of ABC, Brazil)

Biographies and the Limits of Censorship: Methodological Frontiers

The aim of this paper is to deal with methodological problems that arose in a empirical research about memories of metallurgical workers who lived during the famous strike cycle of the late 1970s and early 1980s in the ABC Paulista region. These are not questions of a substantive nature that were under analysis about the lived experience, is about the limits of the publication of the research results instead. It follows that the context in which these biographical narratives were collected is surrounded by enormous narrative disputes over which story deserves to be recorded and, on the other hand, who is responsible for telling it. When private life history transcends the boundaries and meets the public confrontation with other narratives, what are the limits of censorship in present the research results? We discuss in this paper stories of working women who have been silenced for many years in a trade union environment marked by gender cleavage. The intention to break with this silence, which include mobilizing the research results as a support to this goal, collide with the fear of public disputes for legitimacy and prestige. Their frequent refusals in interview requests, the drama in order to reveal divergent aspects of the "official narrative" and, on the other hand, the research results as potencial coin to exchange in this story market have exposed the limits of the so-called "ethnographic authority." The Field research was conducted between 2016 and 2019 at the ABC Metalworkers' Union with women who witnessed the historical strikes at the late 70 as a member of this union.

RC26-JS-46.3

SANTOS LEITE, NICOLLY* (FUNCEME, Brazil)
JOUINI, MERIEM (FUNCEME, Brazil)
RIOS, MARIANA (FUNCEME, Brazil)
MARTINS, EDUARDO SAVIO PASSOS RODRIGUES (FUNCEME, Brazil)

Sociotechnical Interactions and Agroecological Experiences of Family Farming in a Territory in Sertão Central of Ceará, Brazil

Agroecology represents an important alternative for changes in agriculture by contributing to the family farms strengthening in Brazil in face of the agribusiness model. The socio-technical regime analysis reveals that such systems involve a set of norms, values and actors that give more stability and influence farmers' practices. Thus, we aimed to understand how family farmers direct their strategies according to the different systems adopted. In this way, a Systemic Participatory Rapid Diagnosis (DRPS) was applied in the Forquilha basin river territory, in Ceará-Brazil. The DRPS included exploratory fields and semi-structured interviews with farmers, local cooperative and associations representative and an ONG. The historical context revealed that changes in the regime in 1990s drove local family farming to a more conventional perspective. Government technicians and representatives of agricultural products encourage external inputs and ensure assistance. Universities and local politicians also contributed to the stability of this system. Farmers pointed to the income as an important factor for the insertion in this model. On the other hand, federal regulations for the acquisition of organic foods have encouraged the agroecological transition but have been mentioned as "panelinha" (for restrict and definite group) and have suffered from disarticulation in recent governments. The new actors' engagement, notably ONGs, also encourage this new logic, but they have a restricted performance and they are dependent on government funding and international entities. Social organization and trade fair strategies were also factors that redirected farmers towards a transition, diversifying the regime. Public policies of the 2000s, with a focus on territorial development, were essential to expand the socioeconomic conditions of the populations and stimulate changes in both directions. The results suggest changes in the legal framework, values and actors that drove the agroecological system. However, weaknesses are still perceived and are considered as challenge to the transition.

RC02-29.4

SAPINSKI, JEAN PHILIPPE* (University of Victoria, Canada)
BROOKS, DARIN (College of the North Atantic, Canada)

Extreme Extractivism and the Fossil Fuel Corporate Elite in Eastern Canada

The expansion of extreme carbon extractivism in Western Canada has been the focus of sustained attention by critical researchers, as their expansion entails a steady increase in greenhouse gas emissions as well as continuous colonization and exploitation of Indigenous lands. However, Eastern Canada also has a

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long history of dependency to carbon extractivism, that has lasting impacts on the environment and on Indigenous lands. In recent year, many extreme projects of hydraulic fracturation, offshore extraction and pipeline expansion have been the focus of public attention in all Eastern provinces, in addition to existing refineries and coal-fired power plants. These developments have become flashpoints where serious resistance has emerged from civil society, which cut across cultural boudaries to bring together Indigenous, French and English communities in a broad societal movement.

I will present initial results from a project to map out ongoing extreme extractivism developments in Eastern Canada, including project sponsors or shareholders, type of governmental involvement, and civil society resistance. The project uses a power structure/corporate mapping approach to draw linkages between interested corporations and the broader Canadian and global corporate elite, so as to provide a better understanding of the structure of the fossil fuel industry at the national and transnational levels. It also traces project ownership so as to acertain the constellation of financial interests in the sector within and outside of Canada. Finally, it looks at how extreme carbon extractivist projects turn into flashpoints of contention where local communities mobilize to defend the land, air and water on which they depend, and join together to create a broad movement of resistance across the country and the world.

RC22-JS-62.1

SAPPIA, CAROLINE* (UCLouvain, Belgium, Belgium)

La Fédération Internationale Des Instituts De Recherches Sociales Et Socioreligieuses (FERES) En Amérique Latine : Mise En Réseaux Et Développement

Dans cette communication, je traiterai des liens entre la fondation de la Fédération internationale des instituts de recherches sociales et socioreligieuses (FERES) en 1958 et l'Amérique latine. Le sociologue belge François Houtart met sur pied la FERES afin de mener et de coordonner entre 1958 et 1962 L'Enquête sur l'état de l'Église en Amérique latine. Son objectif est de coordonner l'actions entre centres de recherche, voire des recherches communes. La FERES s'appuie ainsi sur des centres de recherche existants et collabore à la fondation de nouveaux centres dans les pays qui n'en disposent pas.

Cette première recherche aboutit à la publication de 42 volumes en espagnol entre 1960 et 1962. À la demande du CELAM, deux synthèses feront l'objet de publications en au moins trois langues (anglais, espagnol, français) : 1) *L'Église latino-américaine à l'heure du concile* (1962-1963) distribuée aux évêques conciliaires pour les sensibiliser à la problématique de l'Église latino-américaine ; 2) *Les tâches de l'Église en Amérique latine* (Houtart et Pin, 1965).

En 1968, le réseau de la FERES comptent vingt-deux institutions membres dont huit en Amérique latine (Argentine, Brésil, Chili, Colombie, Mexique, Pérou, Uruguay et Venezuela).

L'objectif de cette communication est de mettre en évidence la constitution de ce réseau de centres de recherches et de chercheurs en Amérique latine ainsi que d'analyser comment les recherches ont été menées (thématiques, personnels, financement, publications). Enfin, nous tenterons d'analyser les liens avec les réseaux des christianismes de la libération (Löwy, 2019) en cours dès les début des années 1960.

RC22-259.2

SARAVIA, PAULA* (UC San Diego, USA)

"a Strike of Cold": An Aymara Transnational Experience of Tuberculosis in the Southern Andes.

High prevalence of tuberculosis (TB) affects Aymara indigenous peoples living across the Bolivia- Chile border. Based on ethnographic work carried out between 2012 and 2013, I present evidence of Ujuk usu, the indigenous illness semantic network through which individuals and their communities interpret and act upon tuberculosis. I examine the the individual illness experience of TB emphasizing the role of emotions in shaping the illness experience and the socially accepted expression of pain. I argue that renegar (bitterness) and compartir (community engagement) are linked to larger indigenous discourses of suma qamaña or vivir bien ("living well") in both countries.

RC31-392.2

SARKAR, MAHUA* (Binghamton University, USA)

Uncertain Action: Transnational Temporary Contract Work As Risk

The concept of 'risk' as a resource for understanding contemporary human experiences of incertitude, especially in the arena of work and employment has become widespread in recent decades. While much of these discussions are driven by on-going changes in erstwhile stable employment relations in the global North, this paper explores how ideas such as dis-embedding without adequate re-embedding, and individualization might resonate with the experience of guest-work or transnational temporary contract work that brings millions of workers every

year from poorer countries to affluent economies in search of better livelihoods. Through a close reading of one or more life stories of temporary migrant workers from Bangladesh, the paper offers a unique glimpse into the experiential dimension of contemporary transnational contract migration, and reflects on what we might learn when we consider the idea of 'risk' from this specific socio-economic location.

RC44-549.2

SARKAR, MAHUA* (Binghamton University, USA)

Work out of Place

In recent decades, the idea (or ideal) of a "genuine proletarian" and the notion of "free wage labor" have come under increasing scrutiny by labor scholars. Historians have questioned, for instance, both the conception of wage-earners as "free" individuals and the implicit assumption that such workers were male. In a related vein, feminists have long criticized the tendency to discount the unremunerated labor of women in households, which, they argue, subsidizes capitalist production by generating hidden surplus value that keeps the living wage of workers low. As a result, it is now widely understood that actually existing forms of labor under global capitalism vary greatly–both historically and today–and that *all* forms of labor including unfree and convict labor, the wageless, and unpaid household labor that capitalism has historically utilized as variations of capital-positing labor should be included in the conception of the working class.

Work out of Place is a collection of essays rooted in the broad consensus emerging from these debates. The volume, which brings together the work of both established and young scholars, foregrounds a number of themes including forms of work that are constrained and are, therefore, *out of place* in some significant respect in relation to the ideal type, "free wage labor"; mobility—transnational and intra-national—and its relationship to the un-freedom of labor; the complex role played by states—capitalist and socialist—in underwriting the legal status of labor; the problem of "contracts"; and the racialized and gendered logic of a global division of labor that facilitates differential regimes of accumulation, consumption and displacement in different parts of the world.

TG03-737.3

SARLI, ANDRÉ* (University of Geneva, Switzerland)

The Right to Know Your Rights - Bourdieusian Perspectives

Human Rights Awareness. In order to enjoy one's rights, knowledge of their content and conditions is crucial. However, previous researches such as the one conducted by Canadian Coalition on the Rights of the Children (2012) or the Senate of Brazil (2013) shows that awareness of human rights is low, especially for the youth. This topic has been object of NGOs and International Organisations for quite sometime, and resulted in the Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training of 2011. This document, while not binding to member-states, clarifies a number of characteristics of human rights awareness, such as the difference between training, information and education of human rights, and the concepts of education about, for and through human rights (Sarli, 2017). On another hand, one right that has not been expressly and purportedly included is the right to human rights education, with the parties preferring a less stringent semi-obligation of "access" to human rights education. In this paper, I will explore the concept of human rights awareness and especially the circumstantial choices of the states to (i) structuring a non-binding document; (ii) rejecting a specific right to awareness, through the lenses of the Bourdesian perspectives on Education, most importantly the concepts of Cultural and Social Capital, and the notions of Habitus and Symbolic Violence (Bourdieu, 1985, 1996), and including its ulterior reflections and critics by other authors (Nash, 1990, Goldthorpe, 2007, Tzanakis, 2011). This is a theoretical paper, using data collected by countries, national human rights institutions and NGOs on the level of awareness of human rights and its connections with their exercise.

RC29-350.3

SARMA, KAUSIKI* (Lancaster University, India)

State Violence and Domestic Violence: A Case Study of Assam, India

Under the leadership of the ruling party in power – the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), India is currently undergoing changes at broader structural levels, through state controlled mechanisms with repercussions in interpersonal relationships. The BJP is the political arm of the Sangh Parivar, a union of Hindu nationalist right wing organizations headed by the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS), whose ultimate aim is the establishment of a Hindu Rashtra, or Hindu Nation (Sarkar and Sarkar, 2016).

Hinduism embodies a heterogeneous set of religious practices, that encompasses multiple cultural roots and holds deeper meaning, against 'Hindutvavaad' or 'Hindutva' - a violent and masculinist political ideology that claims Hindus as primary citizens and non-Hindus as secondary citizens (Menon,2017); one in which women too feature as secondary citizens with limited means of assertion.

Hindutva masculinity propagates women as bearers of family honour and shame – paramount in the duty as a wife and mother is to maintain the sanctity of the family at the cost of personal well-being. Preoccupations with honour, shame and sexual purity of women are pivotal in facilitating gender inequality while simultaneously legitimizing violence against women and relying upon such violence in sustaining hegemonic systems of gender inequality (Bennett and Manderson, 2003).

My paper will highlight the juxtaposition of state imposed violence masked within Hindutva ideology, with domestic violence asserting that domestic violence is not reducible to interpersonal violence with the state playing a crucial role in aiding its perpetuation.Through qualitative data, it will specifically underpin rising statistics of dowry related violence in the state of Assam located in the Northeastern region of India – a region that once prided itself on egalitarian gender norms, relatively free of gender discriminating practices that were most prevalent in the 'mainstream' Indian landscape.

RC13-159.1

SARMA, PRANJAL* (Department of Sociology, Dibrugarh University, Assam, India, India)

Intersectionality and Leisure in Contemporary Mising Society of Dhemaji District, Assam, India

Intersectionality is the manifold interweaving ways in which different histories and locations based on tribe, gender, class etc position an individual's experiences and life-chances. In case of Mising tribe, they are the second largest Scheduled Tribe (ST) community in Assam next to the Bodos. Their tribal ST status, gender, age, sect, religion, ethnicity all shows their intersectionality. This intersectionality is a useful means of analysing leisure in terms of dynamic interplay of individuals and their social relations within Mising Society.

In this paper we will focus mainly on leisure activities of Misings of Dhemaji district on the north bank of river Brahmaputra which is vulnerable to floods. The main objective is to highlight the scenario of leisure and intersectionality in contemporary Mising society of Dhemaji. The analysis is based on primary and secondary sources of information and personal observation. We have interviewed 60 villagers of Mechaki Tongani, Ngomukhjan and Sechu Dighali villages, 20 scholars of the locality and 5 officers of the Mising Autonomous Council (MAC) by purposive sampling method. It was found that Mising tribe has several leisure activities and it varies with gender, status, age, sect and religion.

Playing football, cricket and other games by the youth, gossiping, boating, hunting, weaving, travelling, singing, dancing, watching television and listening to music are some of the leisure activities of Mising society. Both indoor and outdoor leisure activities are prominent.

In Mising society, we have found that leisure itself has come across different processes of de-skilling and re-skilling, as for instance, several traditional leisure activities like playing flute are now not that popular and new kind of leisure activities like playing mobile games, internet etc are getting popular which require new skills, symbolise postmodernism and celebrates consumerism as a vehicle for creative cultural activity.

RC13-166.2

SARMA, PRANJAL* (Department of Sociology, Dibrugarh University, Assam, India, India)

Work, Leisure and the Environment in Apeejay TEA Limited, Assam, India

Adequate leisure activities and suitable work environment is desired by every employee of an organisation. In case of tea gardens of Assam, the workers and staff do not have much time for leisure as compared to the executives.

Apeejay Tea is one of the oldest and largest tea producers in India which have Seventeen tea estates in Assam covering 50,000 acres and 27,760 employees. We have chosen three tea estates of Apeejay for the study, which are – Suffry, Khubong and Talup.

In tea gardens, executives get quality leisure time on Saturday and Sunday. On workdays workers get one hour break time during their work, and in the evening they get some more time for their leisure. Executives visit the nearby clubs and utilise their time by indulging in sports etc as leisure time activities. On the other hand staff and workers have different outdoor and indoor leisure activities.

We have collected primary data by observation and interview method. Different categories of respondents like 12 executives of tea gardens, 15 staff and 90 workers from chosen Tea gardens are taken by purposive sampling method. Secondary data is collected from the dependable sources. It was found that the employees have an appropriate work environment, but opportunities for their leisure activities are not sufficient. Industrial democracy exists and cases of disputes are not found. There is scope for better leisure opportunities to improve their work-life balance.

According to Marxian notion, the leisure is highly class-based as it carries the structured inequalities of capitalised class society, which is true for tea gardens.

At the same time it was found that to a great extent women help in men's leisure activities by performing the domestic work and childcare especially in connection with the working class of tea gardens.

RC26-318.1

SARRIS, NIKOS* (National Centre for Social Research, Greece)

Inequalities and Multiple Discrimination: The Gender Gap in Employment and How to Combat Poverty Among Women in South Europe

Gender equality is one of the fundamental values of the European Union. This is the core aim of the European Commission's strategic engagement for gender equality 2016-2019. The largest gender inequality can be seen in payments, where women earn on average 16% less than men across the European Union. The gender gap in employment is the headline indicator of the European Pillar of Social Rights' social scoreboard for gender equality. Moreover, women are often victims of discrimination and multiple discrimination.

The aim of this paper is to examine the phenomenon of multiple discrimination that women face within the labour market. It further aims to document that women having low work experience, working part time or with a temporary contract are most affected by the risk of poverty. It also seems that additional factors, such as parenthood or the weak support from the social welfare system, contribute and deteriorate living conditions for women, pushing them to unacceptable living standards and social exclusion.

Using a comparative descriptive approach based heavily on relevant indicators (e.g. at risk of poverty or social exclusion), it will be indicated that women suffering from most types of discrimination, face difficulty in sustaining themselves with a decent and adequately paid job. They usually accept part time jobs or/and temporary contracts at lower wages than men and under unsafe conditions. Besides, they have to deal with other risks, as many of them are lone parents or/and have been unemployed for a long period.

Using data from the EU SILC project and the Eurobarometer, it will be demonstrated that the countries mostly affected are those of South Europe, where the welfare state is weak and rudimentary and they have suffered the most from the crisis.

RC47-575.1

SARTORETTO, PAOLA* (The Institute of Latin American Studies, Sweden)
LUNDSTRÖM, MARKUS* (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Ephemeral Media and Collective Memory: Activists at a Temporal Interface

In recent years there has been an upsurge in mass resistance spontaneously organized through digital media platforms. Although these platforms have been useful, accelerated communication flows also generate short-lived, *ephemeral* media that potentially affect social movements' construction and maintenance of collective memories. This conference contribution focuses on how digital activism can navigate this temporal interface between ephemeral media and collective memory. It takes stock of a growing body of literature concerned with diverse experiences and conceptualizations of time and temporality, highlighting the art of history writing, and its building blocks of collective memories, as a political instrument and resource. Previous research has pointed out the mobilization potential in building movement narratives, dynamically adapted to instigate enactment across historical contexts. Social movement studies have also come to explore the specificities of such subversive temporalities, documenting the usage of alternative timeframes and temporal multiplicity within social movements. Against this scholarly backdrop it becomes critical to analyze how social movements, in an era of accelerated communication flows and ephemeral digital media, continue to produce and maintain collective memory. In this presentation we will discuss the *mediation* of resistant temporalities and collective memories, the *political opportunities* carried by digital media platforms, the movements' *ambiguity* towards them, as well as the *prerequisites* for collective memory production in a changing timescape of historical archive and artifacts. We seek to answer how social movements are mobilizing temporal resources for the writing and making of their own history.

RC55-671.3

SATO, YOSHIMICHI* (Tohoku University, Japan)
INOUE, HIROKO* (University of California, Riverside, USA)

The Relationship between within-Country and between-Country Inequality in Globalization

Persistent and rising global inequalities are the greatest challenges to our world today. There have been numerous studies to investigate both within- and between-country inequality. Few studies, however, investigate the relationship

between them. This study examines whether within-country inequality causes the change of the position in between-country hierarchy. To this end, we will take the following two approaches.

Several studies suggest that global average of income inequality between countries has declined due to the economic growth of some countries, such as China and India, while income inequality within country has raised for some countries and not for others. First, we will examine the global average of income inequality within country overtime and its relationship with countries' position in the global hierarchy.

Second, we will develop a theoretical framework to capture the relationship between within- and between-country inequality. Among several possible relationships between the high-income country (HIC) and low-income country (LIC), in HIC, we assume that the rich become richer, while the poor remain poor; in LIC, the rich remain rich, while the poor become poorer. In this case, income inequality between the rich and the poor within both HIC and LIC raises, and income inequality between HIC and LIC raises. In another case, in HIC, the rich remain rich, while the poor become poorer; in LIC, the rich become richer, while the poor remain poor. In this case, income inequality within both HIC and LIC raises; but income inequality between HIC and LIC decreases. The second example suggests within-country inequality does not lead to the change in global hierarchy, indicating that global force does not affect within- and between-country inequality consistently.

Globalization may improve overall incomes, but this rise is not equally shared among countries. Applying the two approaches, this study examines the relationship between within- and between-country inequality.

RC56-681.1

SAVA, IONEL* (University of Bucharest, Romania)

The Past of Historical Sociology. Contribution of South Eastern European Sociologist to the Development of Historical Sociology in the First Half of the 20th Century

By mid 2000, Immanuel Wallerstein mentioned that the concept "core-periphery"- which is central to the historical sociology theory and methodology - it had been actually developed well before his magistral work of 1974 (The Modern World System). Eventually, sociologists in South Eastern Europe used this idea as early as 1920s. Among others, the Romanian Stefan Zeletin developed a preliminary historical sociology (1927) in order to explain the development dependence of the less advanced regions of Europe in relation with the Western metropolitan area in general, the English one in particular, during the "long 19th capitalist Century". Daniel Chirot followed this tradition in the late 1980s and discovered in the field (interviews with H Stahl) how much past sociology inspired historical sociology as we know it today. This presentation is dedicated to the memory of Immanuel Wallerstein by aknowledging the contribution of (South Eastern) European sociologist to the development of historical sociology and world-system analysis.

RC31-382.4

SAVA, IONEL* (University of Bucharest, Romania)

"Social Field" or "Social Space" in Transnational Migration Studies? Romanian Integration Experience in Italy and Spain

Migration studies have largely contributed to the development of transnational (social) concept. There are two main dimensions that split the transnational from both a theoretical and methodological point of view : "social field" stresses the importance of social embeddedness of migrants in the host country; "social space" underlines the dynamics of migrant flows. Romania is one of the countries of East Central Europe that has experienced rather large migration flows within the European Union yet social integration has eventually prevailed in at least two destination countries. There are almost four million Romanians living in Western European countries with some one milllion in each Italy and Spain. With the Brexit in 2016 the free movement of persons has dramatically changed not only in the UK but in the other EU countries as well. This presentation tries to argument "embeddedness" rather than "dynamics" is the main feature of Romanian migration flows after 1990s. In such an hypothesis, embeddedness better explains the current process of integration and the reducing of migration dynamics and of transnational participation as well.

RC30-375.1

SAVUL, GUVEN* (The Confederation Turkish Trade Unions, Turkey)

The Contours of Organised Materiality in the Age of Disorganised Immateriality: A Case Study Regarding the ICT Workers' Trade Union Perception

The current literature on labour studies proliferates within the scope of immaterial labour, digitalisation, robotisation and the Industry 4.0 debate. In this context, the future of the organised labour movement and trade unions are relevantly im-

portant matters. Although the focus of the theoretical debates on immaterialisation of production processes, and labour revolve around core countries of the world, focusing on the semi-periphery and periphery of the world in this regard is a necessity. This paper focuses on trade union perception of the ICT workers in Turkey. This paper claims that the potentials of the organized labour movement, which might be built among the ICT workers of today, should be analysed within the context of the new forms of workmanship, the immaterialisation, the digitalisation and the transformation revolving around the debates on Industry 4.0. Although these transformations are not the direct causes of deunionisation, they are used by the neo-liberal centres as the apparatuses to oppress the organised labour movement. The findings of the case study conducted with a sampling composes of a-twenty-nine ICT workers, reveal the challenges of building a trade union solidarity among the ICT workers. The answers taken from the sampling give us a tip to grasp what the perspectives of the ICT workers are regarding the organised labour movement and trade unions. The perspectives of interviewees draw also a road map for trade unions to build an effective organising strategy among the ICT workers.

RC53-654.3

SCALABRIN COUTINHO, ANGELA* (Universidade Federal do Paraná, Brazil)
FELDMAN, MARINA* (Rutgers University, USA)

Gender and Generation: Policies and Practices of Education-Care in Early Childhood

We draw from research performed in two contexts, Brazilian and North American, to develop and intersectional approach both to early childhood care and education and to the life condition of women as caretakers. Our goals are to identify and critically analyze both policies that aim at assuring the well-being of children (and therefore affect the lives of women), and other social practices of education-care—specifically focusing on marginalized social groups, families in poverty, single-parent households, and immigrant families. We understand education and care as indissociable categories in early childhood and children as the bearers of rights to access both dimensions of this twofold concept. The studies presented here draw mainly from a qualitative approach, but we use statistical data to present a general picture of single-motherhood and of the population between 0 and 6 years of age and their enrollment in preschools. We seek to present a comparative overview to situate the social groups we focus on, as well as the policies aimed at their children and respective caretakers, which are majorly women. We use documental analysis to present the existing policies from a critical perspective and present initial findings drawn from listening to the research subjects, in the contrasting context of Brazil and the US. In both contexts, the policies are inefficient in guaranteeing the rights of children to education-care and women—especially single heads of households—have their life affected by the State's inefficiency and/or absence. Those women and their families consequently face poverty and stigmatization, to a greater degree when policies and political discourses place the responsibility for child-rearing almost exclusively on them (or absent male figures). We also point out, however, to a form of agency characterized by the association between families in generating networks of care through communities and in other informal setting of care-education.

RC47-580.1

SCALON, CELI (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
ESTANQUE, ELÍSIO* (University of Coimbra, Portugal)

Ambivalent Middle Classes: Rebellion or Consumption? Cases of Portugal and Brazil

Middle class has always been a controversial notion. In the late nineteenth century it was considered the intermediary level to those in process of empowerment when Tocqueville looked at the impressive upward mobility to the new entrepreneurial agents in search of the American el Dorado. And in Europe, after mid 20th Century, seen mostly as the buffer zone that would prevent dichotomic class struggles and could give a human face to western capitalism, in which social status could depend on merit and opportunities, offered by the educational system to give them new chances to reach upper status.

Considering the controversial nature of the concept in Sociological tradition, we propose to discuss the possibilities for move on with this concept in contemporary societies, assuming its ambivalent nature. Considering the labor relations debate by one side and the new social movement theories by the other, we also aim to discuss the contradictory role of these sectors on developing new mechanisms of consent towards economics and politics   which can help us to understand the new collective actions – far left or far right groups – that position themselves against the political systems. On the other side, new trends on social change and "social mobility" in Portugal and Brazil are important criteria to understand to which direction is moving our panorama of social stratification, either toward a more balance and cohesive society or moving toward a more dichotomist one.

Moreover, we will consider the changes that took place in both countries in the last decades, seeking to understand the new roles of middle stratum categories

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

and the meaning of their segmentation in the context of recent economic crisis. We will give examples of mobilizations and social protests along the current decade, especially in 2011 – 2012 in Portugal and in 2013- 2015 in Brazil.

RC55-668.2

SCALON, CELI* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
PLA, JESICA (University of Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Income Groups: A Comparison between Argentina and Brazil 2003 – 2017

From the beginning of the new century, Argentina and Brazil were under the rule of progressive governments, also known as "turn- left governments" or "pink tide". Several discussions had been done about the effects of their policies on social and economic areas. There is certain level of agreement about the increasing in job positions and the improvement of living conditions for a significant proportion of the population, mainly those in lower classes. However, there is less agreement about the decrease of inequality throughout the last two decades.

In the paper, we will address this question from a comparative point of view, using quantitative data from *Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicilios* (IBGE/Brazil) and Encuesta Permanente de Hogares (INDEC/Argentina).

The study will be based on income groups, defined as: very high (401% or more), high (201%-400%), upper-middle (126%-200%), lower-middle (76%-125%), vulnerable (26%-75%), extremely poor (25% or less). Our aim is to analyze the groups distribution and their social characteristics in the period of 2003–2017. Using regression models we will consider the influence of social-economic variables in the probability of belonging to each group. Finally, we will analyze the association between income groups and class, as well as the decomposition of inequality through this period.

We argue that there is a significant stability on the income groups distribution, showing the resistance of inequalities. Moreover, we believe the chances to be included in the upper income strata are quite unequal between groups and the odds diminish at the same path as we climb the income groups pyramid. The comparative perspective can offer a more complex view of income inequalities, pointing out similarities or differences between Brazil and Argentina, for a better understanding of the trends experienced by each country since they share comparable historical and political trajectories.

RC32-403.2

SCAPINI, GABRIELA* (UFRGS, Brazil)
MORITZ, MARIA LUCIA (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Evangelical Women in Politics: The Election Campaigns of Councilwomen in Brazil

The political field remains as a space dominated by men. The reflection of this political inequality can be perceived through the lack of female representation in Brazil, where women occupy 15% percent of the seats in National Congress, a situation repeated in the regional and municipal spheres. A recent electoral phenomenon has been calling attention: the election of women related to evangelical churches and their constant political growth within the past two decades, especially in City Councils. In the year 2016, twenty-nine councilwomen who identified as evangelicals were elected, belonging mostly to the center-right ideological axis and distributed amongst 15 state capitals in the country. This occurrence instigates an analysis on the female representation connected to the evangelical field. In order to fulfill the purpose of this paper, the 657 political campaign videos shared in the 29 representative's Facebook pages were transcribed and analyzed, between July and October 2016. Then, we sought to identify the manner in which the "woman subject" was constructed in their political campaigns. We also checked how gender issues were presented in the councilwomen's speeches. The methodology adopted was of a qualitative nature, and through the use of the tool NVIVO it became possible to apprehend the meanings attributed to the selected variables. The analysis was conducted through the lenses of feminist theorists and the authors that debate the intersection between gender, religion and politics. From there, we concluded that maternity and gender stereotypes were fundamental in the construction of the "woman subject". Moreover, the majority of them defended traditional Christian values, especially the traditional heteronormative family.

RC32-416.6

SCHAEFER, ANDREA* (, Germany)

Does Tertiary Education Pay Off? Gender-Specific Earnings and Returns on Higher Education in Health Care Occupations in Germany.

Throughout the last decades the German health sector saw substantive inroads of women in the male-dominated medical profession and a slight increase of personnel with tertiary education in the so far feminized and semiprofessional occupations of nursing and elderly care. Effects of these trends on the income levels for the male and female employees in the expanding health sector are still under-researched. Based on data of the German Socio-Economic Panel from 2010-2017 the author investigate income levels and higher education pay-offs for the occupational groups of doctors, nurses and elderly care workers. Results show for all three occupations that women earn significantly less and get less return on education. The gender gap is less pronounced within the profession of doctors than the semi-professional occupation of nurses. The occupational field of elderly care stands out with low wage levels for both men and women but comparatively high returns on education for male jobholders. These differences indicate the need to focus further research on occupation specific structures in order to better understand the reasons for unequal pay of equally qualified women and men.
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RC52-644.1

SCHAEFER, GREGOR* (FernUniversität in Hagen, Germany)

Experiences of Junior Researchers Abroad: Appreciation and Devaluation in a New Field

When doctoral candidates are defined not only as (doctoral) students but also as part of the academic workforce (participating in research projects, publishing, teaching, etc.), they are indeed high-skilled workers and on the first step of the academic ladder. The university as work environment bears peculiarities in comparison to other sectors of the high-skilled - with their epistemological traditions and organizational realities in different countries and higher education systems. Therefore, graduates who went abroad to another country to pursue their PhD face specific obstacles and problems, not only in the PhD training, but also in the foreign academic labor market.

This paper draws on Bourdieusian capital and field theory to explain how the long-term relocation of doctoral candidates into another higher education system and labor market affects their social and cultural capital usability. This addresses i.a. social ties/networks, discourses in the discipline and organizational differences. In an idealized world of internationalization those factors should not have any significance, but my analysis will show how tensions and difficulties arise abroad and what kind of consequences and strategies the PhDs develop to soften those irritations.

The analysis draws on a comparative case study with 60 German doctoral candidates in France and the Netherlands. The biographical interviews allow not only to reconstruct the past problems and obstacles of finding a way into a new academic field, but also to identify the (dis)integration into the field of higher education of the country abroad under the theoretical framework of capital theory: How did the value of their domestically acquired capital change and how and to what extent capital was transferred and newly acquired in the new academic labor market? The analysis will include a comparative view between France and the Netherlands, as those two countries represent different traditions and directions in their academic labor markets.

RC33-JS-31.2

SCHAEFER, MIRIAM* (Georg-August-University Goettingen, Germany)

Biography and Organization – Potentials of Biographical and Ethnographic Research Methods in the Field of Police Research

In this presentation I will show how I have combined biographical and ethnographic research methods and methodologies, and discuss the benefits of this combination with examples from my research project on the processes of becoming and being a police officer. My research focuses on the stock of knowledge and patterns of action in the German police from a social constructivist perspective. Based on this theoretical perspective and the outcomes of my fieldwork, I conclude that knowledge is internalized over the life courses of individuals and that work-related situations and occupational actions are defined not only situationally but also in the light of experiences. Accordingly, my study explains how police officers act and why they act the way they do – or as Alfred Schuetz formulates it: it explains not only the "in-order-to motives" of police actions but also the "because motives" of police officers. This approach makes it necessary to study the officers' biographies embedded in the socio-historical context and to consider their actions within the context of the police organization. It also provides us with insights into how biographical experiences shape the everyday actions of police officers, and how intertwined biographies and organizations are in general.

I will discuss the potentials of combining biographical and ethnographic research methods within the "closed" field of police research, both on an analytical and a practical level, and I will present some of my findings.

RC02-32.3

SCHAIGORODSKY, EMILIA* (National Scientific and Research Council, Argentina- Universidad Nacional de Villa María, Córdoba, Argentina)

Economic Elites' Place in Inequality. a Comparison in Latin America's South Cone (Chile, Uruguay, Argentina)

This proposal aims to show the results of an ongoing research about the perceptions of inequality of the economic elite in the province of Córdoba, Argentina. Its main goal is to contribute to the understanding of recent dynamics in argentinean elites. To that end, we've studied the particularities of the historical unfolding of local principles in the exercise of economic and political power (Landa, 1999), and compared data with the work of colleagues in Buenos Aires, the nation's capitol. One of the main results, was a clear difference in elite's understanding of their own social standing: although there's a mix in every case, whilst local elites tend to emphasize "traditional" dimensions (family origin, symbolic status and so on), national elites put forward meritocratic explanations of themselves.

Nevertheless, both points of view were articulated as different ways of setting the ground for an understanding of inequality in moral or normative terms. In this sense, the construction of a justification of social stratification and their place in it by economics elites, referred to moral superiority and even close to the classical notion of "power" elite.

Taking into account the previous statements, we propose a comparison between our own results with those produced by other authors in Chile and Uruguay (Espinosa, 2010; López, 2018; Serna, 2013). These countries constitute the majority of South America's south cone and have had, with their differences, similarities in terms on historical and socio-political processes (independence, race composition, immigrations, alternation between dictatorship and democracy, economic perspectives, etc.). With this objective, we aim to detect disparities and common aspects in elite´s perception of their own social position, and generate comparative tools for further research.

RC38-482.3

SCHAUM, INA* (Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany)

On Talking Silence in Biographical-Narrative Interviews

There are many reasons an interviewer does not – or does hardly – talk during biographical-narrative interviews. Methodology is one: The researcher is not supposed to interrupt, but also not exactly encouraged to disclose her own biographical experiences or emotions. If she cannot help it or her interview partner asks her a personal question, she should delay her answers until the end of the encounter, when the 'official part' of the interview is over.

For the last few years, I have been researching a deeply emotional and personal experience: love. Because I was concerned with the asymmetrical knowledge that is produced during the interview, as one person knows intimate details of the other's life but not vice versa, I often allowed the interviews to encompass more interaction, questions and dialogue.

However, in the interviews for my PhD project, I decided to try to 'be more in line' with the method and mostly did not say anything during the interview unless my interview partners specifically addressed me.

In my contribution, I want to tell the story of my encounter with Rosa, an 18-year old woman who told me about an on-and-off relationship with a narcissistic person who treated her poorly. At the end of the interview, when I realized they were still a couple, I was shocked. I felt the urge to shake her and tell her to dump this guy, and had I been her friend, I would have.

However, I kept silent. Two days after the interview, she sent me a message to inform me she had ended the relationship. Did my silence speak after all? If emotions, as Sara Ahmed writes, move between bodies and move us – how can we trace communication beyond words in interviews?

RC41-517.2

SCHERBOV, SERGEI* (IIASA, Austria)
GIETEL-BASTEN, STUART (The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong)

Racial Disparities in Aging in the USA: A Prospective Approach

Rather than taking 60 or 65 as a 'constant' 'boundary' to old age; adopting a 'prospective' emcompasses dynamic changes in health and mortality between and within societies over time. This approach of fixing the boundary to old age by remaining life expectancy [RLE], as devised by Sanderson and Scherbov, has been influential in producing a more realistic micro- and macro-level view of aging and, in particular, in the development of better means of comparing societies and population groups which, in turn, can better shape the policy agenda. In this paper we produce, for the first time, prospective measures of aging by race for the United States. Our preliminary results show significant differece in 'prospective

old age threshold'. The findings will demonstrate the extent to which the USA is 'aging equally' and, as such, will contribute to the policy debate over differential needs and resource allocation.

RC44-545.1

SCHERER, FERNANDO* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)
ABDALA, PAULO (Rio Grande do Sul Federal University, Brazil)

The Struggles for the Survival of Outsourced Poor Workers in Ufrgs and Ufpr: Limits and Possibilities of Social Actors' Articulation to Construct Power from below

Universities are complex and decentralized organizations (especially when large), imposing difficulties for the organization of labour movements, as workers do not share the same physical space (and problems). Considering the outsourced workers, representing approximately one-third of their workforce, the strategies against mobilization used by the employees include changing people from unit to unit as a way to separate possible activists. That is a serious issue when considering that some outsourced workers report extreme deprivation, as they compose the poorest and more unstable part of the university's work force. Taking advantage of their vulnerability, intermediary companies that employ them often fail to attend their labour obligations, producing situations in which workers' survival is threatened. Such situations have occurred in several institutions in recent years, including UFRGS and UFPR (two important universities). In these spaces, workers organized struggles in order to survive, despite all difficulties related to poverty and their contractually weak labour relations in the context of neoliberalism. UFRGS and UFPR cleaning and maintenance workers are mostly mothers and heads of household, committed to a double workday, often submitted to moral and sexual harassment. To overcome the initial difficulties, without any support of their union, these workers articulated themselves with other social actors – groups of students, teachers' or technicians' unions -, temporarily and partially overcoming the fragmentation of actors usually observed in these decentralized spaces. In these extreme moments, solidarity appears to be the initial node of the articulation, producing collective actions mobilized by social medias as an alternative organizational space. Despite producing contradictory results and fading in the everyday, these experiences construct new organizational processes, highlighting the articulation between social actors as an essential step to the construction of power from below in precarious labour conditions, and for the constitution of these actors as agents of social transformation.

RC17-JS-67.4

SCHERER, LAURA* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS) e Universidade Federal do Pampa (UNIPAMPA), Brazil)
AMARAL PRESTES, VANESSA (UFRGS, Brazil)
GRISCI, CARMEM (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Strategies for Living Refugee Life in the Light of Immaterial Labor and Ethnic Enterprise

This article refers to the path of life in a situation of vulnerability. It aims to present and analyze the strategy of living the life of Syrian refugees in the light of the immaterial labor notion and ethnic enterprise. The main theoretical support was taken from the authors Bauman (2011), Gorz (2005), Lazzarato and Negri (2001), Aldrich and Waldinger (1990) and Cruz and Falcão (2016). The exploratory qualitative research was performed with Syrian refugees living in southern Brazil, who share experiences in two ethnic enterprises related to the food business referring to the notion of immaterial labor. For the data collection, it was performed five in-depth interviews with refugees, direct observation in their respective enterprises and monitoring of their virtual social networks. The data from the collection were submitted to content analysis and resulted in three axes of analysis: (i) paths and mishaps in the refuge; (ii) immaterial labor in the ethnic enterprise and (iii) being an ethnic entrepreneur as a strategy of living a refugee life. It is concluded that the immaterial labor in the ethnic enterprise is a central element to the (re) invention of life in a refuge situation in order to contemplate the territory of origin and destination.

RC40-509.5

SCHERMER, MARKUS* (University of Innsbruck, Austria)

Different Perspectives on Animal Welfare in Dairy Husbandry and Consequences on Landscape and Environment

The aim of this paper is to explain better different attitudes of farmers towards animal welfare and the consequences for landscape and environment. I construct a theoretical framework by combining three sociological concepts to

explain farmers' practices. I combine Bourdieu's habitus, van der Ploeg´s farming styles and the theory of conventions by Boltanski and Thevenot to shed light on the identity of farmers and their practices. Then I apply this framework to an empirical case from the mountainous province of Tyrol / Austria, where an organic retail brand demanded free run barns as a shorthand for animal welfare. Two different attitudes can be discerned as a reaction to this claim: "cowmen" and "dairymen". I analyse the different attitudes and their future trajectories according to the theoretical framework and embed it into the wider political landscape. Finally I deduct the consequences of these perspectives on animal welfare for landscape and environment.

RC24-299.2

SCHILLING-VACAFLOR, ALMUT* (University of Osnabrück, Germany)

GUSTAFSSON, MARIA-THERESE* (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Do New Due Diligence Policies Matter? the French Duty of Vigilance Law and Negative Externalities of Beef and Soy Supply Chains from Brazil

New human rights and environmental due diligence regulations have increasingly been emerging in European countries in the recent past and are currently under discussion at EU level. The French Duty of Vigilance Law was adopted in 2017 and has been celebrated by human rights and environmental activists as a particularly promising measure for regulating supply chains. In this paper, we analyze to what extent this new law has actually changed corporate practices and contributed to harden foreign corporate accountability.

For doing so, we selected ten corporations headquartered in France, which import or process soy and/or beef from Brazil and that have been classified as influential traders or processors of forest risk commodities. These commodities have also been associated with significant human rights violations such as land dispossession and pesticide poisoning. We systematically analyze a large volume of primary data from 2015 to 2020, such as corporations' vigilance plans, sustainability reports, NGO reports and a lawsuit against the Casino Group for an alleged breach with its duty of vigilance in Brazil.

Our preliminary findings suggest that corporate reporting and increased transparency have not significantly contributed to a continuous improvement of the environmental and human rights performance of French corporations, not least because rigorous state monitoring has been absent. However, the French law provides new opportunities for civil society actors to challenge corporate actions by producing better knowledge for attributing negative impacts to the supply chains of specific companies, by 'naming and shaming' lax companies and by filing lawsuits to French courts. We argue that such practices could contribute to harden foreign corporate accountability via legal, reputational and market forms of accountability. Our study aims to contribute to ongoing debates on foreign corporate accountability and transparency and accountability in global environmental governance.

RC02-33.2

SCHIMPFOSSL, ELISABETH* (Aston University, United Kingdom)

How Russian Billionaires Explain Their Fortunes and the Misfortunes of Others

When Russian billionaires are prompted to explain their personal wealth, answers are quick at hand: Their journey to success was enabled by an entrepreneurial spirit, wittiness, a strong will and hard work; some simply refer to their supreme genes. Less welcome are questions about the origins of the billionaire "class" as a whole. Too vivid are the memories of the 1990s privatizations catapulting the most ruthless of them to the top, while both Russia's economy and its people ended in desolation and misery. Large-scale money-making has never managed to shake off associations of theft, corruption and crime. Not that their reputation bothers these billionaires too much. They live their luxury lives far apart from the rest, both physically and in their minds. Many perceive themselves as progenies of the pre-Revolutionary and Soviet intelligentsia. They use this provenance to explain their cultural and spiritual superiority as well as their social exclusiveness. Some have identified a calling to take on moral leadership, for example by enlightening the simple folk with their charity activities. Others regard it as their duty to demonstrate patriotism by sponsoring Russian artists, funding surgery for gravely ill children or promoting gifted youth. When it comes to the staggering inequality in the country, they all agree: to go about this issue is up to the state, not them. Such a view is shared even by those among them who keep advocating that Russia's social and economic policies should be modelled along those implemented in Chile during Pinochet reign.

This paper is based on the analysis of interviews with twenty billionaires, as well as on second-hand information on the remaining people of Russia's Forbes-200.

RC09-118.1

SCHINDLER, SETH* (University of Manchester, United Kingdom)

DICARLO, JESSICA (, USA)

PAUDEL, DINESH (Appalachian State University, USA)

The Race to Connect the World and the Emergence of the Infrastructure State

The steady deterioration of China-US relations heralds a new Cold War according to some commentators. We argue that in contrast to the 19th and 20th centuries in which great powers sought to secure territory by reifying borders and containing adversaries, powerful multilateral institutions and nation-states such as the US and China are currently engaged in a race to expand their respective spheres of influence by integrating territory through large-scale transnational infrastructure projects (eg railways, roads and energy grids). China has taken a commanding lead in this race since its flagship foreign policy framework, the Belt and Road Initiative, was introduced in 2013. We argue that rather than a 'new Cold War,' this competition constitutes what we term the 'Great Race,' and our analysis subsequently shifts scales to explore the impact of its territorial logic on Laos, Nepal and Tanzania. We demonstrate that the claims to legitimacy of these governments rests on a supposed ability to manage large-scale connective infrastructure projects. These initiatives are meant to signal that the state is the primary agent of 'modernization,' and the transformation and integration of territory is the overriding objective of national development policy and considered a precondition for export-oriented economic growth. We borrow heavily from the work of Neil Brenner to demonstrate that in order to achieve these 'state spatial projects,' state apparatuses were extensively restructured. As a result of this extensive restructuring we have witnessed the emergence of what we term the 'infrastructure state,' and we conclude by exploring how this has impacted everyday life.

RC17-JS-67.3

SCHLEE, THORSTEN* (University Duisburg-Essen, Germany)

Who `s the Bad Guy?

the Interplay between Migration Control and Social Policy Organizations in Local Fields of Labour and Asylum in Germany

Who `s the bad guy?
The interplay between migration control and social policy organizations in local fields of labour and asylum in Germany
Main Issue: Organizational rationalities in local fields of labour and asylum
Labour market access for refugees in Germany is caught between migration policies and an activating labour market policy. Migration policies intend to govern migration based on a push-pull model. In contrast, activation policies rely on investment in human capital intending to produce a self-responsible workforce and to increase the labour market supply side. Based on a field study in three German municipalities the contribution shows how local organizations rationalize and handle migration and especially flight migration.
Methodology and data base
Therefor the paper refers to the concept of *coproduction of local social services,* that depicts how local organizations with differing aims produce overlapping spheres of inclusion and exclusion (Mezzadra/Neilson 2013) for refugees. The paper bases on an investigation of three German municipalities differing in their organizational framework to govern labor markets and in their size. It relies on expert interviews (N=24) with the main local actors (the local employment agency, the municipal foreigner's office, the local job center and the regional branches of the migration and refugee office, as well as with social workers).
Findings
The paper first shows the organizational rationalities as well as the clashes between differing legal aims, organizational programs and practices. It secondly depicts modes of collaboration, conflict and misunderstanding between these organizations. Thirdly it highlights the nexus (Ataç/Rosenberg 2019) between migration control and social policies, as social policy organizations play key roles to regulate migration *within* the nation state and thereby produce precarious social positions for unwanted migrants.

RC15-187.2

SCHLEGEL, VINCENT* (Cermes3, France)

Empowering Chronically Ill Patients to Reduce Social Health Inequalities? an Ethnographic Study of Therapeutic Patient Education Programs in France

As health inequalities persist in France, new strategies have been devised to reduce them. From the perspective of the public authorities, educating people about health appears to be one promising strategy. It generates potentially significant savings by shifting responsibility for health from the state to individuals.

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

The development of therapeutic patient education (TPE) programs in France is part of this responsibilization approach. Such programs aim to help chronically-ill patients manage their disease by providing knowledge and skills through their rationalized training. If Bourdieu paid little attention to health issues, he was deeply interested in how institutions, especially the education system, reproduce social inequalities. His key concepts could therefore be useful to study TPE and its effects on health inequalities between patients. Based on an ethnographic study that includes three educational programs for diabetics as well as semi-direct interviews with health care workers (n=33) and patients (n=21) in France, I show that training programs maintain, if not reinforce, health inequalities in three different ways. First, doctors do not offer participation to all patients, and even when they do, they select trainings they deem appropriate to the quantity of cultural capital patients possess. By doing so, they create socially selective educative pathways for patients. Second, as Bourdieu pointed out, the success of teaching methods relies on predispositions which are not equally distributed among the participants. During educational workshops, patients of different classes adopt attitudes which are more-or-less likely to enhance learning. Last but not least, health care workers promote a way of life which resonates differently according to patients' habitus. As the "good" way to cope with the disease is socially situated, the degree of transformation expected varies greatly depending on patients' social position.

RC52-646.3

SCHLOBACH, MONICA* (college Maisonneuve, Canada)
OSTIGUY, DANIC (College Maisonneuve, Canada)

Global Professionals Integrating Labour Market in Montreal, Quebec: Paths, Strategies and Resources

In this communication, we will present the results of a research developed between 2016 and 2018 in Montreal. This research had four phases. First, a survey answered by a hundred of highly skilled immigrants allowed us to build a typology with four different professional integration paths. Building on this typology, a qualitative phase, consisting of semi-directed interviews with 24 professionals, resulted in the identification of the main barriers encountered and strategies used to address them. These results were used to co-construct, with carrier counselors, a cartography of pathways or trajectories of professional integration. In the last phase, the counselors tested this cartography and evaluated its efficacy.

RC06-77.3

SCHLOBACH, MONICA* (college Maisonneuve, Canada)

Transnational Families and Privacy Management

Intimacy refers, according to Jamieson (2011), to the quality of the links between close people and also to the process of building these links. We will argue in this communication that the contours of intimate practices between members of transnational families are qualitatively different from those of non-transnational nuclear families. The tyranny of distance forces members of transnational families to develop strategies for managing emotions and to develop new frontiers of intimacy to maintain the familyhood. These processes will be exposed from the results of a research conducted with highly skilled Brazilian migrants having migrated to Montreal between 2003 and 2013.

This study revealed specific dynamics concerning the management of intimacy where a culture of the emotional bond is constructed by a virtual co-presence and by the sharing of emotions. This circulation of emotions obeys certain practical norms (Olivier de Sardan) that play a role in the management of intimacy and in the construction of socio-symbolic boundaries within the transnational family itself. These new rules specific to the transnational family become necessary in order to make accessible particular spaces where a culture proper to the emotional bond can be lived.

RC44-541.2

SCHMALZ, STEFAN* (Friedrich Schiller-University, Germany)

Trade Unions Facing the Far-Right: A View from East Germany

The stability of the German political system is increasingly questioned by voter behavior in the East, where right wing populism has achieved social movement status and the 2019 Saxonia and Brandenburg state elections have seen the far-right Alternative for Germany (AfD) come out on top in some regions. In particular industrial workers and unemployed have voted for the far-right, thus, strengthening right-wing attitudes among (potential) trade union members. As a result, East German trade unions find itself in a paradoxical situation: there is a record numbers of workers in paid employment, but many workers are stuck in low wage employment and precariousness. In particular young employees show increased self-confidence and are reluctant to tolerate overexploitation at work and authoritarian management, but also often tend to right-wing positions. Trade unions are therefore facing the challenge of organizing young employees in East Germany's highly fragmented industrial landscape and collective bargaining system, while struggling with forms of exclusive solidarity among its membership and increas-

ing right wing discontent. Taking the example of IG Metall, the presentation will focus on how the union is keeping up with both its daily work and the confrontation with the far-right. The presentation is based on original research using a multi-method approach and referring to critical political sociology literature and labor process theory. It is based on recent fieldwork in Thuringia, a federal state in East Germany, and draws on a regional survey with 2.188 respondents and more than 40 qualitative interviews with trade union activists, political representatives, civil society organization representatives, employers and employees.

RC24-300.4

SCHMID, DOMINIQUE* (,)

Land-Based Climate Change Interventions As a Driver of Conflict in the Global South

As a climate change mitigation strategy, many industrialised nations have adopted policies to transition to a "green economy", which includes the reduction and offset of greenhouse gas emissions. However, much of the emission offset happens through the use of foreign lands in the Global South, such as through projects developed for the carbon market that generate certified credits for each ton of reduced CO_2. Some projects have been labelled as "green grabbing" and the phenomenon has been accompanied by an unprecedented political motivation backed by various institutional mechanisms, such as the UNFCCC REDD+ programme. Numerous academic studies have linked land scarcity to an increased likelihood of social conflicts in the Global South with some of the most cited motives for land scarcity being droughts, population growth or land acquisitions by foreign investors. Although cases of green grabbing have been analysed, only few studies have explored its consequences on a wider scale. This paper explores whether such cases of "green grabbing" contribute to violent and non-violent conflicts in the Global South. It does so by conducting an impact evaluation analysis based on geo-spatial information of Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) projects registered under Verified Carbon Standard (VCS). Based on its data analysis, the paper argues that AFOLU projects indeed make the occurrence of violent and non-violent conflicts in their vicinity more likely. Therefore, although such projects are intended to be designed to simultaneously foster local development, these predominantly Western efforts to mitigate climate change can affect people in the Global South negatively.

RC24-288.3

SCHMIDT, LUISA* (Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon, Portugal)
MOURATO, JOAO (Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon, Portugal)
GOMES, CARLA MARIA (University of Lisbon, Portugal)
SANTOS, MADALENA (Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon, Portugal)

Multilevel Climate Action: The Challenge of Monitoring Contributions from Cities and Regions

Over the last few years, local governments at worldwide level have developed strategies and plans for climate adaptation. Cities and regions are currently a major player in climate action, on par with national governments. They have made efforts to engage stakeholders in the implementation of climate-related measures across sectors, as well as build capacity among local communities.

Although multilevel climate action is assumed as a priority, it is still difficult to measure how such efforts contribute to national and international climate goals. It has been widely recognised, at the latest United Nations climate conferences, that there is a gap in accounting for the impacts of climate action taken by local governments and organisations, which ultimately may overshadow their potential. In parallel, local governments now face the challenge of articulating climate action with the Sustainable Development Goals for 2030, and are also designing integrated Measuring, Reporting and Verification systems.

In this paper, we share our experiences in supporting regional and local authorities in monitoring strategies for adaptation and sustainable development. Often, these imply creating new indicators and monitoring systems, along with local committees to promote public participation and capacity-building. Knowledge-sharing within national, European and international networks of cities and regions has proven crucial for success. We will analyse the results of three recent and ongoing projects, two on adaptation in the Algarve region, in Portugal, and a third one that is monitoring the implementation of the SDGs among pilot municipalities across the country.

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

RC24-302.4

SCHMIDT, LUISA* (Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon, Portugal)
GUERRA, JOÃO (University of Lisbon, Portugal)
PENHA-LOPES, GIL (Sciences Faculty, University of Lisbon, Portugal)

Outputs and Insights of Climadapt.Local Project (Portugal)

In the global environmental governance panorama, there is an increasingly widespread consensus on the need to act against climate change. This consensus in part results from an increasing environmental awareness as well as the social assumption that fundamental socio-economic transformations are necessary for areas such as the use of water or energy (Bulkeley et al., 2011). In such context and based on their proximity to citizens and local problems, municipalities are key strategic actors in the process of adapting local communities to Climate Change consequences. Based on this assumption and seeking to take advantage of it, the main objective of ClimAdaPT.Local project was to lead off a continuous process of elaboration of Municipal Strategies for Adaptation to Climate Change (MAS-CC) and its integration in the municipal planning tools. To achieve such goals, it sought to create local resilience through the training of the municipal administrative apparatus, and the representatives of local communities, by using a broad strategy of involving both municipal (technical staff and policymakers) and local communities (stakeholders and general populations). ClimAdaPT.Local´s ultimate objective was to create conditions for the development of tools and products that would further the elaboration and the implementation of the MASCC. Focusing particularly on the results of some surveys conducted at different times (http://climadapt-local.pt/) this paper sought to analyze how the diversity of social actors involved to different degrees (i.e., directly involved technical staff; municipal decision-makers; general municipal technical bodies, local stakeholders) perceive project benefits at the local level and creates expectations regarding the importance and implementation of EMAAC.

RC06-JS-51.1

SCHMIDT, MARINA* (Goethe University Frankfurt am Main, Germany)

Refugees for Care

Since 2015, thousands of people from the Middle East and the North of Africa have fled to Europe. Due to their legal status as refugees, they have only limited access to the labor market and thus to social participation. However, there is one exception, namely geriatric care work, a field of work which has been lacking sufficient numbers of employees for some time. Indeed, German policy is now actively working to counteract the shortage of skilled workers in the geriatric care sector by offering a training program specifically aimed at refugees. Such policies raise questions as to whether this economical approach to increasing the numbers of care work by immigration can work and how dimensions of social inequality and difference might be rendered visible. In order to getter a better understanding of the transformation of refugees into careworkers, this paper will report on an ethnographic study that investigates the transformation process through the concept of differentiation focusing on ethnicity, age and gender. A 'Doing difference' approach examines the practices of people at the nexus of social structures and discourses and how these corroborate with but also resist normative ideas of otherness. The paper will report on the findings gained through the observational material collected during training sessions that were part of a state-funded pilot project of the Hessian Ministry of Social Affairs and Integration. The results show, that there are various conflicts between the refugee students and the teachers. This is in particular expressed in the teachers' doing cultural difference of the students. At the same time, various modes of refusing ascriptions among the students can be found. Against this background, this research shows both, how inequalities are (re)produced and transformed.

RC31-JS-67.1

SCHMIDT, MAX OLIVER* (Universität Potsdam, Germany)
KOCH, ANNIKA* (University of Potsdam, Germany)

Organizational Rules in People-Centered Service Organizations and Their Impact on Social Closure or Integration

The proposed paper is based on a research project about the change in people-centered service organizations' formal and informal rules in reaction to immigration. We – a group of researchers from the University of Potsdam, Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin, and Charité Berlin – undertake qualitative case studies in selected hospitals, schools and public swimming pools.

Our theoretical framework links the concepts of formal and informal rules in organizations and Frank Parkin's social closure.

Social norms and rules related to the regulation of the human body are particularly sensitive to cultural and religious differences. That also applies to organizations and their formal and informal rules. It is therefore important how schools, hospitals or swimming pools deal with the body and which rules they implement, for example, for physical education classes in school, for the contact between sexes on the schoolyard or between physicians, nurses, and patients in hospitals. We examine how different social groups or environments influence formal and informal rules of organizations and how organizations adapt to the growing cultural and religious diversity. Furthermore, we investigate how these rules affect conflicts between different clients and members and, if so, how the organizations address them. In conclusion, we argue that organizational rules could be an instrument either for social closure or for social integration.

RC04-45.4

SCHNEIDER, CORNELIA* (, Canada)

Inclusive Postsecondary Education: Disability, Accessibility and Participation. Challenging Normativity and Ableism in Higher Education

This presentation will explore the potential of Inclusive Postsecondary Education (IPSE) to create accessibility and participation for young people with disabilities in an environment that has traditionally been exclusive and ableist. Universities in their very nature have historically only granted access to students who met the formally established admission requirements.

MountAbility is an inclusive postsecondary education (IPSE) program that welcomes students with diverse abilities to explore academic interests, engage in lifelong learning and make meaningful connections within the MSVU campus community in Halifax, NS, Canada. The program, funded by the Nova Scotia Department of Labour and Advanced Education, is the second IPSE site in the province. It has been operating on campus for 3 ½ years, and it currently serves six young adults with various disabilities accessing Higher Education at the undergraduate level. The students are enrolling in the courses in "participatory audits", and are using the portfolio method to record, and demonstrate their learning experiences. Beyond the course work, participation has also morphed into extracurricular participation in all aspects of campus life, which has progressively allowed students to develop a strong sense of belonging. The students' presence has at times disrupted ancient rituals and routines on campus, and questioned the way Disability culture has been invisible on university campuses.

In this presentation, we intend to explore how these programs across Canada came to exist (Bruce 2011) and their transformative potential of higher education. Using a Disability Studies in Education framework, we contend that this program challenges oppressive and ableist norms of teaching and learning in postsecondary settings (Hutcheon & Wolbring 2012), and that it can create transformative learning experiences for both students and faculty (Mezirow & Taylor, 2009).

RC38-476.4

SCHNEIDER, MATTHIAS* (Goethe-University, Germany)

Renegotiations of Gendered Selves: Transformations of Masculinity in the Life Stories of Eritrean Refugees

In the research about refugees and masculinity, flight is described for men as an «emasculation» (Lukunka 2012: 131) and «breakdown of everything that had formed their identity» (Schrijvers 1997: 74). In the Eritrean context of forced conscription to the national service the renegotiations of gendered selves already emerge before leaving the country and are interwoven with the process of fleeing and arriving in new host communities. Many of the transitional and permanent settings the refugees thereby experience offer them instable socio-economical positions, which challenge normative ideas of masculinity and lead to a constant struggle of the gendered selves.

In this presentation where the life stories of two refugee men, Temisgen and John, are analysed and compared, it will be shown, how education and employment as marker of masculinity will be adapted, redefined and transformed throughout the stages of the transition trough refugee camps, urban living, asylum institutions, labor markets and host societies. The two life stories represent thereby a larger sample of twelve biographical-narrative interviews conducted in Germany over the period of the last two years. Where Temisgen tries to reestablish his gendered self by the pursuit to finish his education and become a «good product» in the eye of his family, John's biography is characterized by the search for prosperous employment and the possibility to financially support his family.

The comparison of these two life stories can thereby help to understand, how masculinity in times of unstable socio-economical situations for refugeed men can be challenged, transformed or fulfilled within different settings.

RC38-476.5

SCHNITZER, ANNA* (University of Halle, Germany)

"the Journey into the Unknown" – the Meaning of Flight in Biographies of Unaccompanied Minors and Refugee Families

People arriving in Europe after having fled from their home countries are a subject of public attention. The dominant perceptions assign a particular vulnerability to refugees, especially women, families, and unaccompanied minors. From a biographical perspective, refugees have experienced loss and repeated rifts connected with disorientation and feelings of strangeness. Besides this vulnerability, they are actively coping with these experiences by seeking social support, opening up educational opportunities, and independently taking care of the reorganisation of their living conditions. Thus, lived experiences between vulnerability and agency frame the meaning of flight in biographies. In consequence, the history of flight – beyond the forced narrative during the asylum procedure – is thematized in very different ways.

The planned contribution is dedicated to a comparison of the thematization and the significance of flight in biographies on the basis of two research projects: one focused on families, the other on unaccompanied minors. Based on biographical interviews, family conversations, and autobiographical material of refugees (texts, photographs, films) we will focus on the following questions: How do adults, young people travelling alone, and families tell their flight story against the background of their social positioning as refugees? And what significance of the narratives of the flight – or the journey as our interviewees often call it – can be reconstructed for the present?

Particular attention will be paid to the question in which way the experiences of flight are addressed in the interviews as rift, irritation, opportunity, and/or experience of strangeness. In addition, it will be asked which other artistic or literary forms beyond the interviews people include to give meaning to their experience of flight in their communication with the researchers. Accordingly, methodological and methodological challenges that may arise for biographic research in the field of "flight migration" are also to be discussed.

RC15-182.1

SCHOGER, LAURA ISABEL* (University of Hanover, Germany)
GROSS, CHRISTIANE (University of Wuerzburg, Germany)

Coping with Work-Related Stressors – Does Education Moderate the Effect of Stressors on Work-Related Stress?

Stress is one of the main determinants on health in modern societies (Backé et al., 2012; Steptoe, 1991). Stress-related illness may cause damage on several dimensions: stress is a threat to individuals' well-being, it damages the economy by people being absent from work and it is a threat to the social security system when people receive payments for early retirement or sick pay. A central area of human life in which stress can affect a person's health over a long period of time is work (Siegrist, 1996) either in the sense of working conditions and work-related stressors or in the sense of unemployment (Voßemer et al., 2017).

From a health sociological perspective, it is expected that resources such as education have a direct and indirect impact on health (Leigh, 1983). Thus, our contribution deals with the research question if higher educated people cope better with work-related stressors by using data from the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS[1]; starting cohorts 6: Adults (SC6)). Our results show that work-related stressors such as a bad working environment, a likely job loss or change in place of work are associated with a high level of work-related stress; whereas a likely career advancement or increase in salary reduces work-related stress. In general, higher educated people show a lower level of stress, net of stressors and several controls. Regarding the moderating effect of education, highly qualified workers are better able to cope with a high level of routine in the workplace. A probable career advancement also lowers their stress level. In contrast, higher educated employees report a higher stress level with high autonomy in the workplace and a probable job loss compared to lower educated employees.

[1] NEPS collects longitudinal data on education processes and competency developments in Germany.

RC32-405.4

SCHÖPF, CAROLINE* (Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong)
CHEW, MATTHEW M (Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong)

Theorizing Migration in a Coloniality of Power Context - Why 'southwards Migrants' Experience Privilege Instead of Discrimination

This paper discusses the phenomenon of 'Southwards migration,' pointing out an important methodological flaw in migration studies – that theories of immigrant incorporation are based on cases of what we call 'Northwards migration.'

We define 'Southwards migration' as mobility from countries located further towards the Global North to countries located further towards the Global South. Based on a case study in Hong Kong (comparing 'Southwards migrants' of different racializations with 'Northwards migrants,' n=45), as well as on a review of the literature on populations that we identify as 'Southwards migrants,' we show that most negative outcomes that migration theory interprets as intrinsic to the migration experience as such are either absent or reversed in the case of 'Southwards migration.' Specifically, in the case of 'Southwards migration,' migrants' human and cultural capital often receives increased valuation and demand, they often encounter high-paying 'ethnic'/'sending society-driven' labor markets, they enjoy a positive/privileged societal reception, few pressures to acculturate, and rewards for pursuing ethnic/sending-society oriented strategies. This leads to 'Southwards' migrants often being sorted into socioeconomic strata above the receiving society and experiencing upward socioeconomic mobility compared to their country of origin. We argue that the discrepancies between these findings and conventional migration theorizing can be explained by the latter's lack of attention to global sets of power relations and stratification systems, as described in the coloniality of power literature, which argues that the global is stratified by various power relations/hierarchies, with economic, political, racial, cultural, and gender dimensions. Analyzing migration as taking place in the context and under the influence of such global power relations allows us to analyze how migration leads to privileged outcomes in cases of 'Southwards migration,' while they lead to disadvantaged outcomes in cases of 'Northwards migration.'

RC31-377.3

SCHÖPF, CAROLINE* (Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong)
CHEW, MATTHEW M (Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong)

Theorizing 'Southwards Migration' – the Coloniality of Migration

This paper discusses the phenomenon of 'Southwards migration,' pointing out an important methodological flaw in migration studies – that theories of immigrant incorporation are based on cases of what we call 'Northwards migration.' We define 'Southwards migration' as mobility from countries located further towards the Global North to countries located further towards the Global South. Based on a case study in Hong Kong (comparing 'Southwards migrants' of different racializations with 'Northwards migrants,' n=45), as well as on a review of the literature on populations that we identify as 'Southwards migrants,' we show that most negative outcomes that migration theory interprets as intrinsic to the migration experience as such are either absent or reversed in the case of 'Southwards migration.' Specifically, in the case of 'Southwards migration,' migrants' human and cultural capital often receives increased valuation and demand, they often encounter high-paying 'ethnic'/'sending society-driven' labor markets, they enjoy a positive/privileged societal reception, few pressures to acculturate, and rewards for pursuing ethnic/sending-society oriented strategies. This leads to 'Southwards' migrants often being sorted into socioeconomic strata above the receiving society and experiencing upward socioeconomic mobility compared to their country of origin. We argue that the discrepancies between these findings and conventional migration theorizing can be explained by the latter's lack of attention to global sets of power relations and stratification systems, as described in the coloniality of power literature, which argues that the global is stratified by various power relations/hierarchies, with economic, political, racial, cultural, and gender dimensions. Analyzing migration as taking place in the context and under the influence of such global power relations allows us to analyze how migration leads to privileged outcomes in cases of 'Southwards migration,' while they lead to disadvantaged outcomes in cases of 'Northwards migration.'

RC48-605.5

SCHROERING, CAITLIN* (University of Pittsburgh, USA)

"Water Is Life, Sanitation Is Dignity": Social Movement Resistance and the Struggle Against the Commodification of Water

The privatization of water—led by global financial institutions working in collusion with governments and corporations–is documented time and again not to lead to more people gaining access to safe water. In fact, the opposite is true, with privatization leading to higher rates and lower quality water. For the past century, the dominant focus of transnational organizing has been "from the West to the rest" and the frequent attention to movements in the United States has led to the neglect of transnational linkages between movements. In this paper, I examine how movements are mobilizing for the right to water. As feminist scholars have pointed out, the "standpoint" offered by marginalized actors offers important insights into the operation of systems of power and the strategies of survival and resistance that less powerful actors adopt in order to survive and thrive. This project challenges the idea of the "West to rest" pattern and hypothesizes that today 1) more transnational communications and organizing are occurring around water and other basic rights, and 2)Northern movements are engaging with and learning from the South and vice versa, with Southern activists playing a more prominent role than previous scholarship demonstrates. Drawing on field-

work conducted on three right to water movements that nospan three continents (North America, South America, and Africa), this paper examines efforts to reclaim the commons of water. These struggles have been driven by grassroots movements demanding that democracy, transparency, and the human right to water are above corporate profit. This research advances understanding of large-scale social change by investigating how water policies are shaped through contention among social movements, national and local governments, and corporations. It also provides insight on how water activists in local struggles see themselves in relation to the larger national and global network of water activists.

RC40-506.4

SCHUBERT, MAYCON* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

TAVARES, LUIZA (UFRGS, Brazil)

SOUZA, ISABELA (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

GABANA, AMANDA (,)

The Protagonism of the Vegan Movements in the Construction of New Food Markets in Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil

The aim of this paper is to present and describe the dynamics of social movements around veganism in Porto Alegre and the trajectory that led them to build new food markets. The empirical universe starts from different strands of veganism in Porto Alegre, those are more or less articulated around three forms of social engagement. The abolitionists, who unfold into pragmatists and fundamentalists, with distinct social and political origins, but who possess some political actions conjoin; and the Animal-welfarists, who are dispersed in different forms of action and engaged in other themes, which consequently lead them to defend veganism, some of them are Raw-eaters, Environmentalists, Nutrichondriacs, Climaterians, etc. The basic theory, for the analysis of empirical data, will be the Theory of Social Practices, whose methodological perspective is based on 'follow social practices' and, from them, finding how activities (performed actions) are connect to material arrangements (organisms, people, artifacts and natural phenomena) in the stabilization of certain social orders. The data are being collected since April 2018. At first, we participated of different vegan groups in Porto Alegre. A second moment we conducted a study that included interviews with owners of 10 vegan restaurants in Porto Alegre, and the application of a survey of with 374 consumers of these restaurants. At a third moment, we interviewed organizers and exhibitors of vegan fairs in Porto Alegre, which have been around since 2014, and has been expanding. By preliminary analysis, the data indicate that the vegan movement has been diversifying the food markets in Porto Alegre. These movements establishing a greater connection with other political agendas (feminism, lesbian movement, agroecologists), with a profile very connected to health issues (massive consumption of food organic food), and with an inclination for aesthetic differentiation and culinary innovations, and differentiating from products from traditional markets.

RC42-527.4

SCHUBERT, TINKA* (Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Spain)

Social Dynamics and Masculinities. the Mass Rape at the End of WWII and Its Implications for Today.

At the end of World War II approximately 1.9 million women and girls were raped in Berlin and Eastern Territories by soldiers of the Red Army. An estimated 10% of victims committed suicide or died as a consequence. Among the causes for these mass rapes Naimark (1995) mentions revenge for the atrocities of Nazi soldiers, but also race as crucial element. As part of the "Soviet masculinity" under Stalin rule, women of the enemy had to be raped to restore their honor (Messerschmidt, 2006). However, testimonies also evidence that not all Soviet soldiers engaged in these mass rapes. Whereas some actively participated in rapes and murder, others stood up against this violence. Departing from this silenced historical event, we use the approach of New Alternative Masculinities (Flecha et al., 2013) embedded in a larger research agenda on preventive socialization of gender violence, to analyze the different behavior of men of either preventing or encouraging and perpetrating rape. Based on this distinction we present evidence that soldiers of the Red Army committing rapes respond to the characteristics of a Dominant Traditional Masculinity. While those who oppose these rapes and confronted rapists respond to the category of New Alternative Masculinity. Third, men who did not rape and neither confronted rapists can be classified as Oppressed Traditional Masculinities. This incident shows that men in these situations have certain agency to act in one way or the other. Shedding light on this reality contributes to the understanding of group processes that reinforce toxic masculinities capable of unimaginable atrocities.

RC32-397.3

SCHUCK, CAMILA* (Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos, Brazil)

VIEIRA, MIRIAM STEFFEN (Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos, Brazil)

Intellectual Activism of Black Women in Southern Brazil

The construction of knowledge produced by black women, regarding gender and race, has been reproduced in many ways as a means of making this literature accessible and at the same time an emancipation agent of Afro-Brazilians, once that historically they have gone through an epistemic racism in which black women are the main victims, a fact that results from the negative representation of black women in the Brazilian social imagery (GONZALEZ, 1985). However, individuals from Brazilian civil society, through collectives, have been acting on this issue by proposing training - both in person and online - as a way of developing political and intellectual thinking, encouraging the sharing of knowledge of black women's interest, and motivating leadership formation. For this research under development, we are interested in understanding how these collectives articulated their goals and which bibliographies were used for such objectives. In an initial survey of the bibliographies used by two collectives, we identified a similarity in the authors worked, highlighting at first two different lines: authors of black feminism and authors of womanism. Among these authors, we find yet another subdivision that concerns to three intellectual traditions of black feminist thought: (1) that of Brazilian and Latin American intellectuals, (2) that of North American and (3) that of African. As from these results, our research pursued to explore the themes of the authors chosen for the collectives, seeking to observe the purpose of applying the bibliographies to the meaning of the participating black women. As a preliminary result, what we realize is that there is a practical process of decolonization from this intellectual activism promoted through the training courses.

RC09-JS-61.2

SCHUERKENS, ULRIKE M.M.* (Université Rennes 2, France)

SEYE, MOUSTAPHA (Universite Cheikh Anta Diop of Dakar, Senegal)

MANGA, PRISKA (Universite Cheikh Anta Diop of Dakar, Senegal)

Entrepreneurs and Managers in Dakar, Senegal: First Results of an Ongoing EU Project: Managlobal

In-depth surveys and career profiles of business and commercial leaders in Senegal have been realized in order to fully understand how business is conducted and how managers run their organizations in Africa. Interviews (qualitative data) and relevant documentary data (reports, biographies, archives, etc.) were used to produce professional biographies as well as biographies of selected entrepreneurs (selected from business databases and national business registers but also through the personal contacts of the researcher). The particular management style will be shown of these selected enterprises and entrepreneurs. The project is an ongoing EU funded study: ManaGlobal whose coordinator is Ulrike Schuerkens.

RC09-104.1

SCHUERKENS, ULRIKE M.M.* (Université Rennes 2, France)

Socioeconomic Development in the South: Business Schools' Discourses in Senegal

This paper intends to reconstruct the development discourse of Business schools in Senegal. These schools have often strong links to business schools in Europe and the USA so that their teaching neglects to take into account local socio-cultural systems and socioeconomic patterns that differ from the neoliberal economy of the countries of the global North. Individualism and private property are underlined even if these patterns are challenged in countries of the global South. The paper intends to reconstruct the meaning and content of this discourse in the curricula of the Business schools that should instead look for an adaptation of local socioeconomic patterns to neoliberal economies spread by globalization. Some ten Business schools were studied in Dakar, based on discussions with their leadership and on content analysis of the websites of these Business schools.

RC07-83.5

SCHULZ, MANUEL* (University of Jena, Germany)

Being Seized By the Not-Yet-Existing – Bodiliness As the Enlivening Agency of Hope

This presentation aims to introduce the neo-phenomenology and its concept of bodily sensations as a fruitful epistemological approach for time-sociological research. Its characteristic concept of bodiliness as a third way of self-givenness (beyond conscious reflection and physical objects) attracts notice to the vibrant intermediation between these two Cartesian categories and its role for subjective agency.

Following neo-phenomenological research, being deeply moved or involuntarily seized, as it is typical for sensations like fear, desire, joy, dejection, hope, enthusiasm etcetera, analytically, cannot be itemized within the Cartesian dualism. In contrary, this sphere of affectedness encounters the subject as an idiosyncratic dimension of vibrant self-sensing and, subject-theoretically, arises as the mediating dynamic between consciousness and the material world. Furthermore, phenomenological research shows that bodiliness itself, essentially, is structured by a tension of sensed narrowness and extensiveness which should not be unilaterally interpreted as physical terms. In a broader sense, this tension, neo-phenomenologically, is the fundamental dynamic of the subjective self- and world-relation which finds its expression in the respective material and ideational world-evolvement. While the sphere of bodiliness, accordingly, can be triggered either consciously or physically, such bodily sensations, I will argue, are the enlivening entanglement in which conscious constructs and the physical world converge and provoke subjective agency.

Considering these epistemological insights, bodiliness and its perceptions like hopefulness, as well as any other form of affectedness, plays a key role in all social actions; it even arises as the enlivening sphere of sociality in general. While phenomenological research, finally, shows evidence that fear is subjectively percepted as a narrowing experience that can lead to conscious and physical paralysis, its opposite, hope, entails a perceptible extension of future-related latitude. Thus, hope attains agency by the medium of bodiliness, and is able to empower subjects and societies, even in the light of desperate challenges.

RC07-JS-81.2

SCHULZ, MARKUS S.* (Max Weber Center for Advanced Cultural and Social Studies, Germany)

Sociological Futures Research and Climate Change: Epistemologies, Ontologies, and the Politics of Scenarios

This paper explores practices of imagining futures with a focus on selected case-studies of climate change. Scientists have discussed the greenhouse effect since the 19th Century. There is an overwhelming scientific consensus about anthropogenic global climate change and its profound consequences since at least the 1990s. In 2015, 196 national governments agreed to limit global warming to well below 2°C or even 1.5°C, though recent research holds these target for insufficient. The acceleration of global heating and the increase of severe weather events have pushed climate change towards the top of political discourse in an increasing number of countries. A new generation of activists, including the students of Fridays for Future, are demanding swift policy changes, as the coming decade is seen as crucial for avoiding tipping-points. Despite the policies of the Trump and Bolsonaro administrations, the denialist movement wanes. Even fossil fuel corporations increase their post-carbon investments. The political contestation mutates. This is the context in which techniques of imagining futures play salient roles. The models and scenarios as prominent as those of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) are being shaped by underlying assumptions about social dynamics and epistemes that are often only implicit. In contrast, critical sociological futures research brings social dynamics, intersectionality, power and climate justice to the foreground, and it provides a tool-kit from iterative future labs to strategic scenario practices for broader engagement and visioning.

RC35-448.3

SCHULZ MEINEN, HAIMO* (University of Hannover, Germany)

Behaviour of Very Large Social Units after ‚Religion' and ‚Society'

After the deconstruction of key terms as ‚religion', ‚society' and ‚nation' as un-helpful to investigate neutrally, the scientific interest still is there how to deal and analyze social phenomena, including large and very large social units. In the last century the german macrosociologist Norbert Müller („Civilization Dynamics" I, II, 1989, 1991) has given remarkable inputs how to use the findings of materialistic US-american cultural anthropology to describe „Very Large Social Units" which we live in. Climate change responsability is just one indicator to show that even after scholarly deconstruction of terms we cannot stop investigating. This paper contributes to postdeconstructivist understanding and prediction of Very Large Social Units. „Over the last two decades, a growing number of academics who study 'religion' have noticed that the idea that is foundational for their

scholarship is fiction as something that is made, built, or constructed. This insight opposes notions of 'religion' as a thing or phenomenon that has always existed everywhere in one form or another and that continues to manifest itself in different traditions and configurations throughout the globe. Proponents of ‚critical religion' understand religion to be a somewhat incoherent, rather recent concept that is projected as an anachronism onto history. According to this view, 'religion' is a modern, discursive product of differing, context-specific, dynamics of power with particular relation to the politics of colonialism and statecraft." (Naomi Goldenberg, 2019) Similarly, this paper attempts to deconstruct ‚society' and ‚nation' to come up with a suggestion how to adopt anthropological terms and findings. –

TG03-738.4

SCHULZ MEINEN, HAIMO* (University of Hannover, Germany)

Human Rights As a Cause for Environmental Degradation in Marginalized Sections

Scholars like Emile Durkheim, Marcel Mauss, Louis Dumont, Hubert Seiwert and Heinz G. Kippenberg have contributed to a concept called pragmatism of religion. Disregarding what is individually believed here it can be studied what groups in fact consider to be important. Starting from here a very different, critical approach to important terms in our own society becomes possible, the consideration of two important norms of the modern state, Human Rights and Conservation. Conservation requests to reduce or stop totally activities on certain areas or places that contribute to the artificial, technically enabled metabolism of humans: the stream of material that is not digested inside the human body, but is being used outside the human body by members or all of the group of humans. Human Rights, in opposition, request to enhance and guarantee this metabolism where humans settle and live, because it is only this way that every human can enjoy the achievements of modern states. Hence, implicitly it says how humans should live together: In large, sedentary groups with organizational and cultural features called 'modern'. The philosophy of Human Rights draws on a metaphysical concept of humans that has clearly a christian heritage. Persons are endowed with dignity, reason and conscience. 'Modern' serves as a legitimating label. Human Rights and Conservation, thus, are juxtaposed in a contradiction that can be analyzed drawing on findings of the history of religion. Environmental degradation is an unavoidable byproduct of Human Rights. Pragmatically seen it is indicated to a third of world population that order is maintained just to enable them 'incomprehensible' individuals to have their share, here called ‚right', meanwhile to the other two thirds that this 'order' if necessary will be defended militarily. Illustrating the result practically shows the shift to a different set of norms would be possible. –

RC23-273.1

SCHULZ-SCHAEFFER, INGO* (Technical University of Berlin, Germany)
EGBERT, SIMON (Technische Universität Berlin, Germany)

The Innovation Imperative: Steps Towards a Conceptual Approach

In our paper, we aim to conceptualize one of the most potent implications of the nearly unopposed 'pro-innovation bias' in contemporary societies: the ubiquitous drive for constantly creating and implementing something new and/or for symbolizing newness; an implication which can be termed innovation imperative. We propose to distinguish at least four different dimensions in which the innovation imperative can be empirically observed and which can be used to guide the analysis of how the innovation imperative works: (1) The role of the innovation imperative in economy, where it is well-established as driving force of economic development (Schumpeter 1911; 1939; 1942). (2) The role of the innovation imperative in other social fields like in politics (e.g., OECD 2015), where previously other strategies prevailed and different terms (like 'reform') were used. (3) The surprising increase in striving for newness in social fields whose basic values and procedures are rooted in tradition, such as religion. (4) The exceptional urge for changing existing structures or processes even when are doing their job quite nicely. And (5) the phenomenon of innovations getting implemented by actors simply for their own sake: to demonstrate that one is innovative, which is for example true for advertising agencies and public relations offices. In addition to this conceptualization, we aim to shed light at some of the salient features of the rationalities behind the innovation imperative in each of the dimensions, pointing towards the widespread neglect of the destructive side of innovation and its underlying economic mental models.

RC48-599.2

SCHUSTER, FEDERICO* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

The Political Content of Protest in Recent Argentina.

Social protest is considered today in the scientific literature as a quite regular informal expression of social demands and is assumed to be proper and consti-

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

tutive of contemporary democracies. It is characteristic of complex societies and often has transnational significance. In Latin America, social protest has a strong historical background and a very relevant impact on the present. Its study and consideration are of the utmost importance for the better understanding of the social demands existing overtime and the configuration of social subjects of political impact. Studies of social protest today form a prolific and relevant subfield within the research on collective action and social movements. Is social change a result from politics? Or is it an embedded property of society itself? Which is the role played on it by social mobilization? This paper will analyze these questions from a theoretical perspective but under an empirical consideration of a case, namely Argentina's events from 1989 to the present. We aim to reconstruct the configuration of recent collective action, with special reference to protesting actions as the emergence of demands and subjects in the public space, with an impact on the political system. Taking advantage of its complexity and the diversity of sceneries during that period, we are to state the mutual imbrication between political and social, agency and structure in the study of social change. What happened then and there is quite a laboratory for social and political studies. Within social mobilization, our empirical research shows how social protest, politics, policies and society mutually imbricate themselves. We expect to discuss a few relevant issues, not only of collective action, of the forms of social claim, of relations between society and politics, but also limits (circumstantial or structural) of party systems and, ultimately, of the perspectives of our democracies.

RC09-105.3

SCHWARTZ, DAVID* (Writer at Large, USA)

Getting to North South Redistribution Policies

The objective is to allow developing countries to print new, more currency without weakening their own currency's value in Forex. The strategy is to convince wealthy nations to purchase 3rdworld (Southern) currencies with the purpose of investing their purchase either in 3rd world, that state's bonds, or in their banks. So as to allow the printing of equivalent amounts of their currency without its suffering relative weakness in foreign exchange, with the currency of the purchasing country. Developing countries need to have strong currency relations with technologically advanced countries, in order to reduce the costs of technological imports that they are currently unable to produce either on their own, or with the help of corporate subsidiaries. Such imports include refrigerators, telephone technologies, computers, televisions and broadcasting equipment, water purification technologies....

This development strategy stands in contrast to the current operant strategies employed by both the US and the Chinese, in their Belt and Road initiative. Both strategies but especially the Chinese seems to involve the extension of loans with rising interest rates, to poor countries with high levels of demographic poverty, therefore low and weak levels of aggregate consumer demand. The result is that the Chinese loans tend to be forfeited, state or institutional bankruptcies tend to result followed by the seizure of 3rd world country assets, like shipping port facilities. US foreign assistance strategies apparently have too often involved extending assistance that is equivalent to bribery of 3rd world elites, which then tend to be deposited in private bank accounts in various tax havens. That at least is my current understanding of current levels of US foreign aid, which also involves sales of subsidized military equipment which does not aid the causes of poverty amelioration or development. Establishing such a North South link would facilitate dependent levels of trade.

RC12-156.3

SCHWARTZ, GERMANO* (UniRitter, Brazil)
COSTA, RENATA (Unilasalle, Brazil)

Are Constitutions Dead?

This paper proposes a new categorization of social movements: the New Social Movements of the 21st century (NSM21). In order to do develop such category, our methodological design will follow the Social System Theory Applied to Law (STAL), for the following reasons :
(1) STAL is predicated on the differentiation of the partial systems of society.
(2) STAL consists of a theory which observes systems also from the perspectives and relations that they establish with each other, considering the extent in which their autonomies are preserved in such relations. In this way, it considers Constitutions as the structural coupling between Law and Politics, thus allowing the understanding of the NSM21 as constituent moments which (re) produce constitutionalising communications.
(3) STAL is based on the observation of paradoxes - specifically in the case of this book, the paradox of the necessity of Unrecht (NSM21) for the (re) configuration of the Recht (Constitutions).
Such potentials of the use of STAL in the observation of the NSM21 leads to the question addressed in our title: what are the NSM21 and how do they differ from the classical theories of social movements, including those emerging from new social movements? These are, in short, movements that, evidently, incorporate the characteristics of the new social movements but which adapt them to the twenty-first century - and for which they evolve.

In this line of reasoning, this chapter will try to demonstrate that the NSM21 are true constituent moments, that is, they consist on those moments in which the proper foundations of Law and Politics are (re) discussed. But that is not enough, NSM21 are constituent moments in a very specific time, a time when the Constitutions themselves are in transformation,and forced to communicate beyond the physical borders and concepts of hierarchy and sovereignty

RC33-419.3

SCHWEIA, MALTE* (Universität Kiel, Germany)

Internet Freedom in the Digital Age: The Measurement, Challenges and Results

The measurement of internet freedom is a difficult matter and there are only a few datasets available which can be applied for scrutinizing theoretical propositions of the antecedents and consequences of this liberty. Freedom house as one of the big data providers delivers only a small number of countries data for the "Freedom of the Net". In my presentation, I show the difficulties in measuring the liberty of using the internet. These difficulties (and also the drawback of the small number of country cases) were surmountable by a process-oriented construction of freedom data in analogy to administrative mass data.

With new data set derived from qualitative reports on internet liberty I show that internet access is hardly related to the freedom to use the internet. By this, I refer to the known phenomenon that there are several countries that are considered political enemies of internet. By referring to this new data set it can be shown that the more opportunities in a country are available to access the internet, the more likely it is that these opportunities are being restricted by the state if the government has a low preference for the individual freedom of citizens.

My study makes both a methodological and a theoretical contribution. One the one hand, it highlights the benefits of a theory based construction of quantitative data from qualitative information. On the other hand, it refines the theoretical propositions of negative freedom in application to modern societies.

RC22-258.1

SCIUPAC, ELIZABETH* (Pew Research Center, USA)
SCHWADEL, PHILIP (University of Nebraska-Lincoln, USA)

Religion Among American Adolescents: New Data, New Questions

Social scientists regularly study religion among adults in the United States, but we know much less about religion among adolescents. We rectify this dearth of knowledge with data from a new Pew Research Center survey of American teenagers.

Much of what we know about adolescent religion in the U.S. comes from the first wave of the National Study of Youth and Religion, but much has changed since that data was collected. The 2019 Pew Research Center survey shows how teens fare today on a number of religious fronts, including affiliation, service attendance, prayer, salience, belief, and participation in various other religious activities.

Moreover, the new Pew study allows us to examine how teens navigate the intersection between religion and the social context of school. How are religious beliefs reflected in school, if at all, particularly in public schools, which constitutionally do not allow for school-sponsored religion or prayer? The Pew survey shows that many teens witness certain religious expressions in school, such as the wearing of religious clothing or jewelry, or praying before a sporting event. But other expressions, such as praying before lunch, are less commonly seen. The survey also indicates that religiously motivated bullying is less prevalent in schools than bullying in general, but that teens still perceive hostility toward their religious or spiritual views in the form of comments from their peers or teachers. The findings on all of these questions help illuminate the ways in which religion plays a role in the lives of adolescents, the impact it has, and the larger implications for society as the religious landscape continues to shift.

This presentation provides an overview of findings from the new survey, focusing on both religious beliefs and practices, as well as the role of religion in school, the primary institution in adolescents' lives.

RC35-447.3

SCRIBANO, ADRIAN* (National Scientific and Technical Research Council (CONICET), Argentina)

Human Being? What Do You Mean? the Sociological Crisis from the Subjective Point of View.

If sociology faces a crisis, it is because society is going through profound transformations. Within the framework of the consolidation of the normalized societies in the immediate enjoyment through consumption, the notions and practices regarding of what should be understood by the social subject are being vertiginously modified.

In the second part of the last century, Bourdieu, Giddens, Archer, Habermas, Bhaskar, Melucci, and many other sociologists and social scientists have discussed and developed various ways of understanding what it means to be a social agent.

This paper seeks to propose an approach to the notion of the person as a basis for discussing the necessary and urgent changes in the current sociology crisis.

To achieve this objective, the following argumentative strategy is proposed: a) The connection between society crisis and crisis of sociology is summarized, b) the differences and similarities between individual, agent, actor, subject and person as central nodes of the crisis in society is explained, c) is indicate how the above situation is connected to the missions and visions of sociology and, finally propose a possible discussion agenda.

The paper proposes a dialectical view of the social person as a clue to reconstruct a notion of sociology that allows us to elaborate a utopian view of a possible society.

RC02-26.3

SCULLY, BEN* (University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa)
BRITWUM, AKUA (University of Cape Coast, Ghana)

Class, the Labour Market, and Paid Care Work in South Africa and Ghana

Over the past year in Johannesburg, South Africa there have been a number of high profile cases of over-crowding, abuse, and even deaths of young children at unregistered private daycare facilities, prompting the provincial Department of Social Development to declare that there is a "crisis" in the childcare sector. In the same city, it is not uncommon for wealthy households to employ multiple full-time caregivers to provide childcare in a single private home. This stark contrast highlights the need to better understand the relationship between paid childcare work and inequality. Paid childcare is the hidden backstage of the wage labour market. In countries with little public provision of childcare, workers(and especially women) must often pay for care in order to work for wages. While there is significant work on labour market inequality—including analysis of unemployment, wage inequality, etc—there is relatively little empirical or theoretical work on the relationship between paid work and child care.

Our paper uses paid childcare a lens for examining class inequalities in South Africa and Ghana. We aim to map the various layers of paid childcare, from informal unregistered daycare centers, formal private preschools, to private domestic nannies. We are interested in both "consumers"—meaning who sends their children to various types of care facilities, including what types of paid work these parents are involved in—as well as "providers"—including who owns and works for various types of child care centers. We think of this mapping as an alternative approach to the concept of "care chains". Rather than focusing on the direct relationship between various levels of caregivers, we aim to understand the broader social relations of class that are reflected in the institution of paid care.

RC44-547.3

SCULLY, BEN* (University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa)
HARRIS, ADAM (University College London, United Kingdom)

Social Welfare, Elections, and Urban Politics: The Case of the Epwp in South Africa

This paper will examine the political effects of the EPWP in South Africa, the country's largest public employment programme. Many scholars working on the rise of new forms of social welfare in the global South have argued that there is a close relationship between politics and welfare provision. South Africa has one of the most extensive social welfare systems in the global South, and one that is highly politicized. During election campaigns, parties regularly tout social welfare and warn of its potential removal or mismanagement by rival parties. As a result, there is a popular perception that social welfare, and the EPWP in particular, is a political tool, used by the ruling party to win electoral support, particularly among the unemployed in the townships and urban peripheries where the programme has a major presence. However, our initial research on EPWP projects in Johannesburg and surrounding areas suggests a more complex picture. Rather than fostering clear loyalty and support, the programme is the subject of frequent and intense social conflict, often pitting groups from one specific location against those from another, or against their own political leaders over the criteria of inclusion. Our paper will draw on electoral data as well as data on the location, timing, and size of EPWP projects to examine the relationship between the EPWP, voter turnout, and electoral outcomes. We will combine this with data from interviews/focus groups with participants and officials from the programme. This mixed-methods approach will allow us to interrogate the complex socio-political effects of the programme. We aim to uncover the relationship between public works employment, formal electoral politics, and informal protest politics in urban South Africa.

RC41-523.4

SEDOVIC, MICHAELA* (London School of Economy and Political Science, United Kingdom)

Local Hostility Effect on Immigrants' Wellbeing: Does Population Composition in Neighbourhood and Neighbourhood Contact Matter?

Current research suggests that contact of migrants with the native population can affects their wellbeing both positively and negatively. Similarly, studies show that individuals perceiving discrimination score lower on life satisfaction scales. One potential but under-researched driver of this effect is the native population's attitudes towards immigrants (ATI).

My paper explores the effect of neighbourhood hostility towards immigrants on migrants' life satisfaction in England and Wales. Using individual data from wave 3 of the UK Household Longitudinal Study including measures of neighbourhood interactions, matched to aggregate data on attitudes to immigrants derived from the Citizenship Survey (2010/2011) I focus on attitudes at the small area level of LSOAs (areas containing around 1500 households). Controlling for neighbourhood level characteristics, which may be associated with attitudes towards immigrants (such as unemployment rates) and for individual level characteristics related to life satisfaction, I estimate the relationship between neighbourhood ATI and individual life satisfaction. Additionally, I explore the moderating effect of neighbourhood ethnic composition, close ties in neighbourhood, and neighbourhood interethnic mixing on this association.

By exploiting measures of both contact with and exposure to other ethnic groups (i.e. neighbourhood ethnic composition, neighbourhood mixing, interethnic friendships), I am better able to identify the mechanisms linking environmental attitudes to wellbeing. Specifically, I test the claims from cultural threat theory, neighbourhood effect theory, and intergroup contact theory. I thereby shed further light on heterogeneity in the life satisfaction of immigrants.

RC46-561.2

SEEDAT-KHAN, MARIAM* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa)

Certification: Thoughts from a Newly Certified Practitioner

Clinical sociology in practice takes the form of an effective tradition that centres on learning interventions, with learners, teachers, educators, stakeholders and government departments. In this session, discussions will focuses on how I define clinical practise in the area of education. I focus on how clinical sociology is used and the theoretical prototypes that have been selected. My work as a clinical sociologist is discussed using the clinical model SMART. Finally, there is a conversation on how to forge a career in the field of clinical sociology.

RC42-JS-59.2

SEEDAT-KHAN, MARIAM* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa)
JOHNSON, BELINDA* (University of Kwazulu Natal, South Africa)
BYDAWELL, MOYA* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa)

Learning to Acquire Knowledge in Large Classes

What was once a comfortable university class of 100-200 students has now increased to classes in access of 1981 students. The resources, staffing and equipment remain unchanged, yet the expectation of excellence in teaching remains the same. The changing learning environment affects, students, academics, learning and a series of other critical sociological factors. While student numbers continue to increase at universities around the country, the number of academics that service students remain constant; infrastructure is not prioritised and the challenges within universities are increasing annually. This paper addresses the challenges that academics face with an increasing number of learners in the classroom. This paper adopts a qualitative method, utilising participant observation through teaching and interacting with first year students; at two universities in South Africa over a period of five years from 2010-2015. Both universities had first year classes in excess of 1000 students.The results from this study indicate the challenges that both academics and students face in attempting to maintain academic standards in an increasingly challenging university environment. Through the analysis of results and impact from 2010-2015 this paper seeks to provide a sociological insight into the impact of the complexities, challenges and possibilities that lie ahead of us.

RC32-417.1

SEELY, STEPHEN* (Newcastle University, United Kingdom)

Queer Theory from the South

This essay draws on the turn to 'southern epistemologies' in social theory as a provocation for rethinking the problems and possibilities of 'sexual democracy.' Over the past three decades, the global politics of sexuality have been increasingly articulated through the terms and instruments of liberal democracy, a model that has proven quite successful at securing recognition and protections on the basis of 'sexual orientation and gender identity' at the national and international levels. While appealing to a more inclusive democracy, the incorporation of sexuality into immigration and asylum policies, foreign policy, development and aid initiatives, human rights resolutions, and other political mechanisms systematically encodes certain Euro-American sexual values as synonymous with the values of 'democracy' itself, thereby positioning other sexual value systems—particularly those of Africa and Islam—as inherently anti-democratic. The complicity of 'sexual democracy' in consolidating racist, xenophobic, and imperialist projects raises serious questions about its continued viability as a framework for sexual emancipation. If sexuality is indeed emerging as the fundamental 'cultural fault line' dividing the west from the rest, it becomes one of the issues that most urgently calls for alternative modes of theorization capable of negotiating between competing cultural values in a way that opens even the most ostensibly 'universal' ideals (e.g., sexual freedom) to reconceptualization vis-à-vis other modes of being and thinking. First, I develop and situate the notion of 'queer theory from the South' in relation to ongoing queer and decolonial critiques of sexual democracy. I then turn to the case of South Africa, examining *ubuntu* as an alternative framework for developing a sexual politics that can negotiate between the Euro-American liberal rights frames and indigenous values. Finally, I conclude by illustrating this with the work of a Zulu lesbian *sangoma*, whose theory and practice offers a profound vision of decolonizing erotic justice.

RC47-573.1

SEGATO, RITA* (University of Brasilia, Brazil)

Social Movements and Contemporary Feminisms

Invited paper for the Opening Session - ISA RC47

RC05-JS-76.2

SEGERSVEN, OTTO* (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Finnish Swedes and Titular Finns – an Imitation Game Study of Blurred Categorizations

In sociology, the role of culture for the definition of ethnic groups is a contested one. Research on social boundaries have underscored how cultural differences do not cluster neatly along ethnic lines. Yet, in lay perceptions, politics and media, ethnicity and ethnic membership is understood and categorized according to distinct cultural features such as language, dialect, rituals and cultural practices. I use a novel method called the Imitation Game to analyze how Finnish Swedes and titular Finns appropriate and use cultural repertoires for categorizing whether somebody is a member of one or another category. Although the term "ethnic group" is not a common term for describing Finnish Swedes, they do meet the four standard criteria of ethnicity: Self-identification, shared culture, ancestry and organized interaction among members and non-members. According to surveys, 82% of the Finnish Swedish adolescents consider themselves to be Finns, but also belonging to another culture. The proximity of the Finnish Swedes to the majority population makes them salient for research on blurred categorization of multiple belongings.

In the Imitation Game, participants from two different groups attempt to distinguish the group membership of anonymous respondents through computer-mediated, typed questions and answers. One of the respondents is an imitating non-group member. The crux is to distinguish the imitating non-group member from a genuine group member. According to theory, members of a minority who live in the culture of a majority should be better at passing as majority members than vice versa. Preliminary findings indicate the contrary. I analyze the participants' questioning strategies for telling group members from outsiders and observe how actors appropriate cultural repertoires to make boundaries between "us" and "them". The results indicate that the Finnish Swedes have a "false consciousness", blurring their understanding of cultural similarity and difference in relation to the majority.

RC28-343.3

SEGURA CARRILLO, CRISTIAN* (Universidad Aunonoma de Barcelona, Spain)

Análisis Comparado De La Movilidad Social Entre Chile y España y Su Relación Con Los Itinerarios Educativos y Las Trayectorias Laborales

La comunicación presenta los avances de un trabajo de investigación en curso que tiene como objetivo analizar la desigualdad social desde la perspectiva de la movilidad social comparando España y Chile, países que presentan en común un proceso de industrialización tardía. Bajo la perspectiva analítica del modelo AMOSIT (Modelo Analítico de Desigualdades Sociales y Trayectorias) desarrollado en el contexto de la red internacional INCASI (International Network for Comparative Analysis of Social Inequalities, Horizon 2020 Program, GA 691004), se busca comprender los procesos de movilidad teniendo en cuenta las trayectorias laborales y los itinerarios educativos complejos. La perspectiva adoptada es innovadora pues se entremezclan aspectos y variables tratados habitualmente en una sola mirada de investigación en análisis independientes, ya sea de la movilidad social intergeneracional o intrageneracional.

En este sentido, además, se plantea un diseño de análisis basado en un método mixto secuencial correlacional, para obtener las potencialidades de lo cuantitativo y lo cualitativo (QUAN-qual). En contextos socieconómicos distintos con diferentes modelos y niveles de desarrollo de sus Estados de Bienestar, se busca profundizar en los mecanismos sociales que ayuden a entender el papel mediador que juega la educación en las dinámicas de movilidad social y como vía para disminuir las desigualdades sociales. Además de ello con los primeros análisis de los datos disponibles se espera aportar con insumos para la comprensión de los distintos tipos de movilidad, al observar similitudes y diferencias en los contextos sociales chileno y español.

Resultado de esta práctica de investigación cabrá plantear asimismo cómo se puede aportar elementos de diagnosis y orientaciones para las políticas públicas con un objetivo de justicia social para disminuir las desigualdades sociales desde las potencialidades y rezagos que existen en cada territorio comparado, ya sea el español o el chileno.

RC28-343.4

SEGURA CARRILLO, CRISTIAN* (Universidad Aunonoma de Barcelona, Spain)
JARPA SANDOVAL, BEATRIZ* (University de Concepción, Chile)

Logro Educativo Intergeneracional En Perspectiva Comparada Entre España y Chile

Existen ciertas evidencias que indican que el papel del sistema educativo es trascendental para la movilidad social y que la educación superior es el nivel que mayores elementos puede aportar para esa movilidad, ya que tiene implicancias directas en la desigualdad de origen (Herrera, 2001; Benavides, 2004). Diversos estudios sobre el acceso al nivel educativo superior muestran que el origen social es aún un elemento central para prever la posibilidad de transitar con éxito el desafío que significa una carrera (Langa, 2005; Rahona, 2005; Torrents, 2015). Si bien la democratización del acceso a la universidad ha permitido una reducción paulatina del efecto de las diferencias de origen y que la elección de la carrera no sólo está determinada por los factores familiares, si no que sería resultado de un balance entre preferencias personales y determinantes sociales (Troiano y Elias, 2013, citado en Torrents, 2015), la situación actual tiene, todavía, un considerable margen de mejora (Calero y Choi, 2012).

La siguiente investigación tiene como objetivo central realizar un análisis comparativo entre España y Chile, en base al logro educativo en padres y madres cuyos hijos comienzan su formación universitaria, para de este modo, identificar los movimientos intergeneracionales en la educación, conectando con las políticas sociales que se implementan en cada país, que pudiesen aportar a la comprensión del aumento o disminución en los niveles educativos que tiene la nueva generación.

RC14-172.6

SEIGER, FIONA-KATHARINA* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands)

MOODY, REBECCA (Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands)

RHYS EDWARDS, JAMES (Sinus Institute, Germany)

BERTEL, DIOTIMA (SYNYO GmbH, Germany)

BERMEJO CASADO, RUT (Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, Spain)

MICCOLI, SARA (Universita degli Studi diRoma La Sapienza, Italy)

Imagining Europe from Outside: New Technologies and Social Media in the Construction of Narratives and Migrant Imaginaries

This paper focuses on perceptions of Europe by prospective migrants and the role of novel technologies and social media in the knitting and consumption of these narratives. Employing the conceptual lens of 'migrant imaginaries', the authors explore in what ways specific places within Europe are imagined, how these imaginaries travel, and how they shape attitudes towards cross-border mobility.

The paper builds upon preliminary findings from qualitative interviews with recent and prospective migrants in/from North Africa, as well as upon a quantitative data collection (using a keyword-based content analysis) pertaining to the role of social media in the construction of narratives and images about Europe and its various regions. This paper is developed within the larger project PERCEPTIONS, funded by the European Commission.

RC25-JS-21.5

SEILHAMER, MARK* (National Institute of Education, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore)

Teaching and Learning the Language of Mathematics in Multilingual Singapore

The appropriation of academic register mathematics vocabulary is arguably essential for mathematics success in most contexts, and this is decidedly the case in Singapore, where word problems dominate the mathematics section of the Primary School Leaving Exam (PSLE) – a high-stakes exam which determines pupils' streaming for subsequent schooling. Although the medium of instruction for Singapore mathematics classes and the language used for word problems on the PSLE is English, English is not the dominant language for a sizeable (but shrinking) portion of the pupils in most Singapore classrooms. The vast majority of Singapore primary school pupils, nevertheless, score high enough on the PSLE to enter academic streams and Singapore routinely ranks at or near the top of global league tables for pupils' mathematic ability, provoking envy from other countries and attempts to emulate the city state's pedagogical approach to mathematics education. In this talk, I will discuss findings from a qualitative study examining teachers' and students' perceptions and experiences of teaching and learning primary school mathematics and English in Singapore. Presenting data from teacher interviews, lesson observations, and focus group discussions with pupils in primary levels one, three, and five at three different schools, I will highlight the challenges teachers face in preparing their students for the emphasis on word problems in the Singapore context – particularly the many potentially confusing English constructions that can be used in test items to represent relations. Although some teachers employed a 'key word' approach in their classrooms, drawing straightforward associations between particular words and corresponding operations, others acknowledged that such an approach is problematic, especially at the upper primary levels, when problems become mathematically and linguistically more complex.

RC17-214.3

SEKINE, KAE* (Aichi Gakuin University, Japan)

Challenges to Conserve World Agricultural Heritages in Market Economy: Experiences in Japan

Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS), known as World Agricultural Heritage, was established by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in 2002 in order to conserve traditional agro-ecosystems linked with agricultural biodiversity, natural resources, outstanding landscapes and cultural heritages. This certification also aims to contribute to raise awareness of values sustained in the designated sites such as cultural, ecological and agricultural diversity, sustainability in agri-food production, ancestral identity, contribution to livelihood of small-scale farmers etc. However, these values recognized in GIAHS program are not always explicitly codified for agri-food products produced within the sites. Therefore, often these agri-food products are not appropriately valued in the market economy to sustain livelihood of local stakeholders and the agro-ecosystems.

To overcome this challenge, there are some newly created initiatives by local stakeholders, such as producers' organizations, municipalities, and/or consumers' groups, that standardize GIAHS products according to their local criteria. In some cases, local stakeholders develop their own agri-food labeling systems or employ national Geographical Indication systems.

Employing case studies in Japan, the second country in the world in term of designated number of GIAHS, this paper aims to illustrate the development of local agri-food labeling systems within GIAHS sites, that codify or does not codify the concepts of GIAHS and examine contradictions in the endeavor to conserve traditional agro-ecosystems within market economy. The paper includes a case study of millet produced in steep slope land agricultural system in Tokushima Prefecture.

RC41-516.4

SELLAMUTHU, GURUSAMY* (Gandhigram University, India)

Social Exclusion and Honour Killing: Reflections for Remedy

Orientation towards modern lifestyles taking advantage of the benefits from policy of protective discrimination and affirmative action by lower caste groups particularly dalits accelerated disparities between caste Hindus and Dalit. It further caused dialectics between these segments. Higher education of dalits facilitated integration between male and female students to interact on common platforms and similarities of mind sets united them leading to their love based marriages, breaking the conventional caste barriers. In the event of resistance by parents of upper caste, it led to conflicts and killings not only the young lovers but also murders of lower caste by upper caste. Reviews :Studies on caste conflicts in various parts of Tamil Nadu reveal the empirical reality of honour killings. The crime records bureau of government also indicates the killings and murders on account of love based inter caste and international religious marriages. NGO s survey on this problem supplements this reality. (Gurusamy, Venkatachalam, Karuppaiah, Rama Krishnan, Vivekanandan). Methodology :FGDs, case studies, interviews in Salem, Dharma puri, Erode, Madurai districts. Findings:1) Casteism of upper castes 2) Perpetuation of conformity based values and norms3) Static mind set of upper castes 4) prevalence of social distance and disparities 5) Social Exclusion based alienations 6) Higher education of girls 7) Flexible mind set of youth irrespective of castes 8) Dalit aspiration for civil liberties 9) Generation gap between lower and upper caste parents 10) uncompromising attitude and need to preserve purity by upper castes. Conclusion: Honour Killing is a social evil in civil society which needs to be eliminated through collective action to promote social justice which implicates the policy of inclusive growth with mutual understanding between caste groups. Prejudices affecting communal hormony should wither away from people and social integration penetrate in the mind set.

RC26-321.4

SELVA, DONATELLA* (Tuscia University, Italy)

Tracing the Emotional Roots of the Populism Vs. Anti-Populism Gap: Two Case Studies from the US

There is an increasing interest in the interplay between emotions and politics, in the context of political and social processes but also from a psychological point of view. In effects, some scholars have talked about an "emotional reflexivity" to describe the tendency to study the social world through the lens of emotions and affects. In such a context, the rise of populist movements and parties has been linked to an increased emotionalization of the public sphere. The drop of public trust, in particular, and the fall of historically consolidated ideologies, seem to have contributed to push the public towards a more individualistic approach towards politics. While a populist-emotional paradigm has emerged in the study of contemporary political communication trends, the rise of anti-populist leaders seems to challenge it, showing the emergence of different emotional regimes.

The study takes under scrutiny how two different leaders have addressed the pandemic using emotions in their political communication: Donald Trump and Joe Biden. The two case studies could not be more diverse in terms of leadership style, rhetoric, and ideological leanings. Indeed, they can be analysed through the lens of a populist/anti-populist gap, constituting a quasi-experimental situation for testing an anaytical approach focused on emotions in discourses. The research is based on an interpretive approach to all discourses by the two Presidents of the United States, aiming at identifying the spectrum of emotions recalled by the two leaders when addressing the people and the democratic institutions. The paper exemplifies the key traits of the emotional regimes used by populist and anti-populist actors as a first step for a wider comparative research project.

RC35-449.1

SEMBA, RIEKO* (Yokohama City University, Japan)

What Is Being Original? : Art As a Tool for Understanding Japanese-Filipino Second-Generation Youth Life World in Japan.

The purpose of this research is to examine the real life world of Japanese- Filipino Youth, second-generation immigrant who grew up in Japan after 1990s (JFY).

I attempt to co-create a research project with JFYs, using Arts-Based Research (ABR) methods in order to establish an alternative sociological approach. ABR is a newly emerging methodology with artistry and art knowledge for the purpose of understanding, processes, and communication in all aspects and stages of the research process.

I had held two series of art exhibit experiments with two JFYs, Sayaka and Akemi. This paper is based on the observation of the planning, preparation, individual working, publications and exhibits themselves. In particular, I observed how these two girls express themselves through their art works and interact with others. I also considered myself both as a researcher and artist, in order to reconsider the relationship between researcher and researched. ABR encourages the presence of each researcher's personal inclinations, preferences, orientations, and practices.

In the prior researches, JFYs are defined as "the children who connected to foreign country" or "cultural minority", and the subjects of "ethnicity" and "ethnic identity". However some JFYs and other immigrant second-generation youths have already started to show their own thoughts against the power of categorizations by the researchers. One of my research subjects whom I interviewed in 2016 stated that "I feel myself as a Filipina, I am excited and making noise. I feel myself as a Japanese when I become silent in the meeting for club activities. In fact, I feel myself as an original!"

In this presentation I will present concrete details of my analysis and argue the possibility of art as a methods of co-creative research to expand the horizon of sociological inquiry and terminology.

RC18-218.3

SEMBLER, MATÍAS* (, Chile)

El Frente Amplio En La Ruptura. La Emergencia Del Frente Amplio Chileno y Su Relación Con El Movimiento Estudiantil.

El ciclo de movilizaciones experimentado por la sociedad chilena durante la última década, en el que adquirió protagonismo el movimiento estudiantil, ha tenido innegables efectos en el sistema de partidos, siendo clave para la emergencia del Frente Amplio en las elecciones del 2017 y para la ruptura del esquema de dos coaliciones predominantes existente desde la recuperación de la democracia. En un contexto caracterizado por el distanciamiento entre los partidos políticos y los movimientos sociales, el presente estudio se orienta a caracterizar la relación entre el movimiento estudiantil y el Frente Amplio, en el marco de su emergencia en el sistema de partidos. El enfoque teórico que lo guía enfatiza en el carácter difuso del límite que es posible establecer entre el sistema de partidos y el campo de la movilización social, especialmente en contextos de emergencia de nuevos partidos políticos. En tanto, el diseño metodológico se basa en la realización de entrevistas a dirigentes políticos del Frente Amplio, siendo aquellos que han ejercido posiciones de liderazgo al interior del movimiento estudiantil la principal fuente de la información generada. Los resultados de la investigación se orientan a dar respuesta a tres interrogantes: (1) Comprender cómo la participación del Frente Amplio en el movimiento estudiantil ha influido en su proceso de conformación y en su emergencia en el sistema de partidos; (2) Identificar las principales tensiones que la emergencia del Frente Amplio en el sistema de partidos ha generado en su participación en el movimiento estudiantil; (3) Indagar en cómo los cambios en la participación del Frente Amplio han influido en la profesionalización y formalización del movimiento estudiantil. Finalmente, se plantean conclusiones generales relativas al aporte del caso investigado para el estudio de la relación entre partidos políticos y movimientos sociales.

RC28-332.1

SEMENZA, RENATA* (University of Milan, Italy)
SARTI, SIMONE (University of Milan, Italy)
BOCCARDO BOSONI, GIORGIO (University of Chile, Chile)

So Far, so Similar? Labour Market Feminization in Italy and Chile

The goal of this paper, elaborated within the INCASI network, is to make a comparison between two labour markets in Europe and Latin America following the segmentation theory, in order to explain the process of inequalities from a gender perspective. From the comparative methodological perspective, we selected two national cases (Italy and Chile) belonging to the different continents.The general hypothesis is that the two continents, which clearly have different characteristics both in the economic structure as in the level of development, institutional configurations and socio-historical processes, show similar dynamics. In other words, we envisage that the mechanisms of labour market inequalities, and ranking and sorting processes which tend to reproduce a primary and secondary segment (where women are more often concentrated), are stronger than other influent exogenous variables, such as the national and institutional settings and become a recurrent universalistic feature crossing both countries and continental borders. Sexual segregation of labour, both the "horizontal segregation "(concentration in few specific activity sectors) and "vertical segregation" (concentration at only some intermediate levels within the hierarchic structure of organitions), impresses for its similar diffusion in different societies and for its constancy over time.

The article propose two specific objectives. The first is to make a descriptive and comparative analysis of the two labour markets trends (through an historical series involving the period 2008-2018) using labour force indicators, following the gender dichotomy. The second is to explain the patterns of labour inequalities: why the effect of gender segmentation are similar in so different national and continental contexts?

RC39-496.1

SEMIEN, JOY* (Texas A & M, USA)
NANCE, EARTHEA (Texas Southern University, USA)

Knowledge, Attitude, Preparedness, and Skills: A Disaster Training Approach for High-Risk Communities

Communities along the United States Gulf Coast are at high risk of natural and man-made hazards. We developed a disaster training designed to increase Knowledge, Attitude, Preparedness, and Skills (K.A.P.S). We held a series of six identical training sessions in Geismar, Louisiana, a community that faces multiple hazards. Residents (n=34) were trained using a community-tailored approach that combined constructivist (hands-on) and traditional (lecture) methods of instruction. Pre-test and post-test surveys demonstrated that the instructional content was effective (p<0.01), and that individual preparedness knowledge increased significantly because of the constructivist teaching approach (p<0.047). The results indicate that this high-hazard setting called for more extensive instructional content, constructivist teaching methods, and the inclusion of residents at all education levels.

RC32-416.4

SEN, REEMA* (Case Western Reserve University, USA)

Lone Mothers –Inequality and Intersectionality, in the Context of Vulnerability to Mental Health Disparities

In recent years there have been a plethora of research studies on *intersectionality* particularly with regard to discrimination, disproportionate caregiving burden, unpaid domestic work, poverty and associated stress faced by women and consequences for mental health. Work is growing in the field of the sociology of mental health and health disparities. There is a significant body of work which indicates that larger numbers of women (compared with men) suffer from depression though limited evidence of mental health challenges faced by specific categories such a *lone mothers*, exist, despite their growing presence in the labor force. Resources to improve mental health worldwide are scarce but there is a huge loss in productivity and economic and social cost of not tackling this issue according to the World Health Organization and the International Labor Organization. 17% of children aged 0-14 live in single parent households worldwide. Women head approximately 88% of these households. (*OECD, 2014*).Almost 320 million children worldwide are raised by single mothers, underscoring the importance of attending to mental health of these mothers.

My paper focuses on lone mothers, vulnerable to mental health disparities due to social forces that intersect to perpetuate inequity. These may be in the form of social stigma, lack of social support, financial hardship, pay and pension gaps, excessive work and family demands in comparison with married women or men. Theoretical models used to frame my analysis include Pearlin's Stress Process model and life course models to illustrate cumulative (dis)advantage over the life course. Empirical work from USA, Britain, Canada, Sweden and other European countries were analyzed including studies on racial minorities, health and social security policies to unpack the risk in a more nuanced fashion and highlight possible strategies to ensure psychological well-being and reduction in health disparities.

RC09-104.2

SEN, RUKMINI* (Dr B R Ambedkar University Delhi, India)

Women's Writings, Social History and Ways of Knowing: When Disciplines Are Democratized

Women's self writings or autobiography has been a project towards engendering and democratizing disciplines—both history and sociology. Writing the self is an exercise of writing about the times as well—it is about connecting the memory and immediate, public and private, self and other (Liz Stanley, 1993). By reading women's autobiographies from India which have been translated into English, and reflections written by feminist anthropologists of their field work in different locations in India, this paper proposes to suggest that women autobiography writers and anthropologists were constructing the social/political histories through reflexive journeys, challenging thereby knowledge that mainstream sociology/ social anthropology otherwise was practising. These narratives of scripting the self in connection to the social were also about rearrangement of spatial relations in scholarship, in knowledge production per se and not only about reading/ knowing women's lives. The feminist project towards democratizing knowledge across boundaries has interrogated who is producing knowledge and which insti-

tutions are legitimizing hegemonic knowledge? Democratizing pedagogies (Friere, 1970), recognizing plural citizens within classrooms (Rege, 1995) and engaging with processes of re-memory (Morrison, 1987) are emancipatory exercises. Autobiographies written by the Gandhian Sarala Debi (The Fallen Leaves of Life) or Ambedkarite Urmila Pawar (The Weave of My Life: A Dalit Woman's Memoirs) are ways of knowing the social and cultural histories of caste and patriarchy ridden Bengali and Marathi social histories of colonial and post independent India. On the other hand Anthropological Journeys: Reflections on Fieldwork is one of the first books in the South Asian contexts that interrogate methods of knowing in the field. Through these two kinds of texts, this paper intends to democratize the meanings of 'field' in disciplines like sociology.

RC11-136.3

SEN, SREYA* (Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India)

Home, Belonging and Values: Toward a Social Construction of Ageing in India

Scholars observed that urban spaces in South Asian cities are layered with meanings, values, and norms mediated by shared language and cultural moorings. Homes are not simply shelters but spaces which shape and are shaped by social interactions and cultural values. The importance of 'ageing in place' (also 'dying in place') highlights that environmental experience of growing old is fundamental for both individuals and communities. The crux of this paper advocates a greater sensitivity and awareness of lived experience of older adults and their patterns of adjustment within private space. Home is considered to be a coveted place of belonging and strongly attached to it is a sense of ownership. In lieu of this, a sense of continuity helps to recapture places of the past through familiar and treasured artifacts, especially in the case of migrants' and refugees' attachment to one's roots, language and memories. Through qualitative fieldwork in the eastern metropolitan city of Kolkata (India), my work argues that the Partition of Bengal and migration of people thereafter has shaped everyday life of displaced individuals who moved to the city and even contributed to their sense of home. Meanings and values that individuals attached to their "new home" were conditional to the memory of their "old home". Aged interlocutors often fondly refer to their ancestral house in the village ('*desh'er bari*'), at times in East Bengal (now Bangladesh) and in some cases in suburban parts of West Bengal (in India), from where they have been displaced and relocated in Kolkata. Those who have shifted during the Partitions (in 1971) often lamented of not being able to revisit the house of their childhood memories. It is at this intersection that this paper will be a study of ageing in place, memories, values and meanings attached to home in everyday life.

RC06-JS-44.3

SEN, SREYA* (Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India)

Homes and Houses, Senses and Spaces: The Politics of Memory in the Making of Everyday Life in Kolkata (India)

Scholars observed that urban spaces in South Asian cities are layered with meanings, values, and norms mediated by shared language and cultural moorings. They assert that property is not only a political or economic relation between persons but a social relation as well. In this paper I argue that underlying the visibly changing aspirations and anxieties related to property are the concomitant changes in values and meanings that people attach to houses and family dynamics of the middle classes. The research presented here is based on two rounds of qualitative fieldwork conducted in the eastern metropolitan city of Kolkata (in India) between September 2017 and December 2018, where I intend to develop a sociological pathway to understand how 'home' as a space is imagined, conceptualized and assimilated. Therefore complex entanglements between temporal politics, practices and imaginaries arising from a range of contexts call for a subject-centred perspective. In my work I discuss that as the highly hyper-mobile sector of young professionals involve in continuous buying and selling, there are marked intergenerational shifts in terms of housing and home ownership in Kolkata. Disintegration of old joint families and demolition of family homes ('*poitrik bari*') in favor of multistoried apartment buildings ('*flat bari*') portray spatial transformation without any apology. Consequently the changes in the city's built environment not only exert a powerful force on city development but also influence the urban way of life. With the changing values and meanings that people attach to homes and houses, I argue that the role that the house plays in creating urban subjectivities could be a probing question in a given city.

RC14-174.3

SEN, TANIA* (Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, India)

How Do Cultural Changes Shape the Environment? a Study of the Apatani Tribe in India

This paper focuses on the impact of cultural and structural changes on the natural environment of a tribe named Apatani. The Apatani tribe resides in Ziro valley

of Arunachal Pradesh, a north-eastern state of India. Because of nature-friendly traditional practices of maximum utilization of land and other natural resources, Ziro valley has been proposed as a World Heritage Site by the UNESCO in 2014. Nonetheless, the tribe and this valley are not free from challenges and issues of the present millennium. For instance, one of the significant challenges threatening the natural habitat and the tribe's indigenous knowledge system is the hegemony of so-called modern institutions, inequality and the urge for one-sided development. How can the tribe maintain the habitat in its indigenous form in the face of competition for 'development'? Entry of new lifestyles and impact from the rest of the world have brought about serious changes in the reservoir of natural resources and their livelihood patterns.

This tribe has undergone several cultural changes in recent times, owing to the new economic and political trend in the valley. This paper, based on in-depth personal interviews with 110 respondents, demonstrates how this adversely affected the indigenous knowledge system of the tribe and consequently its relation with environment. The data used in the study have been collected during the nine months of stay in the field while undertaking research work for PhD. The study contributes to our understanding of how indigenous knowledge can support in promoting the development of a society to keep it environmentally sustainable. Uncritical rejection of indigenous knowledge systems itself is a severe attack on the sovereignty of critical inquiry.

RC15-JS-82.1

SENA, BARBARA* (University of Rome Unitelma Sapienza, Italy)
CATALDI, SILVIA (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)
DE LUCA, ENRICO (University of Rome Sapienza, Italy)
FUSILLO, FEDERICA (Department of communication and social research, Sapienza, University of Rome, Italy)

Health Professions between Autonomy and Interprofessional Sharing. Results By an Italian Inquiry

The development of different and specialised health professions in many health contexts has led to to reorganize many health services and treatment approaches for chronic and complex diseases, enhancing the role of interprofessional teamworks and collaborative and shared decision-making processes. This challenge, hovewer, involves the transition from a mono-professional approach of healthcare to an interprofessional one. This is not an immediate process that can be taken for granted by medical and health professionals, but requires some organizational, cultural and training measures, that are often not considered adequately. Each health care profession establish its own identity, values, spheres of practice and specific roles in the care through the education system, raising cultural barriers and developing closed attitudes to the interprofessional collaboration. This paper focus on these issues and presents the results of a first research on interprofessional knowledge and attitudes of students in health academics courses, health professions, doctors and practitioners in the Italian context. The collection and the analysis of information was conducted within a multi-method approach through: 1) a survey on a sample of students and teachers of academic courses in health care; 2) a delphi analysis on different panels of healthcare experts 3) case studies of health services based on interprofessional organizations. The research results highlights how the role of health professions is currently living a conflict between the need of professional autonomy and the necessity of interprofessional sharing in the context of new health services based on teamwork and how the health education system requires a re-organisation of programs, aims and interaction model between health professionals. At the same time it show as the concept of interprofessionalism is considered in not in a non-homogeneous way among the various professionals and experts feeding different visions and models of interprofessional care.

RC14-170.2

SENOO, ASAMI* (Ritsumeikan University, Japan)

How Did the Development of the Platform Change the Job Advertisement?

The purpose of this study is to consider how the development of the platform have changed the labor market, focusing on Japanese employment information services.Employment information services have become a medium connecting job offerers and job seekers. Before the Internet became popular, people were getting information through weak ties (Granovetter 1973).Moreover, the job offerer put information on media such as newspapers, flyers and magazines.These job information services have changed their stage into search engines(Ex. "Indeed") since the spread of the Internet.As can be seen from the recent developments of HR technology, the platform can significantly change the labor market. I will discuss changes in the labor market in the case of Japanese search engine "Rikunabi", a platform that has been used by a large number of people since a relatively early period. And the conglomerate that operates "Rikunabi" acquired "Indeed."

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

As for new university graduates in Japan, "Rikunabi" began to spread around 1998, and in 2000, almost all university students who wanted to find job registered. "Rikunabi" became a problem in 2019 because information on job seekers was leaked to the company without permission.

When analyzing the case of Japanese new graduates and "Rikunabi", it can be pointed out that the employment of new graduates changed to "an alternative media event" pointed out by Nick Couldly around the 2000s. In particular, large companies have started recruiting activities as like public relations to attract the attention of audiences (job seekers).

From the consideration of the results, this study considers the possibility that "the central myth mediated by the media" has been established in the labor market. These may (1) make "labor" invisible during the employment-recruitment phase, and (2) provide information to some privileged people.

RC28-341.3

SEPULVEDA, DENISSE* (Haute école de travail social, Chile)

Negotiating Being Mapuche and Middle-Class: The Experiences of Social Mobility of the Mapuche Indigenous People in Chile

This paper explores how upward social mobility impacts on the racial and class cultures of Mapuche indigenous people with higher education in Chile, and how this affects their social identities. The research focuses in particular on a sample of socially mobile Mapuche, the biggest indigenous group in Chile, who have managed to achieve a university education and experienced some degree of upward social mobility in their subsequent occupations. This experience of social mobility is often challenging and creates cultural and social tensions, which requires the complex negotiation and renegotiation of identity.

This research adopts a qualitative perspective, examining the life trajectories of the respondents in order to explore the challenges that social mobility creates for groups who are disadvantaged in terms of both their class and ethnic position. It is built on data collected through interviews with a group of 40 educationally mobile Mapuche people who live (i) in the Metropolitan region, and (ii) in the predominantly rural Araucanía region in southern Chile.

The argument of this paper contributes to the understanding of social mobility of indigenous groups from a multi-dimensional perspective, examining how mobility affects both class and ethnic social positioning. I show that the participants faced considerable difficulties and disadvantages during their attendance at university, but despite these difficulties, they all experienced some degree of upward social mobility. However, their experiences of mobility meant that had to face the tensions of racism as well as class and ethnic boundaries which meant that they had to renegotiate not only their class but also their Mapuche identities.

RC53-651.2

SEPÚLVEDA KATTAN, NATALIA* (, Chile)

Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes Trabajadores De Bolivia. Un Caso Paradigmático y Contra Hegemónico.

La erradicación del trabajo infantil es un objetivo central en la agenda de la comunidad internacional, con la OIT y la Unicef a la cabeza, y ahora asumida también por los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible. Vale decir, es una meta fundamental del proyecto de desarrollo moderno. Sin embargo, las infancias del Sur se desenvuelven en contextos materiales y culturales en que el trabajo puede llegar a tener un lugar significativo y esencialmente necesario. En América Latina, la infancia trabajadora tiene presencia a través de diversas organizaciones agrupadas en el Movimiento Latinoamericano y Caribeño de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes Trabajadores, a partir de las cuales se han establecido luchas por el reconocimiento tanto del trabajo como de la actoría social de los niños, las cuales trascienden el interés particular y ponen en cuestión asuntos relativos a la pobreza, la desigualdad social y los modelos hegemónicos de desarrollo.

Este trabajo presenta el caso de la Unión de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes Trabajadores de Bolivia (UNATs´Bo), organización que en el último lustro enfrentó una serie de conflictos y negociaciones a nivel gubernamental para regular y proteger el trabajo realizado por los niños en dicho país, comprometiendo al Estado boliviano en una tensión de ribetes internacionales frente a la OIT, la Unicef y el Parlamento Europeo. El caso se analiza sobre la base de información secundaria, a la luz de los aportes del giro decolonial y postcolonial al debate sobre "trabajo infantil" y paradigmas de la infancia (Liebel 2003, Canella y Viruru 2004, Nieuwenhuys 2007, Pedraza 2007, Schiboto 2015), poniendo en cuestión el proyecto moderno de la niñez.

RC10-121.4

SERRA, FERNANDO* (University of Lisbon, Portugal)
ESGAIO, ANA (School of Social and Political Sciences (University of Lisbon), Portugal)
PINTO, CARLA (CAPP, ISCSP-University of Lisbon, Portugal)
PINTO, PAULA (University of Lisbon, Portugal)

Critical Factors in the Co-Production of Elderly Care Policies: A Study Case from a Portuguese Municipality

Since the 1990s a number of alternative approaches to administration and policy, either to the bureaucratic-centralized model or to the New Public Management have emerged in an attempt to solve complex problems such as poverty and aging,or tackle crises and sistemic challenges such as climate change and disease outbreaks.

Terminology varies according to specific national contexts: "joined-up government"; "horizontal management/government" "integrated government" and "whole of government". Despite the differences, these perspectives have common attributes and they are attempts to developed and deliver public goods and services in a more inclusive way. They are processes of co-production in order to bring together not only government departments but also a number of private institutions and voluntary organizations working with each other and across aiming at a common goal. With is they

But this is not a spontaneous or immediate process and the good will of the stakeholders is not enough. Some critical factors, either inhibitors or facilitators of co-creation have been identified in literature. More directly related to elderly people policies, empirical evidence on co-production begins to be available, but is not yet consistent.

Drawing on a participatory monitoring/evaluation conducted in a Portuguese municipality facing severe demographic aging and poverty this paper aims to explore the local welfare policy for elderly people in the domains of basic care (basic), community participation and inclusion (eco), lifelong learning and cultural fruition (civic). Preliminary results show that there are a number of critical factors of co-production governance at diferent levels: from societal to small teamworks of stakeholders. The paper sheds light to the difficulties in maintaining interorganizational collaboration and the interim solutions partners find to overcome them.

RC52-635.2

SERRA, HELENA* (Universidade NOVA de Lisboa - FCSH, Portugal)

Post-New Public Management: Multi-Professional Teams in the Context of Health Sector Reforms

Health reform initiatives linked to New Public Management (NMP) have been criticized as boosting, rather then diminishing professions autonomy in healthcare. Although the NPM manifests itself differently in different countries, increased fragmentation has been a persistent consequence. Frontiers between health professions act as articulating mechanisms to be found in the division of health work and, at the same time, as barriers to the interactions of the various skills (Serra, 2011). In contexts of strong economic and efficiency controls resulting from NPM reforms, new questions arise concerning the understanding of how cooperation between different health professions is construct as they work together in the best interest of patients. Contemporary post-NPM developments in the organization of healthcare triggered increasing collaborative projects and practices (Liff & Andersson, 2012), with the aim of integrating dispersed functions and units (Christensen & Lægreid, 2007). Multi-professional teams are pointed out as a contemporary organising principle for healthcare and are considered to counter fragmentation and obstacles in traditional cross- professional collaborations (Mitchell *et al.*, 2010; Andersson & Liff, 2012). Multi-professional teams are not new in healthcare organisations. However, they are able to achieve their goals only when cooperation mechanisms are in place and if all the team members share the same vision and purpose. Focus on collaboration have found it difficult to regulate professional practices dominated by independent professionals belonging to different professions. These several professions, despite adhering to specific institutional logics, interpret these logics in practice, differently.

The aim of this paper is to provide a comprehensive explanation of how Post-NPM health reforms impact on micro-level relationships on health organizations. How distinct roles and therefore, diverse perceptions of what is seen as high-quality work, affect cooperation mechanisms?

RC15-177.4

SERRA, ISABELA* (Faculdade de Saúde Pública/Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)
IANNI, AUREA (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)

Reproductive Technologies: Ambivalences and Social Impacts of Contemporary Medicalization

This research discusses the social impacts of reproductive technologies, considering an increase of use in Brazil, where the number of fertilizations doubled from 2012 to 2018 (ANVISA, 2019). As methodology, it was made the reading, systematization and problematization of concepts of two works - Beck-Gernsheim (1995) and Haraway (1991).

Beck-Gernsheim points out that reproductive technologies (re) produce the process of individualization, around three central notions for reproduction: compulsion, for expanding the supply of technologies; rationalization, inserted in the planning of the ideal moment of maternity /paternity and the choice of child characteristics; compulsion for prevention, which broadens the notion of health and disease, resulting in the search for health and better performance of the body, including the child body, according to genetic profiles of sperm donors, for example. Haraway discusses the emergence of the hybrid as a product of the advance of high tech culture, which conformed to a new interpretation of social reality because the boundaries between machine and organism become blurred. Assisted reproduction is an example of this because organic elements (eggs / sperm) are manipulated in an artificial place. The author highlights the ambivalent nature of technologies, as they are simultaneously instruments of domination and fulfillment of desires.

Conclusion: Reproductive technologies reinforce the production of an optimized body, with modifications that make up a hybrid. In the context of individualization, technologies create ambivalence in the traditional frameworks of assisted reproduction, simultaneously producing new freedoms and pressures on individuals.

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RC14-173.3

SERRA, PEDRO PAULO* (University of São Paulo,)

Sociogenèse Du Journal Télévisé En Perspective Transnationale

Le but de ce travail est de fournir des éléments de compréhension des particularités des logiques sociales et culturelles qui régissent les premières productions du journalisme de télévision dans les contextes européen et latino-américain à travers l'étude des cas français et brésiliens. Le premier des genres journalistiques à avoir été intégré à la télévision est le journal télévisé; c'est donc aux à sa production que l'attention se concentrera ici. Compte tenu du caractère novateur des productions pionnières, le recrutement pour ces activités n'est régi par aucun type de codage professionnel basé sur, par exemple, des instances de préparation au métier ou d'expériences antérieures exception faite de celles étrangères. Par conséquent, la composition des équipes pionnières se caractérise par des agents ayant des parcours internationaux, issus de métiers « proches » aux langages naissants de la télévision et dont le rapport avec les métiers journalistiques n'est que relatif.

C'est à travers une incursion dans l'histoire spécifique de la constitution des espaces de production d'informations télévisées, en analysant les trajectoires de ses principaux artisans, que nous identifierons les principaux espaces de production culturelle qui fournissent ses professionnels aux production des informations télévisées pionnières et qui serviront de référence à des expériences ultérieures.

Toutefois, compte tenu du caractère novateur du langage télévisuel dans le traitement de l'information, mais aussi des différences remarquables qui caractérisent les cas comparés ici, il est nécessaire de prendre en compte les développement spécifique de métiers culturels en développement – la publicité marquera le cas brésilien -, mais aussi la nature autoritaire des gouvernements en place et le contexte géopolitique pendant et après la 2ème Guerre Mondiale – les cercles des Résistants marquera le cas français -, et les disputes économiques et politiques qui accompagnent l'avènement des technologies de télécommunication.

RC40-512.2

SERRANO ZAPATA, ANGELA* (University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA)

Peasant Resilience in Capital-Intensive Crops: Agroecology and Collective Agency Growing Oil Palm in Colombia

A long-standing debate regarding agrarian change concerns whether small holdings can survive in capitalist markets. This debate has gained renewed attention due to the role of small-scale farming in building more environmentally sustainable and economically fair practices in agriculture. The debate has centered on the characteristics of world-scale processes that enable and limit peasant farming, at one extreme, and ideal local conditions that protect it, on the other. My paper addresses the possibilities that small-scale farmers have for persisting in capital-intensive crops destined for global markets. It focuses on the participation of small-scale farmers as growers of oil palm in the region of Magdalena Medio, in Northeast Colombia. Oil palm causes ecological damage that affects the long-term sustainability of soil, is a capital-intensive crop, and has caused violent displacement to small-scale farmers in Colombia. Yet, 70% of oil palm growers in the country are small-scale farmers. The paper inquires how farmers, who vary in their modes of farming, peasant background, forms of association with other farmers, relations with extractive industries, and state, NGO, and social movement support, are differently prepared to address the environmental and economic risks associated with oil palm crops. I argue that small-scale farming traditions have been central to farmers' possibilities to build resilient livelihoods while immersed in a capital-intensive and environmentally harmful crop. Additionally, the support from the state, and regional and transnational institutions is crucial for the persistence of these farmers. By analyzing the interactions of environmental and global economic factors with farmers' relationships, practices, and institutional support, my research informs the agrarian question in relation to current efforts to incorporate small-scale farmers as suppliers of global industries. It illustrates small-scale farmers' possibilities to maintain economically viable and environmentally sustainable livelihoods in this context.

RC51-629.3

SERVAIS, OLIVIER* (UCLouvain, Belgium)

The Guild Type : An Emerging Group Shaped, between Affordance and Self- Aspiration, By the Virtual Worlds

Through a long ethnography of emerging groups of intensive video game practices, my work has focused on new modes of sociability created online. By observing over the long term the guilds of intensive and casual gamers, the idea emerged that virtual worlds were places both constrained and open to the creation of new social organizations. On the one hand, these are shaped by the affordability of the machine and the models developed by the designers, and from which one can only marginally abstract oneself. On the other hand, they are open worlds where users can technically free themselves from multiple social norms to develop new communities based on unique principles.

From this empirical field, we will see that the tension between freedom and reproduction is at the heart of this online life. These hypotheses will be tested on three land cases: online mass funerals, virtual common property sharing rules and power stratification mechanisms. On this strong empirical basis, we will then question the theories of virtual communities and mainly Turkle, Preece, Rheingold, Casili, Parsell, Craipeau, Yee, Duchenault, and Berry.

RC29-JS-77.2

SEVANEN, ERKKI* (University of Eastern Finland, Finland)

Crimes, Violence and Pathological Behavior. Critique of Modern Economic Rationality As a Sub-Genre of Western Novel

In her novel *Purge* (2008), the well-known Finnish-Estonian author Sofi Oksanen describes Estonia's history from the 1930s to the 1990s. Since 1918, Estonia was an independent state, but in the Second World War it was first occupied by the Nazi-Germany and then by the Soviet Union. The Soviet rule continues until 1991, when Estonia declared its independency. This was not, however, a happy occasion for all of the Estonian women, since they had to enter a ruthless capitalist-patriarchal economy where human trafficking was a rising business branch. Zara, the protagonist, ends up as its victim when mafia coerces her to act as a prostitute. At the end, she succeeds to get rid of it by violence.

Purge's picture of current economy's criminal forms is not unique. Since Honoré de Balzac's *Father Goriot* (1835), Western novel has often represented capitalism as an economic system whose practitioners are ready to promote their interests by crimes and violence. This line continues, for example, in Bertolt Brecht's *Threepenny's Novel* (1934), Miguel Ángel Asturias' *The Banana Trilogy* (1950–1960), Bret Easton Ellis' *American Psycho* (1991), Don DeLillo's *Cosmopolis* (2003) and Sofi Oksanen's *Dog Park* (2019). Oksanen's novel deals with infertility treatment business and its questionable forms in Ukraina. It shows how current economy exploits female bodies.

Modern Western novel has often represented capitalism as an economic system that tends to be relatively indifferent with regard to moral, social and legal values. Crimes, violence and pathological behavior are, therefore, rather constant ingredients in novels describing modern economy and its instrumental rationality. Consequently, Ellis, DeLillo and Oksanen stand on the shoulders of a long tradition. We may regard this tradition as a sub-genre of a wider tradition that deals with anomalous behavior in society. This sub-genre is partly overlapping with the sub-genre that describes violence in society.

RC02-28.3

SGORLA, ANDREY* (Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Beer Narratives: Authenticity, Crafts,and Professional Identity

The research analyzes the construction of the craft beer market, starting from the professional brewers, who turned a hobby into a business activity, through the characterization of this craft market, the identity and authenticity for the craft beer and the role of the brewers in the construction of the market narrative. To conduct this research I conducted ethnographic forays through mapping of breweries, visits to breweries, participation of brewing events and netnographic forays into brewery groups and pages on Facebook, and in-depth interviews with craft brewers. The expansion of microbreweries in this decade is due to a career of craft brewers, who turn a hobby of brewing at home, in pots, into a new career, reconverting their professional trajectories for identification as a craft brewer. The desire to be a self-entrepreneur gives visibility to a belief system based on autonomy, initiative, and individualization, in which the formation of the market goes through their professional and organizational identities, their relationship with consumers, and their close collaboration. In this sense, the brewer as an artisan has the skill of an expert, being a component of craft work, which is identifiable through two subjective dimensions, interrelating: quality and passion. According to Banks (2010) craft is a skilled workforce that is quality oriented, specific and materially motivated internally, as well as external rewards (recognition, identity, interpersonal relationships). Craft breweries, as opposed to industrial breweries, having a passion for an asset, quality and differentiation as a guarantee of authentic beers, as each bottle contains stories that tell the formation of the craft beer market.

RC30-367.3

SHABUNOVA, ALEXANDRA* (Vologda Research Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia)

Balance between Work and Personal Life of Successful Working Parents

The full satisfaction of the working human's needs becomes today the key condition for economy's sustainable development. One of these objective needs is the proper correlation (balance) between work and personal life. And there is a reason for that. The intensity of labor activity is increasing. Work starts to affect human's life mostly beyond the time frame of the official working day, it becomes increasingly difficult to reconcile the requirements of work and personal life, making the topic of balance between work and personal life extremely relevant.

The research is aimed at analyzing the balance between personal life and work in the group of successful working parents in the context of cross-country comparison.

The study's information base is comprised of the data from the exploratory sociological survey of population from different cities of Russia, Belarus and Poland. The sample of 100 people in each territory, proportionally representing the population of these cities by gender and age (from 18 to 70 years), has been made for carrying out the pilot study.

The conducted research has shown that successful people feel more satisfied with life and work. Nevertheless, the birth of children is not seen as an obstacle for parents to achieve success at work. The analysis has revealed the most balance of satisfaction with labor and life in the group of successful working parents compared to the total sample.

It has been noted that there is no complete balance between work and personal life in the estimates of population in different countries. More complete satisfaction with both parts of people's life can be seen using the example of respondents from Poland.

The scientific significance of the study is determined by the cross-country comparison analysis of balance between work and personal life of population.

The study is supported by RFBR, project 18-011-01039.

RC05-65.4

SHAHROKH, THEA* (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)
WHEELER, JOANNA* (Centre for Trust, Peace and Social Relations, Coventry University, United Kingdom)

Storytelling and the Construction of Layered, Creative and Decolonial Knowledge

This paper introduces the idea of methodological layering within storytelling as an approach to sociological research. We refer to layering in three ways. First, layering includes the different versions of a story that bring together affect, relationships, events and place. Second, the layering of the story reflects an evolving understanding of the self (what is my own story?). Finally, layering is informed by an understanding of wider structures or frames (how do wider systems interact with my story?). We trace how these layers are iteratively developed through visual, discursive and embodied forms of knowledge within a creative storytelling approach.

This approach emerged from practice, particularly in Africa, in contexts characterised by oppression, precarity and injustice. Within these contexts, research is often informed by colonialism and reinforces hierarchies between researcher and researched, among others. We argue that layering within storytelling is necessary and helps us to work with the complex social issues bound up with deep and persistent injustices, but also to directly challenge the colonial nature of research.

While some methodological practices fix or reify the frame of identities, this paper explores how methodological layering engages critically with notions of identity. We trace how identity is framed in a complex and constitutive way through iteration and layering within a storytelling process. This offers the possibility that through cycles of telling, listening and re-telling, storytellers witness the stories of others and in doing so, see themselves, others and society differently. Layering in storytelling then enables the construction of counternarratives that contribute to the decolonising of knowledge by the storytellers themselves.

RC57-JS-55.5

SHAHROKH, THEA* (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)

The Role of Visual Storytelling in Knowing the Textured Lives of Young People with Migration Experience

Young people with migration backgrounds from the global South are often reduced to stereotypes within political and public narratives. Their youthful identities lead to their construction as a problem to be fixed or a victim to be saved. These binary logics are reinforced through power relations that position young people with migration experience as Others, as lacking identities and undeserving of belonging. The creation of counter-narratives by diverse young people with migration backgrounds is an important way of disrupting assumptions about who they are and how they make meaning in their lives.

Drawing on research in South Africa which employed a participatory visual and story-based approach grounded in a critical ethnography, this paper shares young people's own visual narrations and reflections on their sense of self and construction of belonging. The methodology was centred around the importance of participation and creativity in lived experience and how this helps to go beyond exclusions. Through visual, embodied and discursive knowledges young people created narratives that reflected their unique social imaginings and lived realities.

I argue that the visual in this methodology enabled the multi-textured voices of young people with migration backgrounds to be heard. In this process, young people themselves centred the texture and complexity of their identities. By making visible their lived experiences they problematised constructions of their lives as un-childlike and reclaimed their identities, histories, including their childhoods. At the same time, through a discussion of the use of visual imagery in young people's creative expression this paper reflects on the tensions that emerged in relation to self-expression and self-representation in the production and dissemination of visual knowledge. These findings have important implications for work with young people to address their experiences of marginalisation, and to influence the complexity of discourse around who young migrants can be in society.

RC32-410.1

SHAHROKNI, NAZANIN* (The London School of Economics, United Kingdom)
KHATAM, AZAM (The City Institute, Canada)
SAKTANBER, AYSE (Middle East Technical University, Turkey)

Women in Place: The Politics of Gender Segregation in Iran by Nazanin Shahrokni (2019, University of California Press)

Women in Place examines the impacts of the Iranian revolution on the everyday life of women through an inquiry into gender segregation policies. It explores the ways in which cultural norms, power relations within households and state surveillance practices intersect and shape gender inequalities in access to the city

and its public arena. *Women in Place* pushes us to rethink the changing place of women in a context where Islamism, urban modernization projects, and debates about women's rights are in full swing.

Discussants: Ayşe Saktanber and Azam Khatam

WG06-715.7

SHAIKH, SOBIA* (Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada)

Allyship and Solidarity Against Racism and Colonialism in Women's Organizations: Insights and Possibilities of Institutional Ethnography for Racial Justice

This paper begins by describing a recently completed IE/PAE which offers many insights on building solidarity amongst women who work against inequitable relations of racism, colonialism, imperialism and white supremacy within feminist non-governmental organizations. In the study, I began by exploring racialized women's accounts of their everyday antiracist-feminist work within women's organizations as they challenged racism within women's organizations in Ontario, Canada (Shaikh, 2013). I found that racialized women mapped intertwined institutionalized relations of accountability, as racialized women negotiated worked to build feminist and anti-racist solidarity, and challenging whiteness, colonialism and racism. I end the paper by critically reflecting on the strengths, possibilities and unactualized potential of IE/PAE for those of us committed to transnational racial and colonial justice.

RC09-118.2

SHARMA, MANISHA* (Banaras Hindu University, India)

Development Vs Anti-Development-Case of Indian Widows

Widows are the part of our society facing social boycott and extreme deprivation. In practised rituals, their status becomes profane. This is true for many traditional layers of Indian society. Thus the concerning agencies (government and no-government) toed the line of reformatory movement and came to their rescue as an important issue based problem of social development. However, their internal approach is anti-developmental and despite their pains, emotional trauma, disengagement from their family, neighbourhood, community and erstwhile purpose assigned to their pre-widow role they would not return to mainstream. Only redeeming feature is development policies in vogue for reducing the suffering of widows with the provision of shelter, food, cloth and other miner facility of health care and community entertainment. Sociology of development venture would not be acceptable unless taking the analysis of for citing one example only of Varanasi city where the recorded number of widow status was 38,000.* The paper raises the major dilemma when development is blocked or restricted due to cultural response of human targets of development.

* Lydia Smith, 30 June, 2015.

RC44-547.4

SHARMA, SONAL* (, USA)

The Dialectics between Workplace and Workers' Power: The Case of Paid Domestic Workers Under Neoliberal Capitalism

Workers' resistance and its efficacy to shape class relations have been a matter of intense discussion and debate over the past decades and Erik Wright's theory of workers' bargaining power was a critical contribution in the same regard. This paper applies Wright's theory of workers' power (Wright, 2000) to examine domestic workers' struggle to claim labor rights in India. Domestic workers—the workers who work in or for households—have long represented the quintessential informal-sector workers who were seen as 'unorganizable' and therefore at the bottom of bargaining-power hierarchy. The lack of power among this group of workers was attributed to the nature of their workplace, i.e. homes of private citizens, and the relation of these private sites with the larger social relations under capitalism, i.e. of 'reproduction' (of labor power) instead of accumulation driven 'production'. Historically, workers' ability to disrupt production (or distribution) has been seen as a critical axis of bargaining power. However, what could be achieved by disrupting, if at all, the reproduction in private homes? Over the last two decades, the organizing strategies among domestic workers, however, show that the workers' organizations are coming up with innovative ways to assert their class interests by building new forms of collective power. Drawing on the case of India, I demonstrate that the domestic workers' organization are increasingly directing their struggle at upper- or upper-middle-class gated neighborhoods. In other words, the workers' strikes are aimed at disrupting the running of domestic work *in entire localities—a set of households—instead of one individual household.* Based on these findings, I argue that the workers' power or its structural position do not have to be seen as pregiven categories, rather as relations that are historically specific which need to be located in particular times and places.

RC57-687.2

SHAW, JACQUELINE* (Institute of Development Studies, United Kingdom)

Compelling Responses to Systemic Crisis: Using Participatory Video to Make 'Visible' People's Realities and Mediate Micro-Level Exchange across Social Levels

Systemic social problems such as unaccountable and corrupt governance, environmental exploitation and degradation and insecurity from conflict, which can arise from neo-liberal development policies, play out at through 'small' personal crises at the micro-level. Given the global context of closing civic space, societal disintegration, and climate change, what can be done to build the needed dialogue across interests? The assumption is that if inequity is perpetuated through 'everyday' relations it can also shift through micro level exchange. This paper explores how people living at the rural and social margins in highly inequitable contexts have been supported by creative practitioner-researchers to use lens-based practices to push back against their lack of hope, frustration, ambiguous identities and lack of visibility in the public domain. I discuss participatory video and DST projects with Indian street and slum dwellers, and Kenyan people living near large-scale geothermal and windfarm developments, to consider the performative function of these visual practices. How did they surface and visualise *small* stories of personal experience, re-frame more productive collective identities, and instigate dialogue with influential audiences? However, this paper is not celebratory and draws on my previous research on the inherent tensions in these kind of approaches, to raise critical questions about practitioner positioning in co-construction, the ethics of exposure, and audience responses to difference and contestation.

RC23-280.4

SHEREMET, ELIZAVETA* (Higher School of Economics, Russia)
DEVIATKO, INNA (Higher School of Economics, Russia)

Institutional Factors Affecting Lay Plausibility Evaluations of Scientific Findings

There is a growing concern about public support of science, continuous decline of which has led to the "crisis of trust" between science and society. For this crisis to be overcome, scientists need to deepen their understanding of the wider publics interests and determinants of ordinary judgements, as such understanding might be conducive to more effective communication with lay audiences. We conducted our study aiming at broadening our understanding of the information cues influencing such judgements, and thus, determining the public authority of science.

Our main research question is how such institutional factors as the scientific field, research funding and institutional prestige may influence lay perceptions of plausibility of research results. We address it by examining whether plausibility perceptions of research results vary depending on what information about the research is provided. We conducted two separate factorial surveys among university students (429 and 344 participants) in which they considered a number of scientific research studies from different disciplinary fields: sociology and neuroscience (Study 1), sociology, criminology, neuroscience, genetics and physiology (Study 2). Participants were from different disciplinary domains, i.e. not specializing in the research fields used for vignettes construction.

Based on our analysis, among those three factors, the disciplinary field plays the only significant role in perceived plausibility of research results for the audience studied. We were able to discover that sociological and criminological research results are perceived as less plausible compared to neuroscientific and physiological research, but as more plausible compared to research results from the disciplinary field of genetics.

Some limitations of our research are discussed as well as possible directions for future research.

RC39-487.2

SHETTIMA, ABBA GANA* (University of Maiduguri, Nigeria)

Confluence of Complex Vulnerabilities: Environmental Crisis, Poverty, and Insecurity in the Lake Chad Basin

The Lake Chad, which is a major wetland in the semi-arid Sahel corridor, has for centuries provided means of livelihoods for millions of people in the West and Central African regions, in particular the countries of Cameroon, Chad, Nigeria, and Niger. It has supported agriculture (food crops, fishing and livestock) as well as trade and commerce; thus providing the suitable social, political and economic climate for the inter-mixture of cultures and civilizations. However, in the recent past, particularly in the the last few decades, the Lake Chad Basin and the livelihoods and cultures it supports has been threatened by the confluence of three major crises namely, environmental fragility including climate change, poverty and insecurity. The lake has shrunk in size by about 90% since the 1960s due to a combination of complex but interconnected factors including climate

change, a phenomenal increase in the population of humans and herds and un-planned irrigation. An attempt is made in this paper to establish the links between environmental crisis, poverty and insecurity in the Lake Chad Basin and how they have impacted on human livelihoods in the region and beyond. The confluence of vulnerabilities confronting the region represents the epitome of an ecological disaster with huge social and economic consequences. The historical trajectories of long term environmental change, dwindling resources, and competition and conflict between different resource users in the basin are discussed. In what ways is the present conflict and insecurity in the region as manifested in the *Boko Haram* insurgency related to the long term processes of environmental change and the collapse of livelihoods? What are the short and long term prospects of addressing these complex vulnerabilities? What are the pathways to building community resilience in the face of these daunting challenges? These and related questions are addressed in the paper.

RC32-414.3

SHEVCHENKO, YULIA* (Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Israel)

"Donkey Work": Israeli Post-Soviet Women in the Peripheral Labor Market

This paper presents the complex lived experiences of post-Soviet women in the blue-collar unskilled Israeli labor market in the southern periphery of Israel (the Negev region). The research is based on mixture of qualitative and quantitative methodologies.

The vast portion of the academic literature in Israel concerning the post-Soviet population portrays them as a homogenous and hegemonic group, while ignoring the heterogeneous characteristic of this population. Such perception is compatible with the discourse of the Israeli formal institutions which describes the post-Soviet immigration during the 90s as "the most successful immigration wave" of the Israeli state. This "successful immigration" supposedly was meant to elevate the Israeli professional labor force.

Researching the lived experiences of post-Soviet marginal women reveals that these women entered into the secondary labor force in which they dispossess economic and symbolic capital. These women express high levels of loyalty to their workplace, and at the same time, they experience exhaustion in their line of work. Their loyalty is grounded in their Soviet past, where their identity was formed around the concept of "the worker" and the ideals of high work ethics. As immigrants, their work ethics made it possible for them to accept any job at hand and become the new desired labor force. At the same time, it also exposed them to the gendered neoliberal labor market which praised their work ethics and exploited it in order to establish an obedient and cheap labor force.

RC28-335.5

SHIFRER, DARA* (Portland State University, USA)
APPLETON, CJ (George Mason University, USA)

Racialized Schools and the Course Attainment of Black, Latinx, and White Youth

Racialized institutions are central in the educational experiences of Black and Latinx youth in the USA but the emphasis is often on documenting disparities rather than identifying the school contexts that support the achievement of diverse youth. We frame the racialized allocation of supports for course attainment across and within high schools by integrating Victor Ray's (2019) theory of racialized organizations with a review of categorical inequality in schools by Domina, Penner, and Penner (2017). Using multilevel data from the large nationally representative High School Longitudinal Study of 2009, we find that private schools, and ninth grade course placements that reflect progression, are the supports that relate most closely to math and science course attainment. We also find Black and Latinx youth are less likely than White youth to experience these school supports. Finally, benefits from school supports for Black and Latinx youth depend on the share of their school peers who are White, whereas White youth reap similar benefit regardless of the Whiteness of their school.

RC28-335.2

SHIFRER, DARA* (Portland State University, USA)
DEPPEN, PAUL (Oregon Health & Science University, USA)

The Intersection of Disability, Race, and Socioeconomic Status in Ninth Graders' STEM Academic Readiness

Disability, race, and socioeconomic status closely intersect and are key factors in achievement disparities. Nonetheless, disability is often disregarded in research focused on diversifying science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) fields, and even in research using an intersectional framework. This study applies intersectional theory to data on 15,000 USA ninth graders from the nationally representative High School Longitudinal Study of 2009. Youth with autism or med-icated attention deficit hyperactivity disorder exhibit higher levels of STEM academic readiness than youth with learning or intellectual disabilities. Regression models with statistical interactions show that understandings of disability based predominantly on White youth are incomplete and even inaccurate, building intersectional theory and knowledge on STEM disparities.

RC26-319.2

SHILOVA, VALENTINA* (Institute of Sociology of the Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Ac, Russia)

Communication Features of Inhabitant's Cohesion in Rural Areas

Today we observe cases of spontaneous emergence of groups with a high degree of cohesion, mobility and readiness for action, on the one hand, and the variety of different forms of social division and conflict potential, on the other hand. There is no doubt that the a huge role in these processes play communicative practices as specifically aimed at the achievement of certain results, so spontaneously arising, uncontrollable, unpredictable. The virtual environment takes on special significance and allows to replicate the communication platforms for communication of different social groups, including for antistate, criminal, anti-social. In society there is a serious need for a study of the communicative aspects of the formation, maintenance and destruction of group cohesion. Communication features of cohesion are considered by author through the prism of the Manuel Castells' theory of the space of flows. By spatial streams implies purposeful, iterant, programmed sequences of exchange and interaction between the physical separation of the position taken by social actors in the economic, political and symbolic structures of society[1]. In the report there will be presented the measurement model of communicative cohesion, based on the following indices: index of stereotypes unity (SU); index of observance/non-observance of moral code (OMC); index of the top management' communicative accessibility (CA); index of group sanctions for "apostasy" (GS); index of interaction with the outside world (IW); index of the character of intra-group communications (IC) - the frequency, content, emotionality. The author will state the basis for the classification of rural communities to describe them by the type of cohesion. There will be designated the groups which may take place in a temporary space at all levels of communicative cohesion (communication from disunity to the highest communicative cohesion), and the groups which cannot reach certain positions because of their nature.

RC26-320.4

SHILOVA, VALENTINA* (Institute of Sociology of the Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Ac, Russia)
BIKOV, KIRILL* (Institute of Sociology of the Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Ac, Russia)

The Problem of Management of Preservation of Historical and Cultural Heritage in Russia in the Regional Context

The report presents the results of a comprehensive study of the evaluation of the power-management vertical in 12 regions of Russia with different level of socio-cultural modernization (according to N.I. Lapin), conducted by the Center of sociology of management and social technologies of the Russian Academy of Sciences (2015-2017). The authors focus on the analysis of the population's assessments of the state of affairs in the field of preservation of historical and cultural heritage and assessments of the authorities' activities about it. Unfortunately, Russia management system still is not verified and adjusted. Almost the only opportunity to apply the world experience in the restoration to use cultural heritage not only for the benefit of the monument, but also for the safety of territorial unique – is, first of all, the privatization of the monument by businessmen-enthusiasts, who does not aim to get large profit from it. It is connected with the difficult and slow governmental system for the preservation and restoration of cultural objects. Meanwhile, restoration of cultural monuments could give the regions an advantage in development. Regions that do not have a strong industry should focus on creating a system that protects the interests of investors and links them with the interests of local residents. To make it perhaps using a package of measures, on the one hand, organizing continuous monitoring of requests of the population for different types of commercial / sociocultural and other activity in a particular point of the city / settlement, providing these data in open sources, on the other hand, realizing technology of social participation of all stakeholders in the management of preservation of ICT.

RC24-295.4

SHINADA, TOMOMI* (, Japan)

A Comparative Study of Vegetarianism in Japan and the US: Plant-Based Diets and Value Sensibilities of Millennials

Dietary habits of younger generations in Europe and the US have been changing. However, in general Japanese people are not aware that dietary choices in terms of foodstuffs are crucial in creating a more sustainable society. This study focuses on the plant-based dietary habits of the millennial generation in Japan and the US. Several attribute variables and the variables of consciousness concerning food are considered. The average number of those who follow a plant-based diet is higher among the US millennials than in Japan. The results of regression analysis demonstrate that social class variables impact positively on the choice of a plant-based diet in both societies. Gender and family have a very different impact on who will choose to follow a plant-based diet. For instance, in Japan it is only females who consume a more plant-based food. Living with a partner or children is a positive contributor in the US, whilst in Japan living with a partner is a negative contributor and living with children is neutral. Integrated regression models suggest that the hope of communication at mealtimes is relevant to the choice of following a plant-based diet in both societies.

RC28-326.2

SHIRAHASE, SAWAKO* (University of Tokyo, Japan)

Families and Wealth Accumulation in Japan: How Is Wealth Passed on between Generations?

In almost all counties, a much higher extent of inequality exists for wealth distribution than for wage and income distribution. At the same time, it is more difficult to accurately measure the amount of wealth. Despite the difficulty of gathering information on wealth, many reviews (Keister & Moller 2000; Spilerman 2000; Killewald, Pfeffer and Schachner 2017) have highlighted the relevance of wealth in social stratification processes. Wealth has become a fundamental dimension of inequality, especially in highly aging societies like Japan because economic inequality among the elderly who are no longer in the labor market is affected mainly by family wealth.

Our study focuses on Japan, the most aged society, and examines trends in the distribution of family wealth and the determinants of accumulation of wealth in families. The data analyzed in this study come from the 2004–2016 Comprehensive Surveys of People's Living Conditions (CSLC) and the 2015 National Survey of Social Stratification and Mobility (SSM). We use CSLC to document the overall picture of wealth distribution and SSM to examine factors that influence the inheritance of wealth. We analyze the pattern of wealth inheritance by age group because inheritance of wealth takes place later in the life course, and socioeconomic well-being among the elderly is dependent on wealth rather than income. We consider a wide range of social background factors available in SSM, including the father's and mother's educational levels, class, economic well-being, the number of books at home, and sibling variables (e.g., single child, the number of siblings, and birth order). We show the relative importance of social background factors in the pattern of wealth inheritance.

RC22-253.2

SHISHKINA, ALISA* (National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russia)

ISSAEV, LEONID* (National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russia)

ZELENEV, EVGENII (National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russia)

Jihad As a Form of Political Protest: Genesis and Current Status

The presenaion presents the evolution of the concepts of jihad from the minimalist and maximalist approaches. In the first case, a Muslim is obliged to protect himself from an external threat, if it is understandable and obvious. The second approach, on the contrary, proceeds from the position of spreading the Islamic principle of justice to all mankind, and therefore the means of protecting and upholding this principle through jihad are mandatory everywhere for all Muslims and in all forms prescribed by Sha'ria. As in the Middle Ages, today both interpretations of jihad are permissible; the choice of interpretation is a personal matter for every Muslim. Also in the presentation one can find two conceptions: the conception of "liminality" and the conception of "re-islamisation". Liminality is a form of structural crisis, that appears as a result of the split within Islamic spiritual elite and Muslim community itself. The period of liminality is characterized by political and social instability, crisis of social and individual forms of self-identification and sharp cognitive dissonance among many ordinary believers who conduct their own search for fundamentally new forms of Islamic political existence. Re-islamisation is the post-liminality period, that happens if the maximalist block of Islamic elite wins political power. The events of the "Arab spring" can be seen as the re-sult of the appearance in the Islamic ideological space of two different ideological platforms, around which representatives of not only the Islamic elite, but also the "popular" Islam gathered.

RC22-262.1

SHISHKINA, ALISA* (National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russia)

ISSAEV, LEONID (National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russia)

Public and Private in "Women's Issue" of Post-Soviet Dagestan

This paper aims at analyzing the role of women in Dagestan through the prism of public-private dichotomy. The attitudes of traditional society and pre-Islamic period are studied, as well as early Islamization, Soviet emancipating practices and Post-Soviet re-Islamization. Thus, the authors come to conclusion that the "new" wave of Islamization of Post-Soviet Dagestan bears a truly new phenomenon with it, one which was not characteristic even of the period of early Islamization of the region—the closure of women within the private space, contrary to historical experience (which implied a rather active participation of women in the public sphere)—a phenomenon which occurred simultaneously with the rapid urbanization and informatization of Dagestan's society.

RC23-269.4

SHMATKO, NATALIA* (National Research University - Higher School of Economics, Russia)

KATCHANOV, YURIJ (National Research University - Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation)

VOLKOVA, GALINA (National Research University Higher School of Economics (HSE), Russia)

Key Factors of Objective and Subjective Academic Career Success

The study considers career patterns of researchers and the ways to assess their career achievements on the academic and non-academic labor markets; both objective and subjective assessments of career success and their interrelations are analyzed. The concept of "career" applied in academic literature is constantly reviewed, acquiring new meanings and losing old ones. Ambiguous interpretation of the career concept creates problems with assessing career achievements. Success of a research career cannot be measured using a single variable; not just isolated variables distributions, but also their interactions must be analyzed. The study is based on the data obtained during a survey among 828 Russian researchers carried out in 2016-2017 as a Russian counterpart of the international project "Careers of Doctorate Holders" (CDH). The research career model is based on the principles developed in the scope of sociology of science and the approach adopted by the CDH project. The list of analyzed variables combines "objective career" indicators (the sequence of statuses the researcher obtains over their career paths) with "subjective career" ones, such as the researcher's assessment of their abilities and opportunities, personal prospects, and work-related achievements. Characteristics of researchers' employment in different types of organizations (research institutes, universities, industrial and service sector companies) were compared. The exploratory factor analysis revealed the main factors determining objective and subjective research career patterns in academic and non-academic sectors. The results of the study attest that the factors affecting career patterns are closely linked with the recognition that researcher obtains or expects at three levels: (ranging from individual to global): (1) specific individual (self-recognition); (2) professional community (recognition by peers); (3) whole society (nationally and internationally).

RC48-593.1

SHMIDT, MAYYA* (Uppsala University, Sweden)

From Do It Yourself to Do It Together: Sociological Analysis of Knowledge Sharing in Stockholm Makerspace

Strong civil society coupled with the Swedish innovative capacity created a dialogue between many stakeholders, which resulted in a creation of socially and economically important projects. The study focuses on one of such initiatives - Stockholm Makerspace –a community of nonprofessional makers. Through interdisciplinary collaboration and shared access to tools, classes, and each other's knowledge, the members of the makers' community promote knowledge sharing and grassroots innovation. The paper pinpoints the key elements of member-driven organisation functioning and answers two research questions: (1) Why do members become part of the sharing initiative? And (2) What are the collective outputs the members seek to create?

The study is informed with the multiple kinds of data: (1) 11 in-depth interviews conducted with active members of community and experts, (2) ethnographic

observation in situations of planned workshops and everyday life of the Maker-space, (3) systematic online observation. Triangulation of these materials provide more holistic view on the phenomenon under study.

Results revealed members of Stockholm Makerspace, acting as prosumers, attempt to benefit not only community under study, but also contribute to societal development at large, by creating a public good. The collective outputs that Stockholm Makerspace community seeks to create are: (1) to sustain the non-for-profit organization through active communal involvement into care and maintenance practices and spreading "word of mouth" about the community to make it more visible, as such associations are significant for the civil society; (2) to enable forms of exchange, embedded in social structure and connectivity, based on weak ties; (3) to complement formal education sites by knowledge sharing, thus contributing to informal learning; (4) to provide involvement into STEM for diverse group of participants. The main incentives of sharing, vocalized by participants in the study are open-ended socializing and community commitment, as well as self-expression and belonging.

RC26-JS-46.1

SHMIDT, MAYYA* (Uppsala University, Sweden)

What Is 'Sharing' in Sharing Economy?

The sharing economy gained considerable scholarly attention recently, however the current scholarship on sharing remains analytically incoherent as there is a widespread ambiguity about the notion. Some authors narrow the sharing initiatives to local exchange platforms (thus bracketing out the ICT aspect) such as freemarkets (Albinsson and Perera 2012), cooperative subsistence farming (McArthur 2015), toy libraries (Ozanne and Ballantine 2010), bookcrossing (Widlok 2017). The other pool of literature defines the sharing economy in terms of the short-term lease market (Vaughan& Daverio 2016), thus excluding trade of services and labor, and sharing of consumables. Lastly, the most cited classification of the sharing economy platforms (Schor & Fitzmaurice 2015) suggests that they may take almost any organizational form and market orientation.

This contribution adds to the debate by addressing the key conceptual issues: terminology, individual practices and experiences in various settings, motivation and goals. Materials informing the contribution include state of the art review of sharing economy literature and findings from author's case studies from non-for-profit sharing economy sites in Russia and Sweden. The paper puts forward a definition of sharing as a separate mode of resource allocation resting upon the following characteristics: (i) counteragents do not enter a straight swap, (ii) equivalency of services is not sought, (iii) arrangements are not evened out: individual can occupy a strict donor role, only providing services, (iv) ownership is not transferred in sharing, and thus the informal debt (or expectation for reciprocation) cannot emerge, (v) profit one gets is often of non-monetary nature. The case studies revealed the prosocial motivation behind sharing practice, as it has a social function of developing a sense of belonging to community, overcoming social alienation and providing means for self-expression. Sharing responds to the logic of sustainable consumption and production and contributes to creation of public goods.

RC15-189.1

SHORT, STEPHANIE* (The University of Sydney, Australia)
LEE, HYO-YOUNG (Dongseo University, South Korea)
LEE, MI-JOUNG (The University of Sydney, Australia)
PARK, EUNOK (Jeju National University, South Korea)
PURWANINGRUM, FARAH (The University of Sydney, Sydney Asia Pacific Migration Centre, Indonesia)

The Feasibility of a Reciprocal Health Care Agreement between Australia and South Korea: An Australian Analysis

This study provides a critical analysis of the feasibility of a Reciprocal Health Care Agreement (RHCA) between Australia and South Korea. Reciprocal Health Care Agreements (RHCAs) enable the provision of medical treatment between countries when the people of these countries travel or visit their counterparts. The medical service is to be provided within the country without purchasing additional travel insurance or being resident in the country party to the agreement. The study asks how does the current feasibility of a reciprocal healthcare agreement between Australia and South Korea likely to affect access to health services in light of the culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds both countries have? In December 2014, there was the historic Korea-Australia Free Trade Agreement that came into force between these two major trading partners. The research utilised a social scientific mixed-methods methodology. First, document analysis was conducted on government reports, official statistics and media articles in English and Korean. Secondly, informal interviews were conducted with key stakeholders in Australia and South Korea. The paper uses a comparative sociological framework in looking at the policymaking process and health services access in both countries. In Australia, the Health Insurance Act 1973 enables health care agreements with 11 nations, however, Korea has no similar legislation in place. Therefore, Korea would need to build a broader consensus on the need

for a RHCA in full, based on the precedent of Australia's agreements with other nations, as well as on the Korean Pension Act. Our study finds that the active government commitment and involvement of the Ministry of Health and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in Australia, and of the Ministry of Health & Welfare and Ministry of Foreign Affairs in South Korea, would be essential for a successful RHCA process to come to fruition.

RC31-380.1

SHUM, TERENCE CHUN TAT* (The Open University of Hong Kong, China)

Culinary Sociality: Food Culture, Identity and Inter-Group Relations of the South Asians in Hong Kong

Hong Kong, an "Asia's world city" in China, accommodates migrants of various nationalities and cultural backgrounds. Although the city promotes itself as a multicultural society, numerous institutional barriers continue to limit the integration of migrants. The integration policies proposed by the government over the years have been focusing on how to help the migrants to learn local language, without much acknowledgment on the importance of preserving traditional cultures of migrants, which is the most important element in building an inclusive society. Among the different migrant groups, South Asians (Indian, Nepalese, and Pakistani) have received most attention from scholars and policy makers since they are often perceived as being underprivileged. This research aims to examine the integration experiences of the South Asians in Hong Kong. Specifically, it explores the role of traditional food culture in their identity construction and inter-group relations.

Based on interviews and participant observation with the South Asians in Hong Kong, this research proposes the concept of "culinary sociality" to examine how the migrants utilise various individual and group resources to practise and preserve their own traditional food culture in Hong Kong, and under what conditions they are willing and able to use their traditional culture to initiate cross-cultural contact with Hong Kong Chinese. It reveals the dynamic relational milieu in South Asian culinary fields – cuisines and everyday food cultural practices – within which the South Asians are constantly interacting with people and situation around them in ways that are co-productive, through which they reconstruct their social identity in diasporic conditions, and generating cultural contacts with Hong Kong Chinese, which aims to promote inclusion at the community level.

RC26-319.1

SIDORINA, TATIANA* (Higher School of Economics National Research University, Russia)

Work of the Future: Challenges of the Technological Perspective in the Context of Globalization and De-Urbanization

At any time of the day or night – under the roofs of skyscrapers and in the rural wilderness, underground and even in space – people are constantly working. For centuries, work has been the basis of human life, has been its meaning. But what will happen tomorrow? How exactly will we work in a world that has changed because of technology, in a new digital space?

Technological progress determines ways of development and organization of social life. The influence of technology is everywhere. Technique as ideology (J. Habermas), art in conditions of technical reproducibility (W. Benjamin), the end of labour in its classic sense, "liquid modernity" (Z. Bauman), information epoch and network society (M. Castells). All this creates a portrait of modern time. Labour no longer determines a way of life. Success comes to people who can adapt to the changing modernity, its fluidity, who are able to tune their abilities, talents to the wave of modern demands, become creative and create something new and popular. Modern person has begun to choose freedom and creativity as a way of life.

In modern society, a lifestyle and a way of life changes significantly. Today, creativity enters the life of a person and shapes it. The thesis "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs" is quite relevant today. Now there is a demand for abilities; and abilities, in turn, provide needs.

RC56-677.5

SIECZKA, EMILIA* (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)

Emergence of the Middle-Class Dispositions in Socialist Poland: Analysis of Biographical Interviews. Toward the Genealogy of the Polish Middle Class.

The paper investigates 'embourgeoisement' of the socialist culture in Poland that took place in the 70s, through the perspective of intergenerational change. Through biographical interviews, we wanted to show that middle-class dispositions in Poland emerged during the socialism, not during the transformational period (after 1989), as is usually theorized in the literature. We selected interviewees under the following criteria: being born between 1947-1955 in the families of

white collar workers of the social origins placed outside of the pre-war intelligentsia. The preference towards children of the parents with no origins in a pre-war intelligentsia was important in order to verify the proposition that socialism, being a type of modernization project, produced class divisions that were not simply 'inherited' from the pre-revolutionary period, but inscribed more in new, more professionalized forms of the division of labour.

The youth of our interviewees is placed in the 1970s, the decade that constitutes an important change in the politics of the Party. The additional research question to be asked is therefore whether coming of age of the first generation born in socialism influenced the politics directly or indirectly. We identified that with the emergence of political opposition constitutitng an alliance of the workers with the anti-communist intelligentsia, the Party turned more in the direction of the group that was the most indigenous to the system and yet, nearly completely hidden from public discourse, that is the socialist middle class. Therefore, during 1970s the project of re-evaluation of the socialist culture as middle class-based was taken up and one of the aims of our research is to investigate its emergence, its consumerist orientation, how it actually added to the implosion of the supposedly egalitarian system and how the failure of creating auto-identification of the middle class back in the 70s influenced Polish post-1989 society.

RC04-44.7

SIECZKA, EMILIA* (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)

Polish Middle School (gimnazjum): Between National Habitus and the Process of Civilization. Analysis of School Newspapers (1999-2019)

The paper analyses the school newspapers published in Polish middle schools from 1999 to 2019. We are particularly interested in the process of civic socialization undertaken at the Polish middle schools with particular emphasis on the ways the concept of civic participation, the community and social integration were understood and executed in those educational institutions.

Our investigation will combine 3 approaches : that of transformational studies, Elasian (figurational) and Bourdieusian. The middle schools were themselves the object of debates regarding the priorities that should be executed through educational process in Poland after the liberal transformation – both at the time of their creation and their recent closure. Their creation might be understood as a part of a broader process of integrating Polish education with a globalized system, where the results of the pupils and the programmes of education were to be assessed in international context. From the perspective of the educational policy promoted by the current government, the closure of the middle schools constitutes a return to the protection of community and deepening of the social bonds that were to be compromised by globalization and promotion of mobility. Therefore, in the analysis of the newspapers produced 'form below' we want to see firstly, how the local and Europeanized civic identities interacted with each other on the micro-level of the school environment. Secondly, how the relationship between European civilizing process and creation of national habitus played out in certain communities (Elias) . Thirdly, what was the impact of social and class composition of the school in the perception of combatibility or incompatibility of the Polish national habitus with the European one and whether underprivileged school communites favoured the national culture as distinct from the European one? If so, how does it affect the process of cultural reproduction in Poland (Bourdieu)?

RC49-614.3

SIGNORETTI, ANDREA* (University of Trento,)
SACCHETTI, SILVIA (University of Trento, Italy)
VACCARI, FRANCESCA (Social Services, Italy)

Human Resource Management As Systems to Improve the Working Inclusion of Disadvantaged People. Case-Studies from Social Agruculture

People with psychic disabilities struggle to enter in the labour market and to stay in it. These difficulties are due to the fact that companies often adopt pratices of work organization and human resource management that cannot be sustained by mentally ill workers. Non-Profit organizations constitute an important tool to support the working inclusion of these people since planning and implementing adequate practices taking into account both their potentialities and vulnerabilities. Nevertheless, few studies have inquired the dimensions related to the deployment and promotion of mentally ill people into non-profit organizations. Moreover, these few studies have focused on single practices while the literature has highlighted the importance of folowing a systemic approach in the analysis of human resource management. By relying on case-studies concerning small enterprises active in the social agriculture sector, we inquire and identify systems of human resource management practices which are able to ensure the working inclusion of mentally people.

RC10-124.5

SÍGOLO, VANESSA* (Universidade de Sao Paulo, Brazil)

Recuperación De Empresas y Autogestión Del Trabajo En Brasil Actual: Reflexiones a Partir Del Caso De La Planta De Azúcar Catende En Pernambuco

El artículo busca contribuir al estudio sociológico sobre las clases trabajadoras y sus formas de resistencia y acción política, con análisis de experiencias de recuperación de empresas por trabajadores/as y autogestión del trabajo en Brasil. El fenómeno surge en los años ochenta y noventa, en el contexto de redemocratización y de fuerte crisis económica – relacionada a apertura del mercado nacional e integración del país a los procesos de globalización de la economía e implementación de políticas neoliberales –, y se mantente activo en la actualidad. En muchas regiones, trabajadores/as han resistido a sumarse al creciente contingente de desempleados, impulsados por la lucha por supervivencia, organizándose colectivamente para ocupar y recuperar empresas fallidas en que trabajaban, de diferentes sectores. Este trabajo busca: 1) situar los casos contemporáneos en el rastro de la historia de experiencias laborales de autogestión, que va más allá de fronteras nacionales y nos lleva a luchas asociativas del comienzo de la Revolución Industrial; 2) presentar una visión general de las recuperaciones de empresas por trabajadores/as en el país, con base en estudios realizados con investigadores/as de diez universidades brasileñas; y 3) analizar la historia de lucha de los/as trabajadores/as de una de las más emblemáticas experiencias de autogestión de América Latina, la Planta de Azúcar Catende, en Pernambuco, como afirman Singer, 2000; Nascimento, 2005; Faria, 2011. Inspirado por los conceptos de historia de Walter Benjamin y sus desarrollos en la sociología, este texto analiza los significados de estas experiencias asociativas que crearon prácticas concretas de resistencia al desempleo, aunque marginales en el sistema hegemónico capitalista. Finalmente, el estudio señala que el fenómeno, en medio a contradicciones, presenta relaciones sociales que se distinguen de la relación asalariada, de jefe-empleado, en el sentido de la democratización de las relaciones de producción y reproducción social, que requieren mayor atención.

RC04-44.4

SIKORA, JOANNA* (Australian National University, Australia)
EVANS, MARIAH (University of Nevada, Reno, USA)
KELLEY, JONATHAN (University of Nevada, Reno, USA)

Scholarly Culture: The Influence of Home Libraries on Pre-Adolescent Numeracy

Data from large standardized surveys supports scholarly culture theory in its claim that immersing children in book-oriented environments benefits their later educational achievement, attainment and occupational standing. These findings have been interpreted as suggesting that book-oriented socialization, indicated by home library size, equips youth with life-long tastes, skills and knowledge. The context is usually provided as critical assessment of Bourdieu's social reproduction and social practice theories.

However, to date, the scholarly culture argument has not been considered with respect to numeracy of youth as an outcome. In this paper we supplement prior research (Evans, Kelley, & Sikora, 2014; Evans, Kelley, Sikora, & Treiman, 2015; Evans M.D.R, Kelley, Sikora, & Treiman, 2010; Sikora, Evans, & Kelley, 2019) with an analysis of data from TIMSS 2015 survey for Year 4 students. We demonstrate that bookish homes benefit numeracy of pre-adolescents, above and beyond parental class and reading habits of children. The data are for children who were on average 10 years old and hailed from 45 different countries. We argue that growing up around books benefits youth numeracy skills in unique ways, but the benefits may vary between youth from modest and elite social origins.

Evans M.D.R, Kelley, J., Sikora, J., & Treiman, D. J. (2010). Scholarly Culture and Educational Success in 27 Nations. Research in Social Stratification and Mobility, 28(2), 171-197. doi:https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rssm.2010.01.002

Evans, M., Kelley, J., & Sikora, J. (2014). Scholarly culture and academic performance in 42 nations. Social Forces, 92(4), 1573-1605. doi:https://doi.org/10.1093/sf/sou030

Evans, M., Kelley, J., Sikora, J., & Treiman, D. J. (2015). Scholarly culture and occupational success in 31 societies. Comparative Sociology, 14(2), 1-43. doi:https://doi.org/10.1163/15691330-12341345

Sikora, J., Evans, M. D. R., & Kelley, J. (2019). Scholarly culture: How books in adolescence enhance adult literacy, numeracy and technology skills in 31 societies. Social Science Research, 77, 1-15. doi:https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssresearch.2018.10.003

RC16-193.2

SILBER, ILANA* (Bar-Ilan University, Israel)

Mega Philanthropy As Web of Justifications, Critiques and Engagements

Contemporary elite philanthropy is undergoing extensive institutional expansion on the one hand but facing mounting criticism and public distrust on the other. In the process, it emerges as an arena proliferating with disputes and com-

peting criteria of valorization, signaling alternative conceptions and critiques of gift practices as possible vectors of commonality. Building upon developments in the pragmatic sociology of critique and engagement, I shall contribute to a diagnosis of this complex state of affairs by an analysis of the tight web of regimes of justification and engagement that have emerged in the texts of contributors to the Giving Pledge, a campaign encouraging the wealthiest individuals and families to declare their commitment to dedicate a majority of their wealth to giving, and counting now 204 donors since launched by Buffet and Gates in 2010. Theoretically, I hope to show that it is fruitful to combine analysis in terms of public justifications and below-the-public regimes of engagements, thereby enriching our understanding of mega philanthropy as public performance and "deep play." Moreover, I shall argue the need to better harness the cumulative insights of pragmatic sociology for a fuller analysis of contemporary dynamics of inequality and elite formations.

RC46-571.1

SILVA, ALICE* (Unicamp, Brazil)
CAMPOS, ROSANA (Unicamp, Brazil)
LUIZ, CAROLINA (UNICAMP, Brazil)
PALOMBINI, ANALICE (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)
PELLATTI, GIOVANA (UNICAMP, Brazil)
LEAL, EROTILDES (UNICAMP, Brazil)
DAINEZI, JULIANA (Unicamp, Brazil)

The Participation of Children and Youth in the Process of Implementing a Psychosocial Outpatient Clinic for People Exposed to Violence.

The public policies built for children and adolescents are an object of analysis of the process of implementation of a psychosocial outpatient clinic in a university hospital. Including children and adolescents in the decision making process about how a service will be offered is an important action to ensure the sustainability of an intervention. In this sense, this paper will address the importance of focus groups with children and adolescents who use health units and basic protection services of social assistance, placing them as active subjects in the research and intervention process. Including them as stakeholders is a significant strategy to ensure the success of an intervention (Onocko-Campos, 2011). Facilitating the participation of young people and service users helps to narrow the focus of intervention according to population needs and service demands and to ensure sustainability at the implementation and post-implementation stage (Proctor et al, 2011). In addition, young people are directly targeted by implementation and those using services in local communities. Thus, with focus groups and youth consensus workshops we draw the profile of the therapeutic itinerary, the challenges and potential of the demands and the existing offerings for this community.

RC22-260.4

SILVA, AMANDA* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil)
ALVES, MARIA LUCIA (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil)

The Pilgrimages of Juazeiro Do Norte and the Feast of the Folk: An Analysis of the Pilgrimage Events Motivated By a Uncanonized Saint in the Inland of Ceará, Brazil.

Thousands of people travel every year to Juazeiro do Norte, inland Ceará, to revitalize their ties with Father Cícero: the Holy of the People. This saint was not canonized by the Catholic Church, yet his holiness is constantly legitimized by his devotees located in the most diverse economic classes, generations and geographical locations. By plane, wagon or bus follow the pilgrims to the pilgrimages. These events go beyond the religious content accepted by catholicism and manifest various playful aspects that make up the great celebration of the people. The popular religiosity present in these pilgrimage events results from their initial motivations with the call of Father Cicero to witness the founding myth of this sacred place. The saint of the people does not enter the church, their devotees do. The blurred margins between what is and is not allowed by the church to take place in pilgrimages in Juazeiro are not completely met by the faithful, which gives these people some autonomy and power to negotiate the guidelines of an event that should be from the folk to the folk. Thus, taking into account the diversity of pilgrimage practices and their mention of the festive time between saint and people, semi-structured interviews, informal conversations and observations in the pilgrimages between 2015 and 2019 were conducted. The aim of the study was to understand how these pilgrims are able to build these great popular festivals, which are pilgrimage events, as well as assimilate their negotiations, consensus

and dissent. Founded on the articulation of festive and religious themes, this analysis makes in a dialogue with the significant classical and contemporary authors of the Social Sciences for an analytical writing through ethnography.

RC39-497.2

SILVA, BIANCA* (Unicamp,)

Continuity of Disasters: Reflections on Exploratory Field in Brumadinho-MG

The production of major mining disasters is linked to the model adopted by companies in Brazil. The disaster of the Doce river basin evidenced that the problems regarding the dam conditions in the country pointed to the disasters as elements to be incorporated in the ways of thinking and analyzing mining. Given the notes on the risks associated with the dams and the imminence of other disasters, the rupture of the B1 dam in the Córrego do Feijão mine, Brumadinho-MG, narrates the refusal of warnings and the absence of actions indicated as important to prevent further disasters. Mining disaster contexts have been imperatively enhanced by the latest mining tailings dam disruption, the B1 dam rupture in the Córrego do Feijão mine has dumped 12 million cubic meters of mud, extending data on the disaster in the dead count, contaminated rivers, environmental problems, animal deaths, social suffering, and many other categories that have come into play to address the Samarco disaster. Disasters are observed from markers and consequences of the current mining model, but they are also analyzed from the continuity of disasters, as an element that expands in relations and readings. Facing the perspective of continuity of disasters, it is questioned whether Samarco and Vale disasters can be considered as continuity of the same process, highlighting the different contexts and the implications of acting as a researcher in both disasters. These observations will be pointed from the analysis of the exploratory field carried out in Brumadinho in July 2019 and how the distances and approximations with the disaster in the Doce river basin are possible elements to analyze the entries in the fields and disaster contexts now enlarged.

RC04-48.3

SILVA, BRAULIO* (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil)
HIGGINS, SILVIO (UFMG - Department of Sociology, Brazil)
OLIVEIRA, ELENICE (Department of Justice Studies - Montclair State University, Montclair, USA)

The Effects of Criminal Embeddedness on School Violence in Brazil

This study examines the influence of criminal embeddedness on the intensity of criminal behavior among primary and secondary school students in a large Brazilian city. A database conceived by the Center for the Study of Crime and Public Security at the Federal University in Minas Gerais is used to analyze the involvement of youths displaying delinquent behavior at home or at school and how school performance and peer relationships are effected. Based on differential association and learning theories, the main hypotheses are (1) the greater the criminal embeddedness, the lower the degree of school satisfaction as well as future expectation of continued higher education, and (2) the greater the criminal embeddedness, the greater the risk of the intensity of deviant and criminal behavior. Applying statistical linear and nonlinear regression models, findings indicate that the criminal embeddedness has a negative and statistically significant association with the student's level of school satisfaction.

RC54-663.1

SILVA, DENISE* (University of Brasilia, Brazil)

Female Body and Body Practices: Sitting Volleyball in the Aparecida Disabled Association of Goiânia.

The present study has as object of investigation the deficient female body of the representatives of the Association of Disabled of Aparecida de Goiânia (ADAP), for presenting a potential indicator of the conflicting social relationship between body and difference. The research will be developed with a qualitative approach and will be based on the ethnographic case study with emphasis on the technique of participant observation as a procedure for obtaining information from the following question: How is the deficient female body built in the sports universe, considering the sensings and meanings attributed to it by the social actresses of Sitting Volleyball that make up ADAP? The objective is to understand the meanings and sensings attributed to the deficient body manifested in Sitting Volleyball practices involving the social actresses of ADAP, considering the processes of female body construction in the sports universe.

The theoretical framework used is from Physical Education, Sociology and Anthropology, especially from the studies by Le Breton (2012) dedicated to the understanding of human corporeality as a social and cultural construction; Maussian

concepts (2017): body techniques and total social fact; Silva (2009): body practices; and Goffman (1981): Stigma. These concepts will support the understanding of the phenomenon in question.

RC19-241.3

SILVA, ELIANA* (universidade federal do Rio GRande do Norte, Brazil)

Teamwork in Income Transfer Programs(BOLSA) Família: Profile and Poverty Conceptions of Professionals

This article deals with teamwork in the Bolsa Familia program, and aims to present a characterization of the professionals, as well as the conceptions of poverty that they express when acting in that program. Bolsa Familia professionals generally come from different areas of knowledge, constituting a multiprofessional team (social workers, psychologists, educators, lawyers). The work regime is 40 hours per week and the action takes place in the municipal sphere, especially in the Reference Centers for Social Assistance (CRAS). The main activities are the inclusion of beneficiaries in the general register, besides monitoring those already enrolled in the program observing the conditionalities placed on those subjects. This performance in the Bolsa Família program mobilizes the technical knowledge of professionals and, at the same time expresses his theoretical and political views and conceptions, which translate into the direction given to work. In this sense, the present research focuses on the conceptions of poverty revealed by these professionals, pointing to the presence of different views on the phenomenon of poverty, as well as about the "poor", given that this is the audience with which these professionals interact in this social program. The results indicate that the conceptions of "Poor" and "Poverty" are not homogeneous ranging from mild criticism to the naturalization of poverty, with predominance of the latter. The study identified a tendency to blame the poor for their socioeconomic situation. The conclusions point to the presence of contradictory conceptions, in which common sense is expressed and a moralizing explanation of the "Poverty" phenomenon, which is seen by respondents as a responsibility of the subjects (Poor) and as a constitutive question of social reality. Therefore, there are no scathing criticisms of the phenomenon of poverty, whether economic or political, tending to the naturalization of this phenomenon.

RC39-492.1

SILVA, JOSE* (Federal University of Campina Grande, Brazil)

National Sanitation Policy and Urban Planning: An Analysis from the Perspective of Disaster Sociology and Environmental Justice

In 2019 completed 12 years of Law no. 11.445 / 2007 that created the National Policy of Basic Sanitation (NPBS) in Brazil. It was a milestone for urban planning in the complex field of basic sanitation, encompassing access to drinking water, urban drainage, treated sewage, urban sanitation and final disposal of waste. The indicators analysis, notably those that present what has already been done and the public budget investment priorities, shows that this policy has failed and it will not be possible to achieve the Millennium Sustainable Development Goals (MDGs). In this context, the literature in the field of public policy and law generally addresses access to water, sanitation and waste management, forgetting a very sensitive area: urban drainage. What we understand from our study was the need to reshape the management format of this policy, directing it in legislation and practice to a set of actions and theories that lead us to the planning and management of social and environmental risks from the NPBS, also rethinking the set of attributions of public entities, since the Brazilian federative model attributed to municipalities the responsibility for basic sanitation and, however, what happens is a systemic inability to universalize this policy, especially in relation to the most vulnerable communities. This analysis could be performed through the lens of disaster sociology and environmental justice, which would help to build an epistemological basis for public management in a context of profound changes in the planet's climate dynamics, improving the implementation of the NPBS in the municipalities, helping in disaster prevention. In the field of public management there is an invisibility of local public administration as a cause or creator of disaster risk, creating a security paradigm that does not stand in a risk society in which the development model posed does not guarantee security.

RC24-291.1

SILVA, JOSE* (Federal University of Campina Grande, Brazil)

Water Injustice in the Global South: Brazilian Water Policy and the Construction of a Water Citizenship

It is known worldwide the Brazilian water potential, either in terms of surface water or groundwater, we have considerable sources. However, the National Water Resources Policy (NWRP), law 9.433/1997 completed 22 years old in January 2019, and the indicators of its implementation are quite worrying, especially regarding the quality of water governance, considering that we have a very extensive network of national and transnational rivers, as well as a coastal strip also ex-

tensive. Our analysis starts from a theoretical framework based on political water ecology and ecological law based on the epistemology of environmental justice. National water policy is based on principles: access for current and future generations, rational and integrated use, prevention of extreme events and encouragement of reuse. Therefore, our goal is to analyze the complexity of the system and its impacts on water governance nationally and internationally, considering the Brazilian case and its relationship with South American countries. National governance is based on participation from basin committees with representations of government, business, users and civil society. However, this model has shown exhaustion in practice, since it has not reached universalization, notably when we think about transnational water management, cooperation between Brazil and border countries, such as the Paraná River basin and the Amazon Basin, both large volumes of surface and groundwater and exert a major regional and global influence in terms of water balance. Thus, we understand that in the current model there is no systemic-ecological governance that contemplates the ecological dimension as a basis.

RC39-500.4

SILVA, LUCAS* (Federal University of ABC, Brazil)
LEITE, MARILIA (Federal University of ABC, Brazil)

Applying the PAR Model: A Pedagogical Experience with Residents of the Espírito Santo Slum, Santo André - SP, Brazil

In the Latin American context, the publication *Los desastres no son naturales* by La Red (1993) overcame the paradigm that disasters are caused exclusively by natural threats pointing to the relevance of vulnerability, "conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of hazards" (UNDRR, 2017), in risk and disaster construction. Blaikie et al. (1994) used the PAR (Pressure and Release) Model to analyze the social construction of risk, in other words, the socio-historical process of the progression of vulnerability, seeking to explain the root causes (e.g. resource distribution), dynamics pressures (e.g. rapid urbanization) and unsafe conditions (e.g. dangerous locations) which, interacting with a hazard, culminate in disaster risk. In the education field, Paulo Freire (1974), in *Pedagogy of the Oppressed*, describes that the freedom of the oppressed and the restoration of humanized relations are preceded by the recognition of the oppressive group and the reflection of the present condition by the oppressed. The theoretical framework presented was essential for the elaboration of a workshop that aimed to promote dialogue and reflection of people exposed to the risk of disasters, especially children, from a simplified version of the PAR Model, in which technical/academic terms were replaced by colloquial expressions, for example, 'economic crisis' became 'lost jobs' and 'gentrification' became 'removed'. As a result, the participants created three timelines that symbolized the social construction of risk from different hazards: epidemic, floods, and landslides. Then, it was identified which actions could be avoided by themselves, thus, essentially, leaving the root causes, dynamic pressures, and hazards. Finally, the participants reflected that to transform this scenario presented it is necessary to claim our rights as citizens and to vote for competent politicians.

RC18-220.1

SILVA, MARCELO* (UFRGS, Brazil)
MAZZILLI PEREIRA, MATHEUS (Universidade Vila Velha, Brazil)
FARIAS DA SILVA, CAMILA (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Transformations in Causes and Repertoires in Rio Grande Do Sul, Brazil (1970-2015)

During the last five decades, regimes and governments have dramatically changed in Brazil. During the 1980's, this country has seen a process of democratization after the military dictatorship initiated in the 1960's. In the federal level, governments of different ideological orientations have been elected, from the neoliberal oriented governments in the 1990's to the left-wing oriented Workers' Party governments in the 2000's.

During this period, local governments have also changed. In the case of the state of *Rio Grande do Sul*, governors of different ideological orientations have alternated in power since the democratization. Its capital, *Porto Alegre*, once seen as the "world capital of participatory democracy" under the Workers' Party administrations in the 1990's, has elected centrist and conservative mayors since de mid 2000's.

Social movement scholars have long discussed how regime and government shifts affect mobilization. The literature has argued that political opportunities affect the salience of activists' causes and their repertoires of collective action. In light of this debate, this work seeks to answer the following question: how did regime and government changes affected activists' causes and repertoires in the state of *Rio Grande do Sul* between 1970 and 2015?

To answer this question, we conducted a protest event analysis. We gathered news on protest events published in the local newspaper *Zero Hora* every five

years between 1970 and 2015. Regarding activists' causes, our preliminary results suggest the continuing importance of labor related causes, the salience of education related grievances during the democratization period, the importance of agrarian conflicts during the neoliberal federal governments and the growth of public security causes during the left-wing federal governments in the 2000's. Regarding repertoires, our data highlights the use of media to express grievances during the military dictatorship, and the consolidation of strikes, street protests, marches, and roadblocks since the democratization.

RC02-27.3

SILVA, MÁRCIO (Federal University of Grande Dourados, Brazil)
MARTINS, THAIS* (UFRB, Brazil)

Between Symbolic and Economic Markers: Trajectories and Positions Occupied By Graduates in the Labor Market

For Karl Polanyi, the formal economy by which individuals maximize their economic gains through competitive behavior does not apply to all societies. The socially rooted economy imposes limits on economic and market functions, that is, in capitalist societies not every economic action is rooted out of noneconomic motives. There are other mechanisms used that go beyond the previous logic are those of redistribution and reciprocity. Therefore we will work in the present work questioning the following statement: the existence of rational behavior on the part of students entering the university, with regard to the goal of obtaining the most cost-effective to obtain a degree and to succeed in job market after graduation. However, we work with the proposition that there are symbolic, moral, political dilemmas, and above all, resources (capitals: cultural, social, economic, symbolic capitals of parents, geographical location, performative behaviors, race, gender between others) that direct the trajectories of individuals towards besides a trajectory dictated by homo economicus, that is, rationalized, calculated to achieve academic and professional success and success in their trajectories. In this sense, the objective of this work is to use the methodology of multiple correspondence analysis (ACM) in order to map the social space through which the trajectories of the students of peripheral Brazilian universities, such as the Federal University of Recôncavo da Bahia, are outlined (BA) and the Federal University of Grande Dourados (MS). Therefore, we will work with data regarding the student trajectories of some human and exact courses in the universities mentioned above. In this sense we can outline how the rationalizing (economic) wills and symbolic (non-economic) dictates relate to each other through the mapping of their capitals and other symbolic markers to reach the labor market.

RC39-491.4

SILVA, MARTA ZORZAL* (Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo, Brazil)

Challenges, Tensions and Limits in the Process of Repairing the Damage Caused By the Collapse of the Samarco Dam in Fundão, Mariana-MG

The following paper is about the repairing process of the damage caused by the failure of Samarco's tailing dam, occurred on November 5th, 2015. Its focus is the relationship among the distinct actors involved, which are characterized by a complex network of asymmetrical relations, in both institutional and symbolic resources. It emphasises the challenges, tensions and limits produced by the relations among corporative and institutional actors, legitimated by the Transaction and Adjustment of Conduct Agreement (TTAC), signed on March 2nd, 2016, by the federal government, the states of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, and the mining companies. The analysis focuses on the Renova Foundation, which, as a third sector institution (Corporative Foundation), takes over governmental responsibilities and corporative actions, causing tensions in the management and execution of the programs defined by the TTAC. The results highlight how the institutional repairing model adopted, reassigns mining companies and the state responsibilities towards a hybrid institution, which aims to dodge the attention from the entanglement of conflicts, whose epicentre is based on the natural resources exploitation model of countries located on the south-south axis.

RC25-JS-72.3

SILVA, PHILLIPE* (Universidade Estadual de Goiás, Brazil)

"We Are Gypsies, Yes, but We Are First Gypsies of Brazilian Origin": A Study on the Boundaries of the Normative Processes of "Gypsy Identity"

In this study, i aim to describe and analyze the process of the bill 248/2015, which proposes the creation of the Statute of the Gypsy, in Brazil. The proposition of this specific legal landmark runs through the discussion about the gypsy identity, because this condition, the *being gypsy*, in the last 15 years, has enabled to trigger public policies, to claim specific rights, as well as to occupy spaces in councils, public agencies, attend meetings etc. As a research problem, it is proposed to reflect: how do the different understandings about *being gypsy* arise and influence the process of bill 248/2015, which proposes the creation of a Statute of the Gypsy? In the course of this legislative process, different forms of borders can be perceived; porous, indefinite margins that try to normalize the *being gypsy*; at the same time as this movement of institutionalization of the *being gypsy*, in the National Congress, also occur in the folds, traverse the formal and informal. It is an ethnographic-inspired research that required participant observation, as well as a *dense description* of the processes investigated.

RC47-586.4

SILVA, PHILLIPE* (Universidade Estadual de Goiás, Brazil)

"Life on the Move" Narratives: A Study of the Gypsy Struggle Processes for Rights in Brazil

In recent years, the narratives about the life conditions of the Brazilian gypsy population, associated with social exclusion, prejudice and racial discrimination, have provoked and attracted a number of actors, both individual and collective, as well as organs of the state bureaucracy, to think and to intervene in this reality. As a research problem, it is proposed to reflect how the actors, whether institutional or not, have been building an agenda of struggles for the rights of gypsies in the Brazilian State. In the first topic, it is started a genealogical study of how the management of the gypsy populations in Brazil, from the colonial period; in the second topic, it is analyzed how the disputes of meanings and senses of the possible forms of work developed by the gypsies influence in the definition of their political-juridical status. This work consolidates results of a study of ethnographic inspiration that aims to describe and analyze different dimensions that that make up the construction process of gypsy status in the Brazilian institutional universe, focusing on the scenario in which the process of processing the bill 248/2015 and debates on its content. Being a Gypsy as a right can be a lens to study how state practices explain the way of managing the lives of these subjects and how they mobilize their condition to fight for other rights and public policies.

RC23-276.1

SILVA, RENAN* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)
NOVAES, MARIA (Faculty of Medicine of the University of São Paulo, Brazil)

Shaping Regimes of Governance for Biosimilars in the Global South: The Four Institutional Logics of the Industry of Monoclonal Antibodies in Brazil

Monoclonal Antibodies (MAbs) are biological medicines (biopharmaceuticals) of high therapeutic precision and its being prescribed to the treatment of several autoimmune diseases in urban populations of industrialized countries. Over the last years, the demand for those health technologies also grown in developing countries as Brazil, reflecting changes in the epidemiological profile of the population and as a result of the incorporation of those medicines in the list of products dispensed by the National Public Health System (Sistema Único de Saúde, SUS). To attend this demand, new public policies were implemented by the Brazilian federal government to promote the manufacturing of Biosimilar versions of MAbs by brazilian public and private companies. Biosimilars are biologic medicinal products made from living organisms, that contains the same active substance of the original biological medicine already authorized by regulatory agencies. Its equivalence and therapeutic efficacy must be proven after a rigorous process of quality control the molecule, as well as verification of its biological action in clinical trials with target populations. The aim of this presentation is to examine the four different institutional logics of the emerging regime of governance of the manufacturing policies of Biosimilars of MAbs in Brazil. Supported by the global south perspectives of the *Science and Technology Studies (STS)*, this case study combined semi structured interviews with twenty-four relevant actors (key government leaders, experts, leaders of the public and private pharmaceutical companies, directors of public and private research centers etc.) and documentary research in the official database of the Brazilian Ministry of Health about the initiatives implemented to this sector. We concluded that initiatives for this theme remained

centralized in the governmental sphere, and the political framework was built to meet the National Health Policy agenda and the immediate interests of the public pharmaceutical companies to access technologies of Biosimilar manufacturing.

RC52-642.2

SILVA, SAYONARA* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

RAMOS, JEAN FILIPE* (Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora, Brazil)

Collective Bargaining in Times of Gig Economy

The debate over labour market regulation has reached a new level due to the spread of non-standard forms of employment in the so-called 'gig' or 'on-demand' economy. 'Industrial Relations' (IR) is an institutional domain that provides an theoretical-analytical tool to this discussion. On the one hand, owing to the reconfiguration of the productive context, the arrival of new actors and the reconstitution of old actors, established solidarities in IR may be affected by different interests and possibilities. On the other hand, institutions are constituted by endogenous elements that allow their continuity although the changing process. Collective bargaining has a central role in IR and for this very reason it is necessary to understand its structure and practical alternatives inside this mutual influenced environment. It should be kept in mind that this debate lies in a larger one, which discusses the restriction to labour rights of those new types of workers, but it does not take away the possibility to offer a theoretical contribution to the recognition of these rights through the analysis of the relationship between collective bargaining, working relations and 'gig' economy.

TG04-741.1

SILVA-BRANDAO, ROBERTO RUBEM* (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)

IANNI, AUREA (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)

HIV Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) and the Risk Society: Arising Conflicts

Social processes are even more intertwined with risks and uncertainties regarding health on contemporary societies. Despite all knowledge on both biological and epidemiological risks, there has remained a lack of grounding social theory to understand such complex relations.

Our aim was to explore how risks and uncertainties are handled at an individual level within the risk society. We have critically discussed the conflicts arising from the HIV Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) use amongst individuals, which consists of a daily antiretroviral regimen that prevents the HIV acquisition.

We analysed PrEP users' experiences in an online group, which holds more than 20000 members. Most of them are gays, bisexuals and other men who have sex with men across North America. We conducted a content analysis with thematic categories to discuss their routines, conflicts, and successes regarding PrEP use.

As a global health intervention, PrEP tackles bodies, risks and uncertainties as a mode to control the HIV epidemic through the individualization process. This constitutes a social landscape in which societal relations have been produced or transformed into conflicting scenarios derived from the use of new health technologies and individual practices. For example, subjectivity and mental health strongly cooperate to individuals' HIV risk perception and their conflicts with medical institutions. The certainty discourse on the drug efficacy is questioned through their own biographical paths. We also identified social and cultural iatrogenesis practices over their experiences, though these are 'silenced' by institutional and scientific medical discourses. Moreover, an escaping behaviour keeps individuals adhering to PrEP when they know its use can increase negative effects to health pre-existing conditions, such as kidney malfunctions and Hepatitis C. Thus, new preventive technologies can produce risks and uncertainties in which should be sociologically confronted as an elementary part of a critical awareness that contemporary risk theory has to deal with.

RC14-JS-52.1

SILVEIRA, SERGIO* (Universidade Federal do ABC, Brazil)

Data Colonialism or Algorithmic Imperialism? the Formation of Predictive Capitalism

This presentation is based on the rechearch about algorithmic regulation in the public sector supported by Fapesp (São Paulo State Research Support Foundation). It presents the discursive strategy of corporations, in particular, the major technological platforms that aim to storage of population data in their data centers, generally located in a few rich countries. It also seeks to show the concentration on these same platforms frameworks of analytical intelligence in machine learning and deep learning. It will expose the dynamics of capital that have come to be denounced by some researchers of new data colonialism (Couldry and Me-

jias, 2018) and platform imperialism (Jin, 2015). The limitations and possibilities of these notions are pointed out in view of the circulation of international data flows, massive data collection and the expansion of entertainment technologies that have also become surveillance technologies. Controlling these flows strengthens the computational and analytical power of large corporations that seek to anticipate people's behaviors, interests, and desires on a global scale. Such control of the future depends on tracking and modulating subjectivities in ways never seen before.

RC26-317.1

SIMOES GOMES, LETICIA* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

ROBERTO, ENRICO (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

Artificial Intelligence and Racial Discrimination: The Case of Detecta

This paper aims to investigate the intersections between discrimination, especially racial discrimination, in the use of machine learning technologies. Based on the notion of institutional racism, how may automated technologies contribute, in a racially unequal society, to the reproduction of those inequalities? We take a three-fold approach to tackle this question. Firstly, we briefly present the sociological discussions that have been held around the alleged objectivity of artificial intelligence, and, more generally, of data mining techniques. Further, we intend to demonstrate how human subjectivity and social norms can be reflected and enhanced through the use of machine learning technologies. Subsequently, such theoretical considerations are used as a guideline for an empirical approach, specifically a case study on "Detecta", a predictive policing system used by the Military Police of the state of São Paulo that uses image analytics for identifying suspect persons and situations and guiding police forces thereto. As a qualitative study, besides literature review, exploratory fieldwork and documental analysis were performed. Preliminary findings indicate that it seems to reinforce racial profiling practices and suspect racialization, contributing to the stigmatization of Black persons.

RC29-352.4

SIMOES GOMES, LETICIA* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

Predictive Policing, Social Control, and Racial Inequality: The Case of São Paulo

This paper is part of an ongoing PhD research on the intersections between technology use and racial discrimination by Military Police of the state of Sao Paulo. It aims to investigate the relevance of technology use in policing — and whether it configures a predictive policing policy. Based on the notion of institutional racism, how policing may contribute, in a racially unequal society, to the reproduction of those inequalities? As a qualitative study, our sources are document analysis, exploratory fieldwork, and literature review. Preliminary findings point to the fact that predictive tools are used in at least two occasions by the Military Police: a) by contributing to territorialized human resources management, as it georefences police reports and helps to stipulate specific and prioritized areas to operate; and b) in the use of image analytics for suspect situations identification. The Detecta is a system that falls into the latter function; although exterior to the Military Police (as it is under the State Public Security Department administration), it has a interface with it and interacts with the institution. Regarding its implementation, one may call into question the use of its predictive functionalities; its use seem to be restricted to the spreading of a surveillance network, always operationalized by actors subjective perceptions. In these situations, it seems to reinforce racial profiling practices and suspect racialization, contributing to Black people's stigmatization.

RC36-459.3

SIMONOVA, OLGA* (Higher School of Economics (HSE), Russia)

Alienation and Emotions in Modern Societies: "Toxic" Relationships As a Construct and Emotional Practice

According to various specialists, the emotionalization of social life is viewed as one of the main cultural trends in modern society (Gonzalez 2017). While this is evidence of modern humanist ideology, it also promotes alienation and self-alienation. The process of emotionalization as an element of the process of individualization is termed "new sensitivity," "emotional capitalism," the "new sentimental age," "new emotional culture," and "psychologization" (Simonova 2018). Sociologists often refer to this trend as a "culture of fear" or "culture of anxiety" (Furedi 1997; Glassner 2000) and as a feature of risk societies, marked by widespread uncertainty and the related emotional experiences of fear and anxiety concerning the present and future. We can note in this regard the emergence of a culture of "toxicity" or "toxic relationships," primarily at the level of interpersonal relationships in everyday life. This social construct in fact does not resolve the problems of addiction, violence, manipulation in relationships, but contributes to isolation, exclusion, and alienation (understood as a breaking and weakening of social ties).

This paper aims to describe (on the basis of social phenomenology and cases from social media) what constitutes "toxicity" in social relations, to classify "toxic" types of people and relationships within the context of the "culture of political correctness," and to characterize their critical ambivalence and constructed character. In addition, quite common (emotional) practices of recognition, management, and coping with "toxicity" appear as the consequences of these constructs and as practical everyday "recipes." Analyzing these practices and ideas can help pose new questions within the framework of the sociology of alienation – to understand and conceptualize the role of emotions in the process of alienation, and in general to understand contemporary processes of the weakening and breaking down of social bonds.

WG08-720.2

SIMONOVA, OLGA* (Higher School of Economics (HSE), Russia)

Emotionalization of Labor in Sociology and Society: Practice, Ethics and Self-Identity

The paper examines the current tendency, which can conditionally be described as the process of "emotionalization of labor". This process is observed both in the sphere of labor relations themselves, and in the discourse of social sciences. Emotionalization is manifested in special attention to human emotionality and the emotion management at the workplace, which is considered now an integral part of labor included in the assessment of labor efficiency. The requirements for the managing of emotions become a part of the routine of labor relations: when applying for a job, interacting with clients, coping with emotional alienation, burnout, training the skills, etc. The author poses the questions that reflect the causes, consequences and problems of the process of emotionalization of labor which has an ambivalent nature: on the one hand, it can lead to the hyperregulation of emotions, alienation, manipulation and exploitation of workers, and on the other, to the new forms of cooperation and resistance.

Emotion management becomes ambivalent too: on the one hand, it is considered the part of labor efficiency, and on the other, it can be the means of "humility"or "submissiveness" with what is happening at the workplace, because it is based on a work with undesirable emotions. Some sociologists write about the real danger of the psychologizing and individualizing emotions management in this sense, since it leads away from a cooperative social interaction, joint discussion of problems, creativity and spontaneity, collective resistance, including the resistance to excessive commercialization of emotions (McKenzie et al, 2019). Emotion management in sociology, however, should not be reduced to individual ability and skills, but it should be considered in the context of social relations as a collective practice, not only as an emotional practice of the relations with customers, but also as a practice of relations with colleagues, managers etc.

RC56-676.3

SINAI, STAVIT* (1985, Germany)

Sociology and Settler-Colonialism

Sociological knowledge is the product of the epistemological conditions under which it is constructed. It bears the potential of reproducing categorical distinctions that reflect structural inequalities, just as it has the power to deconstruct existing hegemonies by means of critical inquiry. The paper investigates the relationships between sociology and settler-colonialism/apartheid, and raises the question of what validity can be attributed to the study of societies in the context of maintaining domination through institutionalized oppression over colonized populations? An examination of S. N. Eisenstadt's multiple modernities thesis shows that despite the attempt to provide a cosmopolitan, inclusive, comparative conceptualization of modernity, the empirical application of the thesis to the case of Israel not only reproduces ethno-essential distinctions which govern the Zionist political culture but also turns to a denial of the very colonial premise on which this culture is based. Analyzing the multiple modernities thesis with regards to the national social imaginaries in which it developed exemplifies the Janus-faced character of historical sociology and furthers a discussion about the urgency of decolonizing the social sciences.

RC16-196.2

SINGER, BRIAN* (Glendon College, York University, Canada)

Populism, Crisis and the Sense of Society

Claude Lefort claimed that democracy, as a symbolic regime, is marked by the dissolution of the markers of certitude. At one level, this dissolution appears a necessary condition for an open and openly dynamic society; but at another level, even a modicum of uncertainty can breed insecurity and a sense of crisis. Populism supposes, feeds off and exploits a sense of crisis—a crisis that can be simultaneously, material, economic, political, epistemological and existential, and at a series of levels. I am interested here in the sense of crisis as a social crisis, and am struck by those who, when supporting populist parties (but also those who oppose such parties when the latter acquire power) claim that they no longer recognize their society... as if the society that they knew had disappeared or

become alien. While the populist appeal to "the people" implies that the latter, to recover through political self-assertion what had been lost of their properly social existence. This sense of loss demands that we reconsider what is (or was) meant by society, and what is (or was) its relation to the political. This requires that one consider society not as an empirical object, but as a key term within the symbolic regime by which we, living in modern liberal democracies, understand and, indeed, institute our sense of a world-in-common. Such a perspective throws an ironic light on certain, recent uses of the term (and its cognate terms) whether to declare its death or celebrate its "civil" extension. Populism itself can then be understood as an attempt to recompose the sense of a social bond in however primitive a manner, one that potentially threatens to prolong, and possibly exacerbate, the sense of crisis it simultaneously seeks to resolve.

RC41-516.5

SINGH, ABHISHEK* (International Institute for Population Sciences, India)
GAUTSCH, L (University of California San Diego, USA)
SINGH, AJEET KUMAR (International Institute for Population Sciences, India)
CADUFF, ANITA (University of California San Diego, USA)
MCDOUGAL, LOTUS (University of California San Diego, USA)
RAJ, ANITA (University of California San Diego, USA)

Understanding Sex and Geographical

Differences in School Non-Attendance in India: The Need for Greater Focus on Rural Girls

Indian National Education Policy 2019 includes prioritization of vulnerable groups, including girls and rural students, for school retention. Understanding who does not attend school, when, and why can help guide implementation of these policy efforts. Objectives of the paper are to examine school attendance by age, sex, and rural or urban residence for youth 6 to 17 years, and to explore reasons for non-attendance by age, sex, and urban/rural residence. We analyzed data from the 4th wave of National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), conducted in 2015-16. NFHS-4 gathered data on school attendance and reasons for not attending school. The sample includes all youth aged 6-17 residing in NFHS-4 participating households. By age 8, school attendance is at 96% for rural youth and 98% for urban youth. School attendance begins to decline at ages 10-11. That decline is greater for rural compared with urban youth, and for rural females more than rural males. By age 14, 14% of urban boys and girls, and 18% and 22% of rural boys and girls, respectively, are not attending school. In rural areas the gender gap in school attendance increases substantially in older adolescence. By ages 16 and 17, there is a 10% difference in rural school attendance rates by sex. Only 40% of 17 year old girls in rural India attend schools. Low educational interest was the most commonly reported reason for non-attendance across age groups, for rural and urban boys and girls. Financial concerns were also often reported as a primary reason for non-attendance. Domestic and caregiving responsibilities were identified as a primary reason for school non-attendance for girls more than boys, particularly for girls aged 11-13. Among 14-17 year old females, marriage was reported as the primary reason for not attending school for 10% of rural girls and 9% of urban girls.

RC01-22.4

SINGH, AMIT* (Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee, India, India)
MISHRA, ANINDYA (Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, India)

Militarism, Masculinity and Gendered Violence in Kashmir: Half-Widows and Their Struggle to Negotiate between the Spaces

Gendered form of vulnerabilities is one of the main aspects of armed conflict. The highly masculinized armed conflict in Kashmir over the past three decades demonstrates the intersection between masculinity and militarism that manifests in multiple ways in everyday life and social relations. The broadening of traditional gender role and shrinking private sphere of women in a highly militarized environment reflects the nature of both military and militant's coercion on the local population in Kashmir. The whole discourse of resistance in Kashmir revolves around the masculinity, traditional roles of women and their passive sufferings. The sufferings of women in Kashmir wreathe beyond the death, destruction, gender-based violence and human rights abuses. Women suffer the structural violence of being related to men that has remained mainly invisible. Half- widow is one such category of women - women whose husband disappeared or missing in the armed conflict in Kashmir. Half -widows are caught in a unique situation in the highly militaristic and masculine environment in Kashmir resulting from the uncertainty around their status. Apart from economic hardships and social

neglect, half-widows are often subject to social censuring, ostracization and stigmatized for being a potential informer by the security forces. In such a social setting, women are left with the no option other than to co-opt with the masculine leadership or get sidelined not complementing the male hegemony in the armed conflict. Based on primary data collected during fieldwork in Kashmir this article argues that the interaction between militarism and masculinity pushed women towards the traditional gender roles on the one hand and left a large section of women (half-widows) in the most vulnerable situation on the other. As they are neither able to comply with the traditional gender role nor in a position the break or challenge them outrightly.

WG05-705.3

SINGH, ATVIR* (Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut, India)

Role of Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions in India (A Study of Sambhal District in Uttar Pradesh)

India has a long inheritance of village panchayats. Panchayats have played an important role in decision making process in rural India. Constitution of India was amended by way of 73rd Amendment Act in 1992, wherein constitution the establishment of Panchayats was made mandatory. A period of about twenty seven years has passed since 73rd Amendment Act. The present study is accomplished with an effort to examine the role of women in Panchayats in India. The study was conducted in Sambhal block of Sambhal district in Moradabad Division. An interview schedule was used as a tool for obtaining primary information from the elected women representatives. We discovered that majority of the women elected as Panchayat Members were educated, married and belonged to joint families. Majority of them stated that economic independence was the main reason behind joining politics. The elected women representatives faced incredible administrative problems, and had insufficient knowledge about the working of panchayats. They could not exercise their right of freedom of expression as their husbands or other male members of the family did not prop up them for this. The study reflects that men play a proxy role through the female representation in PRIs. Influence of family members thus assumes more importance.   This gives an impression that our socio-economic and political structure leaves little space for the women members to be in domineering presence. This shows that real empowerment of women as desired by 73rd Amendment Act through PRIs is still a far cry. Local NGO's and government organizations need to come forward to train elected women representatives for this role.

RC13-162.5

SINGH, BHUP* (Maharshi Dayanand University, India)
DAS, BINOYJYOTI (SSS/CSSS, JNU New Delhi, India)

Bhim Jagran As a Leisure Activity and Its Role in Shaping Assertive Identity Among the Lesser Indians

Leisure time in leisure activity is generally characterised by liberation from constraints associated with job, domestic work and social obligations. Due to LPGD perception of lesser Indian have changed Their life style , mode of consumption and transport spending more money on consumer goods, tourism , leisure and ceremonial activities. Almost every event in our life is marked with some sort of celebration, Bhim Jagran is one such leisure activity which helps in networking, mentalising and socialising lesser Indians with social issues and literature related to them to counter the on slaught of hegemonic forces and reconstruct their own world view about themselves and the society. it works as a social equaliser. Bhim Jagrans are organised on the birthday and special life events of Buddha , Kabir, Ravidas, Phule, Ambedkar, Kanshi Ram etc....

Bhim Jagran has emerged as a new culture and leisure phenomenon transmitting virtues of Bahujan culture from one generation to the another.

They specially focus on how women were enslaved by scripture and got freedom through constitution also about role of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Phule in it.

For this study , we have selected 10 Bhim Jagrans which were attended and observed in the last 5 years . After content analysis of songs, speeches delivered , focused interviews with 100 people about their perception , about Bhim Jagran as a leisure activity we can say that they reflect a perfect blend of life, literature and politics setting the ideological tone for socio-cultural and political empowerment and coming of blue revolution.

TG03-734.1

SINGH, BHUP* (Maharshi Dayanand University, India)

Development, Displacement and Compensation Policy- a Critical Evaluation

It is said that developmental activities such as construction of big dams, power grid and acquisition of lands for infrastructure development will lead to economy well off and improvements in quality of life for each of them residing in those areas but In actuality it's not true. Various studies have shown that these developments induced displacement lead to landlessness, homelessness , marginalisa-

tion, food insecurity, access to various basic amenities is taken away , increased mortality, cultural shock, and societal disarticulation . Although 120 years old land acquisition act of 1894 was replaced by land acquisition act of 2013 which has introduced right to fair compensation and transparency in land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement. This paper focuses on Analytical study of development, displacement and policy of rehabilitation, compensation and its impact on people in light of new act. This will also examine violation of various international declarations on these issues and views of tribal people on this issue will be the hallmark of the study.

RC24-300.3

SINGH, GEETA* (Barkatullah University Bhopal, India)

Social Impact By Solar Energy to Empower Women in Rural Areas of India

Renewable energy can be the key to unlocking a sustainable future and catalyzing the economic mainstreaming of women in villages. Steady access to clean energy at the grass-root level would enable women to run their business operations smoothly and in an environmentally-friendly manner.

There is many kind of renewable energy's available but solar energy is the best alternative for endless energy source, which is not utilized fully till now, that is free for all-time and it will reduce the consumption of coal and wood. The women living in the rural areas mostly depend on these. The availability of energy enables rural women for their empowerment like study, computer work, small scale production etc.

There are many Govt. projects run for achieving this goal for women empowerment like URJA central govt. project and many other NGO based projects.

Impact of women's empowerment has due to these energy options are very impressive and other side it will help the government for improve the life of village women's and reduce the use of natural resources. Hence solar energy is having great future in Indian continent for betterment in the life of village women's empowerment's perspective.

WG05-704.3

SINGH, JAGSIR* (Guru Nanak Dev University Amritsar, India)

Basic Services and Livelihoods for the Poor in Rapidly Urbanizing (Punjab) India

In the past decade, poverty and inequality were most prominent fields which were discussed a lot, various studies undertaken to ascertain the inequality and poverty levels among different types of societies and its implications for their residents. This paper is a modest attempt to underline the marginalization in urban areas and its impact on health and especially on child health in Punjab (India). It describes the social inequalities and its implications for health within city. It also describes the health problems from which low-income groups in urban areas suffer more than richer groups including those that are not linked to poor sanitary conditions and those that are more linked to relative poverty (and thus the level of inequality)than to absolute poverty. Studies on the health of rich and poor households within cities show the much larger burden of disease, injury and premature death that low-income groups has been faced. Most of this burden can be easily prevent because it is a result of their unequal access to homes which have provision for piped water, sanitation, drainage and garbage collection, and adequate health care. Thus with this we can say that health inequality never been an independent phenomenon. The present paper also explores trends in urbanization, the effect of these trends on the physical and social environment of urban settlements, and the impact of this environment on child health. By using health and social impacts of urban inequality as a focal point of the discussion, the paper intends to provoke thought on some of the fundamental issues of human development trajectories.

TG03-JS-18.3

SINGH, JAGSIR* (Guru Nanak Dev University Amritsar, India)

The Question of Social Inequality and Human Rights in India: A Sociological Study

Human rights are the inherent and inalienable rights of every individual and for the well-being of every individual, promoting equality is utmost important. But even in the so called modern world poverty and inequality are inevitable characteristics. Due to these hurdles towards having human rights, a bunch of the masses could not exercise their abilities as a human being. In this scenario India is no exception. There are so many bases (provided) for the justification of Inequality between human beings in terms of social, economic, political spheres. We have Caste, class, gender, religion, colour and many more prior conditions to be (become) a human. Social inequality always turns into economic deprivation and economic deprivation leads to poor life chances for the people who belong from lower strata of the society. On the other hand, according to the World Bank (2016-17) 270 million (almost one fifth of the total population) people living below the poverty line in India, they are lacking even food for survival and basic services as human being.

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

The proposed paper is a modest attempt to describe social equality as a pre-requisite for the further fulfillment of human rights. The study is descriptive and analytical in nature. When there is typical hierarchical division of society and that hierarchy defines whole discourse of life, we need to rethink about the state of human rights in concerned society. Assumptions and findings are from Punjab, a prosperous state of the republic of India. The study used primary as well as secondary data sources.

WG01-698.3

SINGH, PANKAJ* (Maharana Pratap Govt. PG College, Bilsi, Budaun, India)

Globalization and Social Media: Explorations from North Indian Rural and Urban Settings

Globalization is a process which embodies a transformation in the spatial organization of social relations and transactions- assessed in terms of their extensity, intensity, velocity and impact - generating transcontinental or inter-regional flows and networks of activity, interaction and exercise of power. Globalization is now happening in real sense than ever in history of mankind. There are different ways to approach this phenomenon. There are different levels of debate and different points of view to understand and explain globalization. Moreover, globalization is intimately connected with media (especially new media) which play an important role in its rapid expansion. In turn, globalization has also has enormous impact on overall media in one way or the other. The present paper is aimed to understand the relationship between globalization and social media on the basis of some 'insight stimulating examples' from the field of north Indian rural and urban settings which is now passing through a communication revolution.

RC36-458.3

SINGH, SAVITA* (Indira Gandhi National Open University, India)

Overcoming Alienation: An Ontic Shift to Feminist Socialism

Overcoming Alienation: An Ontic Shift to Feminist Socialism
The inevitable route to theorizing socialism for most Marxist thinking has been through Marx's early writings, particularly his Economic and Philosophical Manuscript of 1844, where he lays down the ontological structure of human alienation, under the condition of capitalism. Considered essentially natural beings, willfully producing what they need for use, under capitalism individuals produce for profit someone else makes; estranged from their intrinsic nature, their labor is abstracted from them, and they do not recognize the product of their own labor, as it confronts them as a commodity, as a form of capital. Crumpled under the conditions of the division of labor, overcoming alienation is to overturn this condition; in Marcusean parlance, negation of the productivist logic of capitalism.

Some feminists have found this formulation of alienation inadequate for as sexualized bodies women are commodities themselves. Marcuse recognized this and conceptualized feminist socialism bringing about an ontic shift in Marxist theory. Women's movement in his view is a contribution to revolutionary consciousness of negating the fetish of increasing production. Overcoming domination of nature too is a factor in structuring a new economy and morality for him, a new Reality Principle: a principle of feminist socialism.

In this paper I will explore what it may mean for women to realize their full humanity, for it necessarily involves all human beings as does nature. Should one add human qualities such as compassion and empathy to the list of Marcuse's of feminine virtues such as tenderness, love, nurturing, and valuing community life that bind and sustain other values as constituent virtues of feminist socialism, as Marcuse mentions in his "Marxism and Feminism"(1974) article? Should this new socialism not include, in its orbit of life-world, other sensate beings including plants and microbes?
Savita Singh
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RC41-517.1

SINGH, SITA RAM* (Ganpat Sahai Post Graduate College, India)

Economic and Health Status of Unorganized Workers: A Sociological Exploration

Demographic is about the characteristic of the population in a specific area and their number but it speaks volumes of sociologically significant categories. One such categories of population those who are engaged in such activities which is broadly conceptualize as unorganized workers. They are called unorganized because they do not have a regular income and they only sell their labor to earn their bread and butter. Importantly as they are unorganized workers doing various kind of unskilled and hazardous jobs which certainly have a significant impact on their health. Hence the 'vicious circle of poverty' is very much significance to unravel the linkage among work, wage and health. The paper is based on sampled unorganized workers of the Sultanpur District of Uttar Pradesh, India.

Information is collected from primary and secondary sources by using descriptive and purposeful research design. The main untold suffering of this worker is non implementation of policies and programs and the failure of safety nets.

In this backdrop the paper argues three fold : (i) How work, wage and health are interrelated with each other. Moreover, how the sociological aspects of work and health plays crucial and vital role, is the main focus of the paper. (ii) On the basis of empirical studies it is highlighted that why such section of the society is not included in the safety net of the government policies and programs. The paper reviewed all policies and program and try to explore where is the lacunae in the policy implementation and or the failure of the schemes. (iii) On the basis of the empirical facts major and workable solution is also drawn to ameliorate their situation and action programs.

WG05-702.3

SINGH, SUSHMITA* (, India)

Distribution of Ecological Hazards: A Sociological Review through Intersectional Perspective

The social and natural environment constitutes an ecological system within society. In recent years, it has been recognised that the ecological risk is growing sharply due to numerous factors such as global warming, deforestation, soil degradation, drought, poverty, low incomes and their unequal distribution, etc. However, not all social classes are equally exposed to such hazards. There are also several studies which show that the impact is differentiated between different groups of society. Women, too, are vulnerable sections of society as they are dealing with ecological hazards due to their socio-historical disadvantages. The proposed study seeks to understand the inequitable distribution of these ecological hazards by looking sociologically at and analysing various sources of information like reports of national and international organisations, newspaper articles, books, research and review papers etc., on this topic through intersectional perspective. The study focuses on two key objectives that can be described as:

To see the distribution of ecological hazards in different socio-economic groups in the society.

To know the impact of ecological hazards on women and other socio-economic groups and to understand their response towards it.

The proposed study would be a comparative review of the distribution, impact and response of different groups of society to ecological hazards using a mixed method approach. The quantitative representation of hazard would be done in the form of order of risks to different social groups. The in-depth qualitative research will then be performed. A thorough understanding of the topic can help to learn better socio-environmental practices that further contribute to a robust resilience building culture. The differential effect and differential approach to hazards will also lead to the formulation of a community-centered policies and thus to the achievement of an inclusive and sustainable society.

WG01-694.2

SINGH, VIRENDRA P.* (GLOBAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION INDIA (GREFI), India)

Globalization and Social Stratification in India: Emerging Trends

Globalization is a process of transformation which has simultaneously affecting both the developing and developed societies of the world in every aspect of social life. One of the most important characteristics if globalization is that it can simultaneously include and exclude the people, objects, ideas and territories based on their value/devalue for globalization. This characteristic of globalization has implications for stratification system of a given society experiencing globalization. Indian society has now experience of the globalization for about three decades. A society having a traditional social stratification based on caste had encountered the forces of modernization and transformed its peripheral characteristics but successfully maintained its core characteristics. It also emerged as one of the very dominant forces influenced the political processes and leadership in India in post-independence era. The shrinking of time-space dimension at global level has resulted into transnational mobility of the population for the purpose of education, job, business and tourism. In what ways the forces of globalization are transforming the social stratification system in India is the major thrust of the present paper. The paper analyses the impact of new communication technologies and economic and political processes on social stratification and cultural milieu of the Indian Society.

WG05-706.2

SINHA, RANJANA* (Nitishwar Mahavidyalaya, B.R.A Bihar University, India)

SINHA, SHEFALI (Dubuat Engineers Private Limited, India)

Sustainable Ecology Management and Local Participation

Dr. Ranjana Sinha, Associate Professor, Head, Post-Graduation Department of Sociology, B.R.A Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, Bihar, India, e-mail – *ranjananc56@gmail.com*
We think, create, use, exploit, suffer, lament and rethink. The world is in the second stage of evolution of minds. Discussions on the global platform show genuine concern about the depleting situation of our key natural resources. Who is responsible for its recovery? Is it the common mass, big industries or the government?

A joint effort can ultimately resolve the issue. The lack of coordination has also reduced the motivation at all fronts because the plans have taken a long time to reach the grass root level. The delay/lack of awareness campaigns further worsens the situation.

Every nation has its own problems due to its unique geographic-economic conditions. These problems already however have locally understood solutions. In these cases instead of creating alternate plans, we should understand the perspective of native population towards these problems.

The common population is the force of execution when it comes to big agendas at the global/ planetary level. Ignoring this fact has led to no or partial implementation policies and initiatives taken by the government and the other organised sectors.

We are marching ahead to eradicate poverty, illiteracy, malnutrition but we must also provide a sense of inclusion of socio-psychological understanding of people and their behaviour can be aligned with the idea of ecological conservation through proper motivation since the basic conditioning has already been achieved through religious activities and moral lessons.

The same can be traced decades back in "Chipko Movement" and in the recent initiative like "Mango Girl" at village level for mass to feel to be an important conductor.

The paper examines the condition of Ganges in the northern plains and green conservation through mass initiatives.

RC12-153.1

SINHORETTO, JACQUELINE* (Federal University of Sao Carlos, Brazil)

Mass Imprisonment and Lethality As Security Policies: The Perspective of Crime Control Agents

The state of Sao Paulo, Brazil, has the first position in imprisonment rates in Latin America, and astonishing civil lethality indicators. Based on a comparative research in 4 states inside the country, our results point out the Sao Paulo government didn't have an explicit security policy program during the last decade, as if the results was not linked to political decisions. In a first moment, the research tried to understand the guidelines of the security policies, detecting actuarial practices, policing models, prison management techniques. In a second phase, date lead us to understand how a silent articulation, at the everyday practice level, among the security and social control institutions (police corps, courts, public ministry, prison system) can reduce the publicization of dissidence. This way, public debate about crime control policies is avoided, with the institutional leaders' discourses enforcing crime control has no alternatives. Interviews with professionals indicate organizational dynamics inside police and courts that pressure dissidents to conformism toward authoritarian practices. That could explain why carceral population and police brutality increased so fast, based on racial and other social bias, and the resistance seems to be quite inexistent inside the state institutions of crime control.

RC29-356.4

SINHORETTO, JACQUELINE* (Federal University of Sao Carlos, Brazil)

Policing, Punishment and Race Issues in Brazil: Technology and Neutrality in Trouble

Racial bias has progressively been considered as an important fact to understand discriminatory treatment in policing, criminal justice and prisons in Brazil, especially in the last decade. Despite several empirical studies demonstrate racial bias in policing and sentencing, the official discourse of police corps denies the use of profiling techniques in policing, and tends to minimize the importance of racial issues as a component to understand institutional responses to violence and crime in Brazil. Police officer's perspective tends to emphasize neutrality in policing technology and the high level of skills and gadgets used by policemen in everyday action. This communication aims to argue the adoption of high technology is not a factor to reduce racial profiling or police brutality in Brazil. Racial profiling is even more important to policing techniques based on cartography and criminal data, due to shifts in crime control strategies in the last decade. The research is based on quantitative analyses of police action in Sao Paulo city, and qualitative analyses of interviews with police officers, human rights activists and media content. It takes part of a comparative research between institutional responses to racial issues in 4 states inside the country.

RC20-251.2

SINYAVSKAYA, OXANA* (National Research University - Higher School of Economics, Russia)

CHERVIAKOVA, ANNA (Institute for Social Policy, NRU-Higher School of Economics, Russia)

KAREVA, DARYA (Institute for Social Policy, NRU - Higher School of Economics, Russia)

The 'Rate of Return' of Social Activity on Subjective Well-Being in Middle and Older Age in European Countries

Sociological and gerontological activity theory argues that social activity contributes to higher subjective well-being (SWB) in middle and older age, and the majority of empirical studies support this link (Baker et al., 2005; Litwin, Shiovitz-Ezra, 2006). However, recent studies indicate that the benefits of social activity in terms of SWB vary across countries (Bian, Li, 2017). More precisely, volunteering individuals in countries with low population involvement in volunteering are happier and more satisfied (Plagnol, Huppert, 2010) and subjectively healthier (Sirven, Debrand, 2008) than their counterparts in countries with high population involvement in volunteering. We assume this relationship to be the same for middle-aged and older individuals in European countries. Thus, our research question is the following: whether the influence of social activity on SWB in middle and older age depends on overall population involvement in social activity?

The research is based on the European Social Survey[1], wave 6 (2012). We estimate the influence of voluntary activity (formal social activity) and social contacts (informal) on happiness and life satisfaction of the middle-aged and elderly people (50 years and over) in European countries using random slope multilevel models for both types of social activity.

We reveal significant differences across European countries in the effect of social activity on SWB in the middle and older age. Both types of social activity contribute to higher life satisfaction and happiness of the middle-aged and elderly, but the effect is greater for social contacts. Besides, we find that the 'rate of return' of participating in social activity on SWB is different for countries with different levels of involvement in social activity. This finding supports our hypothesis on the higher 'rate of return' in countries with low involvement in social activity for several European countries.

[1] https://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/

RC08-97.2

SINYUTIN, MIKHAIL* (Saint-Petersburg State University, Russia)

Matryoshka of Soviet Social Science: Academic Work and Networking at the Time of Cold War.

The metaphor of the matryoshka implies a gap between visibility and content, giantism and emptiness of visibility along with diminutiveness and completeness of content, a sequence of transformations when opening the kernel. Global confrontation between superpowers at the epoch of Cold War had promoted a sort of matryoshka effect on Soviet social science.

Since the Cold War turned to be seen as confrontation between capitalism and socialism, between liberal and communist ideology, academic life was almost completely immersed in external forms, produced by power of Soviet policymakers. But inside those forms academic work and networking were rather dependent on personalities of scholars and on concrete chains of communication. On the other hand, the label of Cold War epoch could spread within the academia the atmosphere of struggling against colleagues within the close network for better position by blaming them to be tied with the West. Therefore, for instance the very name of sociology could be under attack as a sign of bourgeois, and western rival science. So it was common for social scientists to be identified as a "warriors of ideological frontline".

Being a unique attempt of institutionalizing Marxist theory with the purpose of changing society into socialist one, Soviet social science at the epoch of Cold War appeared to be losing the Marxist critical approach while applying to social reality in the USSR. Political nature of this tendency does not mean that academic community fully acts in concord with ideological demands, but one can hardly be socialized as a scholar aside from Marxist education. Nevertheless, academic life of Soviet sociologists was rather complicated as it is seen at a glance.

RC38-480.4

SIOUTI, IRINI* (Institute for Social Research Frankfurt, Germany)

Political Participation of Migrants in Germany. Biographical Perspectives.

Labour migration to Germany (1955-1973) is characterized by a high degree of politicization. A significant number of the immigrants had been forced to leave their countries of origin (Turkey, Greece, Spain, Portugal) not only for economic but also for political reasons. Some studies in migration research have addressed the question of political participation among the first generation. However, there has been no investigation of the effects of their parents' political activity on the younger generation or of how that generation participated in politics.

In my paper I will discuss first results of an ongoing qualitative-reconstructive research project on "Political Participation in Migration Society". The research project focuses on the biographical experiences of the younger generation of working migrants in Germany. Using a broad concept of participation that looks at biographical construction processes, the project will examine how political participation processes come into being in a field of societal tension between experiences of recognition and discrimination.

I will present a case study and discuss the motives, resources, opportunities and barriers for political participation in (post)migration society. Furthermore I will reflect on the theoretical as well as methodological advantages of using biographical perspectives in the field of transnational political participation.

RC19-225.2

SIRÉN, SEBASTIAN* (Stockholm University, Sweden)

Constructing Social Citizenship through Social Cash Transfers?: The Case of Child Poverty in Middle-Income Countries

With the aim to promote more inclusive patterns of social development, varying forms of social cash transfers programs have been implemented across middle-income countries (Barrientos, 2013; Hanlon, Barrientos, & Hulme, 2010). Some comentators have suggested that these instruments might serve as elements of new forms of social citizenship (Leisering, 2019). In light of this development, this article explores to what extent the public cash transfer systems in middle-income countries contributes to protecting people from falling into povrty, i.e providing the financially vulnerable with effective social citizenship. As households with children constitute the most common target group for social cash transfer programs, this study analyzes the size and distribution of social cash transfers recived by families with children on the one hand, and related impacts on the economic-well-being of children on the other, using harmonised household surveys from 17 middle-income countries. The data is explored using descriptive analyses as well as random effects regressions, exploiting cross-sectional variation across countries as well as changes over time.

The aim of the study is to explore the role of characteristics of cash transfer schemes in these countries, in terms of the distributive profile, coverage, and benefit rates. Preliminary results indicate that countries where the cash transfer systems distribute more, in relative terms, to people with lower incomes, exhibit lower poverty rates, and that these results may, at least in part, reflect a stronger weight of social assistance in national social protection systems.

RC19-238.3

SIRÉN, SEBASTIAN* (Stockholm University, Sweden)

The Struggle over Universalization: Actors and Institutions in the Process Towards Social Protection Reform in Bolivia

What are the necessary conditions in order for inclusive social policies to materialize in middle-income countries? This study adresses this topic by investigating the uneven progress of social policy reforms in Bolivia, where, despite the strength of political actors advocating more inclusionary policies as well as improved public finances due to increased revenues from the extraction of natural resources, the progress towards universal coverage in different parts of the Bolivian social protection system has developed in a highly uneven fashion. While a conditional cash transfer program and a reformed basic pension was introduced to cater for the economic security of some population categories, attempts to reform the healthcare system has been fraught with obstacles. This uneven development offers the oppurtunity to study the unfolding of policy changes by means of a comparison across policy fields within the Bolivian case.

This study takes a historical institutionalist perspective on these issues in order to address the causes and impediments of policy change. Empirically, it draws on both primary and secondary textual sources, as well as interviews with relevant stakeholders. The study seeks to shed light on how political actions and counter-actions are stimulated by endogenous factors related to the process of social and political change, as well as how these unfold in the context of inherited institutions and preassures from structural change and international influences. Theoretically the study seeks to contribute to our understanding of how a theory

of gradual institutional change can be used to analyse processes of social policy expansion in middle-income countries, and the lack thereof, given that this literature mainly has focused on creeping neoliberal reforms in advanced welfare states. Additionally, the paper aim to contribute to our general understanding of the causal mechanisms responsible for promoting or hindering the processes of institutional change.

RC12-152.3

SISLI, ZEYNEP* (İzmir University of Economics, Turkey)
LIMONCELLI, STEPHANIE (Loyola Marymount University, USA)

Protection of "Right to Life" at Work As a Human Right

"Occupational health and safety (OSH)" is a part of domestic labour laws in countries as a reflection of international conventions that are mostly International Labour Organization (ILO) documents or originated from them. OSH is necessary for realization of the "right to life" of workers even if many times it is seen as a technical field related with medical and engineering sciences. Workers die or become disabled because of occupational accidents and illnesses all over the world, especially in countries with developing economies. Death and impaired bodily integrity are both irreparable consequences of violation of "right to life" for the worker who is the subject of them, and they should be prevented by states according to the legal obligations derived from international conventions approved by them. There remains a divergence, however, between the law and practice. In this study, we argue that OSH is closely related with the human right of workers "to live" and we emphasize the legal responsibilities of the States to prevent deaths and bodily harms at work according to international law. We also explore reasons why international conventions have not been applied by using the methods of review of written sources and content analysis.

RC41-524.1

SIVOPLYASOVA, SVETLANA* (Institute of Sociopolitical Researches, RAS, Russia)
SIGAREVA, EVGENIA (Institute of Sociopolitical Researches, Russian Federation)

Birth of Children As a Factor of Regressing of Socio-Economic Status of the Family

The economy of a family depends primarily on the quantitative and structural parameters of the composition of family. Proportion of the economically active members of family and the dependents makes it necessary to search for the economic strategy of reducing the risks of the socio-economic regression of the family. The increase of the dependant component in the structure of the family, that is the birth of children, is a significant factor of regress comparing with the previous socio-economic status of the family. In this regard, the birth of a child objectively reduces the level of consumption inherent the "childless" stage and transforms structure of consumption in modern society called a "consumer society".

This research was based on two approaches. First, we attempted to assess the nature and the level of regression of the socio-economic situation of families with children in modern Russia. Second, parameters of financial costs, when the child was born, were estimated. In particular they included the contribution of the state to the family budget.

According to UNICEF, maintenance of a child is approximately 900 USD per year or approximately 16,500 USD from birth to 17 years in developing countries. At the same time, the "price" of one child can be up to 30% of family income per year in developed countries. This figures increased almost twice in 2012 comparing to 2002.

The consequences of this are the decline in fertility rates, the danger of depopulation, and formation of two polar reproductive strategies: child-centrism and child-free. So, if the politicians of modern states do not fully realize the risks of economic regression of families at the birth of a child, humanity will begin to decline rapidly in this century.

RC41-517.4

SIVOPLYASOVA, SVETLANA* (Institute of Sociopolitical Researches, RAS, Russia)

Marriage Migration of Russian-Speaking Women: Scales, Directions, Consequences

Marriage migration is the movement of a person to another country for the purpose of marriage. It is a poorly understood form of migration. However, this phenomenon has acquired the fairly large scale. For example, more than 350 thousand people left Russia from 1991 to 2018 and married foreigners. Besides it, in different countries up to 10% of marriages are between citizens and non-citizens of these countries. At the same time, the main contingent (up to 98%) of migrants traveling through this migration channel is women and girls.

Marriage migration can be viewed from two points of view: on the one hand, there is a group of migrants whose main purpose of moving to another country is marriage; on the other hand, the practice of "transition" of other forms of migration to marriage is common.

The geography of marriage emigration from Russia and the former republics of the Soviet Union is extremely wide. Russian-speaking women can be found in most countries of the world. At the same time, Slavs are very popular in the marriage markets of other countries. The special brand – "Russian wife" – was formed. It has a cultural rather than ethnic basis.

There are four priority directions of marriage migration from Russia: North American, European, Middle Eastern and Asian. There are the countries that are most attractive to move in each of them.

This study is devoted to identifying of the countries that are most popular with Russian-speaking women as destinations for marriage migration. The reasons for the popularity of these countries will be substantiated, as well as the factors of high "demand" for "Russian" women and foreign men will be identified. The impact of marriage migration on migrants themselves, as well as on countries of origin and countries of destination, will be assessed.

RC02-33.1

SKLAIR, JESSICA* (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)

The Preservation of Privilege As Social Responsibility: Perceptions of Inequality Among Elite Brazilian Business Families

This paper will explore how the financial mantra of 'preserve and grow' becomes entwined with ideas about social responsibility within Brazilian business families, and how associated practices of philanthropy and corporate social responsibility (CSR) thus become the basis for legitimising discourse on the preservation of elite family capital. In Brazilian business families, the goal of ensuring the prosperity of the family firm - and the preservation of family capital for the benefit of future generations – is broadly defined as a family responsibility, and a way of honouring elite family 'legacies' built around narratives of the labour and sacrifice of older generations. In parallel, however, philanthropic and CSR activities also serve to reframe the success of family businesses as a *social responsibility* towards employees, local communities and diffuse visions of national development. In these parallel processes, the ideals of social responsibility, successful business and the preservation and growth of business family wealth are thus framed as common and mutually reinforcing goals. Family business philanthropy and CSR – practices ostensibly designed to challenge poverty – become tools to help preserve and grow business family capital, thus contributing to the maintenance of structural inequalities within the national context. While these trends continue to characterise most elite philanthropy in Brazil, however, a handful of interesting exceptions have recently begun to emerge. Against the highly polarised backdrop brought about by recent political events, some individual philanthropists have begun to separate their activities from family business frameworks, directing funds towards issues such as human rights and climate change – areas widely considered too 'political' for corporate philanthropy. I will conclude this paper by briefly exploring the potential of these new initiatives to open debate among Brazilian philanthropists, on the ways in which inequality is reproduced and legitimised through diverse forms of elite practice and discourse.

RC08-90.5

SKOVAJSA, MAREK* (Institute of Sociology, Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic)

Comparing the Canonizations of Marx and Weber in Czech Sociology

This paper is a comparative study of the reception and canonization of Karl Marx and Max Weber as ‚classical sociologists' in one national sociology. It makes two main arguments: 1) peripheral sociologies show diminishing variance from and resistance to the internationally dominant sociological canons as the 20th century progresses, especially due to the advance of professionalization. 2) The canonizations of certain sociologists are not independent of each other, but rather they are subjected to a mutually reinforcing or excluding (the case here) dynamic. The paper documents the complicated historical trajectories of both canonizations. There was an intense reception of Marx in the Czech socialist thought since the late 19th century, but not in sociology which had an anti-Marxist bent (see Th.G. Masaryk's *The Social Question: Philosophical and Sociological Foundations of Marxism*, 1896). Marx was beginning to enter the canon of Czech sociology after 1945 when the country fell under the Soviet influence and sociology was replaced by Marxism-Leninism. Paradoxically, the proper entry of Marx into the canon took place in the 1960s as a new Czech sociology was taking shape – as a project of combining Marxist social theory with Western sociology. After 1989 Marx was de-canonized, but he re-entered the canon around 2009. Czech sociology received some important impulses from Max Weber's work early on (in 1920s and 1930s) owing to its close ties to the German intellectual world. A more sustained reception was prevented by the surge of nationalist antagonisms. After 1945 Weber's status was the inverse of Marx's. Czech Marxist sociology recognized Weber as a major author in the 1960s because of his extraordinary standing

in Western sociology, but his work remained controversial and little known. He rose to a certain prominence in the 1990s to be overshadowed by Marx again in the most recent years.

TG03-732.1

SLARIYA, MOHINDER KUMAR* (Department of Higher Education, India)

Development for Whom? – Human Rights Perspective: Psycho-Traumatic Analysis of River Development in North-Western Himalayas

Since the inception of human civilization, man has been striving for better life style and making his life more comfortable and made a considerable intrusion in nature in the name of development and consciously or unconsciously such developmental initiatives resulting into the major problems of modern time which is the result of ignoring human dimensions. Hydroelectric power development is one of such developmental initiatives which is sine-quo-none of any development and necessary to achieve desired goals. But such developments at what cost? This question has been analyzed in present paper.

 The present paper is based on micro study, exploratory in nature, conducted in 22 villages by dividing in 5 research clusters and interviewing 200 respondents in NHPC owned Chamera-I power project. It is an analytical analysis of deprivations received because of its construction and putting the people in psychological trauma and ignoring their human rights. The impact can be divided in two broad categories; one, project affects people (PAP), who got displaced and got compensation, jobs in NHPC and resettled somewhere in the part of the district or state. The second category; who have not affected as per the revenue/policy document of NHPC and can be called as Not Project Affected People (Not-PAP). But in real sense, they are the people who are facing ill effects of this developmental activity and at present, they are dying every moment, every hour and every day and moreover, their concerns have never listened and never answered by state govt. as well as by the executors.

RC24-302.2

SLARIYA, MOHINDER KUMAR* (Department of Higher Education, India)

Ecological Concerns in Hydroelectric Power Development- Needs Attention to be Addressed for Better Future

Dams have had serious impacts on the lives, livelihoods, culture and spiritual existence of indigenous and illiterate people, as well as on the physical environmental conditions and biodiversity. River based developmental activities in Himachal Himalayas had got momentum during 5th five year plan and at present there are more than 400 power projects in five perennial river basins. Every basin is being excessively exploited which has a considerable impact on environment and threatening the lives and livelihood of the mountain inhabitants by creating ecological imbalance. The present paper is based on the primary research carried out in Ravi basin. There are more than 50 rivulets in the Ravi catchment which have been earmarked for the planned development. At present, more than 80 power projects are either proposed or generating electricity. Speaking specifically, series of power projects i.e. Shahpur Kandi (125 MW), Thein Dam (600MW), Baira-Suil (198), Chamera-I (540MW) and Chamera-II (300 MW) on Ravi basin have unintentionally produced weather and climate changes on a larger scale and threatening the existing biodiversity and sources of livelihood by interfering with the ecosystem. More than 100 km reservoirs and 25 km dried patches are responsible for tremendous increase in the temperature, untimely and unusual rain in the basin after the installation of power projects. In the present paper the responsibility of hydroelectric power projects for threatening the livelihood will be analyzed, which is based on original micro field research carried out in the lower Himalayan Region by using exploratory and descriptive method. To analyse the impacts on climatic conditions and its consequences on ecosystem services and livelihood, meteorological data of Ravi basin will be used and paper will also report the viewpoint of the respondents belonging to different age groups.

RC48-594.4

SLOSARSKI, BARTOSZ* (University of Warsaw, Poland)
DOMARADZKA, ANNA (University of Warsaw, Poland)

Air Pollution and Social Media Activism. Repertoires of Knowledge (re)Production in Anti-Smog Movement in Poland

The main aim of the paper is to present repertoires of knowledge production and reproduction of Polish anti-smog movement (Della Porta, Pavan 2017) in the social media activism (Bennett, Segerberg 2013). The Polish Smog Alert is the network of local and urban-based social movement organizations (Clemens, Minkoff 2004; Diani 2015) dedicated to fight against causes and impacts of systemic air pollution. Polish cities have the most polluted air in European Union – 33 of the 50

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

dirtiest EU cities are located in Poland (Nabrdalik, Santora 2018). National economy is based in 91% on coal, and the authorities treat the interests of coal industry as a condition of Polish energetic and geopolitical security (Popkiewicz 2015)

The Polish Smog Alert is trying to make the problem of smog and air pollution visible by shaping and spreading the knowledge, mostly through scientific-like visualizations based on various types of records (Latour 1986) to stimulate public awareness and empower local inhabitants. In this sense, anti-smog activists are engaged in citizen science practices (Bonney et al. 2009; Strasser et al. 2018) including the mapping the most polluted areas in Poland, measuring dust levels in urban and suburban sites and monitoring current air-quality policies. Anti-smog activists are "re-politizing data" collection and visualizations (Shelton 2017) by widespreading the use of smartphone air-quality/air-visual apps to mobilize citizens for change in their city and municipality (Earl et al. 2015). However, the producing, sharing and spreading of air-pollution data is associated with norm entrepreneur strategy (Domaradzka, Wijkstrom 2016; Finnemore, Sikkink 1998), which aim is to introduce the new air-quality norm into public discourse.

We will discuss the results of a discourse analysis based on social media posts created by the Polish Smog Alert network. This method allows to gain an insight into framing practices and tactics/strategies (Corrigall-Brown, Ho 2015).

WG06-JS-24.2

SMALL, KIRSTEN* (Griffith University, Australia)
SIDEBOTHAM, MARY (Griffith University, Australia)
GAMBLE, JENNIFER (Griffith University, Australia)
FENWICK, JENNIFER (Griffith University, Australia)

Maintaining Organisational Reputation through Quality Improvement: The Role of a Central Fetal Monitoring System

In maternity care, reducing the incidence of stillbirth has been a focus for quality improvement efforts. Reporting low, or falling, rates of stillbirth enables maternity services to make reputation building claims about the quality and safety of care provision. Central fetal monitoring systems have been promoted as a means to reduce stillbirth rates despite a lack of empirical evidence to support this position. Such systems have been increasingly adopted in maternity services in high-income countries. Our presentation aims to explore the textual role of a central fetal monitoring system in relation to the quality improvement agenda of one such service.

An Institutional Ethnography was conducted at an Australian maternity service. Interviews were conducted with midwives and obstetricians with experience with the central fetal monitoring system and observations were undertaken in clinical settings and meetings. Relevant texts were collected. Data analysis focused on mapping the social and textual organisation of clinicians' work.

The central fetal monitoring system was introduced in response to concerns regarding the safety of care provision. Clinicians' work with the system was coordinated by policy instruments and audits. Quality improvement processes were structured by National Safety and Quality Health Service Standards. Once identified, clinical incidents were investigated by drawing on data from the central monitoring system, and recommendations to improve care were generated. While these recommendations were later audited, audits focused on whether recommendations were enacted, rather whether the underlying issue had been addressed. The central monitoring system and the quality improvement processes were used as proof that the hospital was providing safe care.

We argue that quality improvement processes appeared geared towards maintaining the service's reputation through accreditation, rather than towards improving the quality and safety of care provision.

RC06-73.2

SMIT, RIA* (University of Johannesburg, USA)

Sense of Belonging and Transnational Bifocality: Conceptualizing the Family Life of Zimbabwean Male Migrants in South Africa

In an era of transnational migration, the notion of 'belonging' has received increased attention. This paper revisits the possible 'strengths' of using 'sense of belonging' as a theoretical and analytical lens in shedding light on the lived realities of migrants with family ties across borders. It also explores the usefulness of concepts such as 'transnational bifocality' and 'simultaneous social-spatial embeddedness'. The discussion is based on qualitative data collected among Zimbabwean men involved in long-term skilled labor migration in Johannesburg, South Africa. The focus fell on how these men 'do' and 'display' transnational family life, as well as how they structure their everyday lives in terms of 'here' (the country of destination) and 'back home' (the country of origin). This bifocality contributes not only to a sense of being anchored in two different geographical spaces but also embracing two different world views. On the one hand, the male migrants emphasize maintaining a sense of self and familial belonging within the broader kinship network. On the other hand, transnational migration has created an environment - markedly in the host society - where these male migrants exercise autonomy.

RC40-507.1

SMITH, KIAH* (U. Queensland, Australia)

Civic Food 'Utopias' in Australia: Scaling up from Initiative to Social Movement

This paper explores the 'obstacles, possibilities and dilemmas of transformation' of CFNs in Australia as they seek to scale-up from local food justice initiatives, to regional coalitions, to national social movement. *What visons of food system transformation are embodied by CFNs at different scales in Australia? What opportunities and challenges exist for praxis-oriented research to strengthen civic network building in this context?*

Findings are drawn from ongoing case study research with food justice initiatives and coalitions across Australia. I focus here on the analysis of qualitative data around personal and collective worldviews and visions for future food systems of key actors in 4 local initiatives, 3 regional coalitions, and 2 national social movement organisations. This is informed by the theory and practice of *food utopias*. This approach looks to current 'experiments' in re-envisaging alternatives, in order to consider the ways that utopian ideals may inspire people to think beyond what is and what is known and motivate them to take action. I also draw on my experiences as a researcher-activist engaged in regional coalition building to further consider tensions and opportunities around scaling up CFNs.

Findings highlight that while local initiatives focus on different problems (food waste, hunger, supply chains) they share some proposals for transformative solutions. These include circular economy, poverty reduction, regenerative agriculture, short food chains, and intersectional food justice (race, class, gender). These solutions have been mobilised by regional coalitions over the past 5-10 years in advocacy around food citizenship and community education, and in policy-making experiments around regional food plans. At the national level, there is a strong discursive agenda aligning with global food sovereignty and agroecology movements. The paper concludes by considering obstacles to, and opportunities for, stronger cooperation between scales as they seek to strengthen the practice of alternative food futures.

RC40-505.1

SMITH, KIAH* (U. Queensland, Australia)
LAWRENCE, GEOFFREY (University of Queensland, Australia)

Finance's Social License? Sugar, Health, Farmland and the Reef

This paper examines the health implications of an increasingly financialised food system, through a case study of foreign ownership and accountability in the Australian sugar industry. As finance actors engage in speculative farmland investment, commodity futures trading and the conversion of farmland into a financial asset class, power within agro-industrial food supply chains becomes increasingly concentrated. This has been associated with increased food prices, more processed food and less diversity (in foods, and agricultural ecologies), in turn contributing to obesogenic diets and/or hunger, and ultimately, to poorer health outcomes for many. In North Queensland, sugar is publicly debated as both friend – a valuable global commodity, new energy source, local employer and environmental innovator – and foe – polluter of the Great Barrier Reef, historical exploiter of labour, and a key contributor to poor nutrition and the obesity epidemic. The potential for negative social and environmental impacts has also prompted awareness of the need for financial actors to demonstrate sustainability, responsibility and accountability in their farmland investments.

In this paper we seek to build a deeper understanding of finance's 'social license to operate'. This concept goes beyond voluntary approaches to corporate social responsibility (CSR), corporate accountability (CSA) or environment, social and governance (ESG) criteria. Drawing on research into recent foreign acquisitions in North Queensland, we argue that the link between the commodification of 'unhealthy' food inputs (such as sugar) and financialisation remains outside of financiers' purview. The 'distancing' between responsibility and health outcomes highlights the limits to principles of responsible financial investment, and to the legitimacy of finance to claim a social license to operate - the ongoing approval and acceptance by society to conduct its activities.

RC55-670.2

SNO, TAMIRA* (Anton de Kom university of Suriname, Suriname)
GANZEBOOM, HARRY (Co Author, Netherlands)

Occupational Stratification in Suriname: A Comparison of an International and Country-Specific Sei-Scale

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SUMMARY

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In his 1977 book "Occupational Prestige in Comparative Perspective", Donald J . Treiman concluded that occupational status hierarchies "are basically similar" across time and space. Using occupational prestige hierarchies from over 85 studies, Treiman found strong correlations over an impressive array of countries and centuries. Treiman (1976, 1977) concluded that the hierarchical order of occupations is strongly similar across all contexts and can be reliably predicted from his Standard Index of Occupation Prestige Scale [SIOPS]. Hout & Diprete (2004) baptized this basic similarity as "the Treiman constant".

In this article we test the Treiman constant by examining the occupational stratification of Suriname, a peripheral developing economy, which has both similarities and differences with its Caribbean and Latin-American neighbors. The question to be answered is whether international occupational stratification indicators are also applicable in the Surinamese situation, or that unique features prevail. In particular we develop a country-specific Surinamese Socio-Economic Index of occupational status and compare it to the International Socio-Economic Index.

The data were collected from 2011-2013, amongst 3929 respondents, within the survey on Status Attainment and Social Mobility in Suriname.

The most important findings are:

Surinamese occupations can be adequately and reliably classified by ISCO-88, but this classification does not take into account the contract form in which the work takes place.

The Surinamese occupational hierarchy is indeed basically similar to the worldwide hierarchy but with important exceptions. The exceptions are: gold-miners, street-vendors and subsistence farmers.

We find that measurement quality improves by about 10% by using the SEI scale.

Keywords: occupational classification, occupational stratification, social distance, socioeconomic status

RC37-473.4

SOARES SCHWEIGLER, PABLO* (, Germany)

Translating the Work of Art into a Critique of Modern Society: Watching "Metropolis" with Benjamin and Baudrillard

For the purpose of this essay I will put three bodies of thought into conversation. Inspired by the way Zoe Thompson gathers Benjamin, Baudrillard & Derrida in the conclusion to her PhD on "Urban Constellations" (Thompson 2010), I will do likewise with the first two, and Fritz Lang's 1927 classic movie "Metropolis". Similar to Benjamin, Baudrillard was active as translator in the realm between French and German literatures (vice-versa for each of them). Only from then on they went into what they are most known of today – translations of their perception of reality into meaningful, radical critique. The main thread in creating my analysis will be the question: how would they look at, and make sense of certain scenes? How can one film, in turn, become the grounds for social theory?

My curiosity about this question stems from the fact that I see a tremendous importance of artistic work in general – here represented through film – for sociology's theoretical foundations. In Benjamin and Baudrillard we have two thinkers who came to the social sciences through a prior occupation with literature/linguistics respectively. Even more important, however, is that they not only explicitly acknowledge that fact, but actually embrace these influences. My question thus is as follows: how did their earlier work translate into their social theory later on? Even if not always strictly sociological, they certainly did criticize their contemporary society and the theoretical foundations it stood upon. There are not few texts arguing that combining the thoughts of Walter Benjamin's on the city with Jean Baudrillard's understanding of seduction renders a well-combining approach with the potential for fruitful sociological insights (see Gilloch 1997; Thompson 2010; Smith 2016). It is in this sense that I will try and shed light on less discussed aspects of this 'Metropolitan conversation'.

RC16-JS-20.2

SOBOTTKA, EMIL ALBERT* (Pontifical Catholic University at Porto Alegre, Brazil)

Critical Theory and the Diagnosis of Our Time: Tensions between Analysis of Given Realities and Formulation of Utopias

For Critical Theory, the emancipation of situations of alienation, injustice and oppression has been a goal of social theory making. The engaged critical attitude of the theorist and an accurate diagnosis of the present, guided by a well-grounded theoretical reflection, have been the distinctive markers of this school since the publication of Horkheimer's Traditional and Critical Theory. The normative character of emancipation, which guides Critical Theory, was described by Axel Honneth as a twofold possibility: that an increasing number of people and social groups can design and realize their own life project, and that more and more areas of life become affordable at free choice. While self-determination has been emphasized in the past, recent authors have emphasized forms of life or a successful life as the concrete utopia to be pursued. The present text intends to analyze two recent propositions of this tradition that translate its normativity: social freedom as concretization of recognition, defended by Honneth, and resonance

as a way of relationship with the world and condition for a good life, as proposed by Hartmut Rosa. These propositions of concrete utopias will be contrasted with critical diagnoses, such as that of Wendy Brown, which emphasize more clearly the normativity of neoliberal logic and the constraints it imposes on everyday life. Behind this discussion is the question of the relationship between the relative weight of the elucidation of the present time, on the one hand, and the inspiration that comes from the future that is sought, on the other one, in the elaboration of epochal diagnoses in Critical Theory.

RC47-584.5

SOBOTTKA, EMIL ALBERT* (Pontifical Catholic University at Porto Alegre, Brazil)

Solidarity in Movement: Trajectories and New Learnings

In the research on social movements there are many approaches that discuss conditions for the emergence and stabilization of movements as a whole, but few pay attention to the trajectories of participants as participants. Based on the theory of recognition and interactionism, this text aims to reconstruct the learning processes and eventual changes in the life projects of participants of social movements, focusing on their insertion in solidarity economy projects. The text is based on long-term interviews with participants from the Landless Rural Workers Movement (MST) and the National Movement of the Collectors of Recyclable Materials (MNCR), both in Brazil, and reconstructs the outlines of their biography prior to joining the movement, the expectations that lead to the adherence to the movement, the new learnings and the changes in the individual life project that resulted from this participation, as well as their evaluation of the values and goals of the respective movement. This approach aims to help bridge the gap between personal concrete experiences in everyday life of social movements and social theory.

RC51-621.2

SOKOLNICKA, JULIA* (Nederlandse Filmacademie, Netherlands)

Digital Nomads -Film Archive and Artistic Research through Film Method.

Digital Nomads is an archive of documentary film material focusing on portraits of cultural activists. It illustrates models of community bonding in the digitally globalized era. It's a film with a non-fixed structure that can be shown in a performative screening, lecture, as a website or video installation.

The initial research questions of Digital Nomads project, were about the possibility of a counterculture existing within late Capitalism. The initial counterculture search took the project through the underground nightlife and performative practices in deeply gentrified cities such as New York and Amsterdam - balancing with material shot in Berlin.

The source material of portraits and orientation scenes is shown edited live and narrated through the flaneur subjectivity of the maker / researcher - Julia Sokolnicka. The trajectory of the research changes while the archive grows, allowing Sokolnicka to create new connections between problems, places and the activists she is portraying. The open structure of the project also allows for the use of poetic tools to reflect on nomadism, technology and culture. The possible narratives open the material through different research questions and critical perspectives. As a film the subjective archive manipulation allows to communicate the research through artistic manipulations, such as using voice over and portrait as intuitive vehicle of information, or concentrating on visual information in the multiscreen collages. Digital Nomads constantly balances between documentary, essay and presentation creating a completely new genre.

May 2016- A-Lab, Amsterdam NL

June 2016- Eye Amsterdam, Conditions of Possibility, Amsterdam NL

January 2017 - Plug It In – eighteen 29 Gallery Amsterdam ,Amsterdam, NL

August 2017 - Interim Kassel, presentation within the context of Documenta 14, Kassel DE

October 2017 - RiXC Festival Virtualities and Realities, ?KIM, Riga LT

October 2018 - Pamoja Foundation, Krakow PL

September 2019 - Vesterbank gallery Leiden, Leiden NL

RC45-555.2

SOKOLOVA, ANNA* (University of Mannheim, Germany)
RAUB, WERNER (Utrecht University, Netherlands)

Cooperation in a Social Dilemma through Investments in Repeated Interactions or Contractual Agreements

Theory and empirical research have demonstrated that repeated interactions and contractual agreements can foster cooperation in social dilemmas. Then, rational and self-regarding actors have incentives to invest in establishing long-term relations with repeated interactions or contractual agreements if they anticipate their benefits. In this study, we simultaneously analyze the effects of repeated

interactions and contractual agreements as well as their endogenous formation through costly investments. We develop game-theoretic models that capture both the endogenous formation (see, for example, Raub et al. 2019) and the effects of repeated interactions and contractual agreements on cooperation. We design and conduct a laboratory experiment that allows for testing predictions based on these models. Results provide support for hypotheses on investments in and effects of repeated interactions and contractual agreements that follow from standard game-theoretic assumptions on equilibrium behavior as well as self-regarding preferences. Our results show positive effects of repeated interactions and contractual agreements on cooperation and allow for comparing these effects as well.

Reference:

Raub, Werner, Vincent Buskens & Vincenz Frey (2019) Strategic Tie Formation for Long-Term Exchange Relations, Rationality and Society 31: 490-510.

WG06-714.5

SOLER-URZÚA, FERNANDA* (Universidad de Chile, Chile)

The Social Organization of 'Intercultural Education' from the Experience of Mapuche Educators

In this presentation, I will show part of the results of a doctoral study looking into the social organization of intercultural education in the Chilean context. Through an exploration of everyday life accounts of Indigenous educators from the Mapuche nation who work in the primary school system teaching the Mapudungun language subject, the study set out to unveil ruling relations mediating Mapuche educators' lived experience in the context of their jobs. The educators whose accounts comprised the starting point of this institutional ethnography work at so-called 'intercultural schools', which were formally established in the late 90's and early 2000's upon Indigenous demands stemming from the time of the civil military dictatorship headed by Pinochet. Extensive, critical analyses of institutional policies, legal regulations and practices that organize Mapuche educators' work, which also considered the historical and socio-political circumstances in which these policies and regulations have been produced, revealed some of the institutional relations and ideological discourses that enable the production of precarious material conditions that put Mapuche educators at a disadvantage compared to other educators of the Chilean school system. Part of what this study reveals relates to the way in which the current institutional order that socially organizes intercultural education sustains—and is sustained by—structures stemming from Spanish colonization that have been reinforced throughout a history of over five centuries. By filling a gap in the scholarly work on intercultural education in the Chilean context, the study presented here contributes to expand our understanding of the ways in which intercultural education is socially organized.

RC25-JS-72.2

SOLIS, PATRICIO* (El Colegio de México, Mexico)
GUEMEZ, BRAULIO (El Colegio de México, Mexico)

Racism from below: Schemas of Ethno-Racial Classification in Mexico

Research on race and ethnicity in Mexico usually emphasizes the role of the state in the construction of ethno-racial categories, such as "mestizo", "indígena", and more recently "afromexicanos" or "afrodescendientes". However, beyond the indigenous/non-indigenous divide, the use of "race" and racial labels as practical categories of classification is weak. Therefore, the analysis of racism and ethnic/racial discrimination in Mexico must focus not only on the imposition of ethnic or racial categories from the state, but also on the ways in which individuals and social groups use in their everyday lives ethnic and racial classification schemas to identify and categorize. In this paper we advance a constructivist approach that underscores these classification schemas and the way they are actively used both as a way of (self-)identification and to impose social hierarchies on others. Using both survey and qualitative data collected from interviews and focus groups in Monterrey, Oaxaca, Mexico City, Merida and three municipalities of Yucatan, we first discuss the weakness of "race" as a practical classification category, and then explore how, regardless of this weakness, classification schemas systematically combine racial, ethnic, socioeconomic and regional origin elements, often used interchangeably. We argue that these multidimensional classification schemas are instrumental in the racialization of indigenous peoples and also to establish ethno-racial distinctions not only between indigenous and non-indigenous groups, but also between dark and light skinned groups within the non-indigenous majority of Mexican society.

RC14-169.6

SOLITO, LAURA* (University of Florence, Italy)
MATERASSI, LETIZIA* (University of Florence, Italy)
PEZZOLI, SILVIA* (University of Florence, Italy)

Hubs of Information. Social Media Use in Public Sector Organizations

Social media relations between citizens and Public Administrations are redefining the communication attitudes in Public Sector. According to the scholars, it seems possible to speak of a «mature» e-government model when social media provide forms of interaction with citizens; on the contrary, the merely informative use of them is assimilated to «immature» e-gov models.

In the present contribution, born from a monitoring action on Italian municipalities, we investigate if success and benefits of innovation deserve to be read in the broader process of social interaction. This more sociological than communicative approach hypothesis aims at verifying whether the recognition of the value of information does not depend only on the intensity of the dialogue with the user, but rather on the ability to slowly strengthen trust and legitimacy between administrations and citizens. In an era of skepticism, distrust and misinformation, public sector organizations could play a pivotal role in managing relationships and fostering civic engagement, exploiting their institutional presence in the digital environment.

However, listening and diffused information also lead us to imagine local administrations as "hubs of information" for citizens, emphasising their key role in the systematization, integration and reconnection of information contents whether self-produced or produced by others, i.e., by other institutional subjects (third-sector associations and authorities, companies, cultural institutions, etc.). In this perspective, the "maturity" use of social media is not necessarily linked with the interactive degree in the social media pages it selves, but with the local administrations' attitude and ability in organising the huge amount of information in circulation, which has grown exponentially thanks to digital communication, attributing it authoritativeness and facilitating citizen navigation and activation processes.

RC10-121.6

SOLOMON, PREETHI* (TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, India)

Avenues for and Challenges of Decentralised Governance: An Evidence Based Enquiry in Fishing Communities in India

Decentralization and democratic participation are offered as indispensable political conditions to achieve economic development and social justice in India. The 73rd and 74th amendments to the Constitution of India strengthened the local governments, both rural and urban. The fisheries sector in India caters the nutritional requirements of the country as well as the major contributor in Indian economy. But the community still remains as outliers in the story of decentralization. Exclusion of these outlier communities is evident albeit existence of many efforts of inclusion such as constitutional amendments, micro as well as macro policies and targeted programmes. The present study is positioned around the question of inclusion and decentralised governance in traditional fishing community in Kerala with special emphasis on the local self government institutions and its interface with other institutions and structures. The study mainly covers the reflections of traditional fishing community on the role of local self government in the fishing communities through analyzing the existing institutional structures and processes in addressing their development and welfare concerns. The study conducted in fishing villages of Kerala predominantly used a qualitative paradigm to understand the processes of decentralised governance and inter-institutional linkages. Analysis of the collected data broadly informs that much of these institutions in the community are functioning as independent entities with poor coordination and liaising. This has resulted in the failure of transparent and reliable delivery of services to the poor and needy in the community. The participatory planning is also not effectively functioning due to the lack of negotiation power of traditional fishing community, civil society and church. Politicization of civil society groups, and community structures and elite capture of the local government found to be working against the spirit of decentralisation and have significantly reduced the negotiation power once the community enjoyed.

RC33-423.2

SOMMER, BRANDON* (International Institute of Social Studies, Netherlands)

Systematic Historical Analysis – Examining Industrial Development in Guangdong

Historical methods have been long forgotten by traditional economists in favor of abstract mathematical models or advanced statistics. Yet, statistical approaches typically ignore phenomena that take place *over-time.* Furthermore, *in-time* dy-

namics that are fundamental to social scientific research are downplayed as the complexity of social life is difficult to capture within parsimonious economic models. This is not to say that quantitative methods are to be ignored but rather put in their place along with a variety of qualitative data. However, this also does not mean that there can be a haphazard treatment of qualitative data either. Rather I argue that qualitative data needs to be treated with the same rigor and precision as quantitative data and more importantly structure and agency needs to be embodied within any realistic model of analysis. This paper will present a case study of one of the leading growth regions in China, Guangdong province which has been a remarkable 'success' in terms of generating economic growth in the last forty plus years. In fact, the model has been so successful, it has been modeled for replication in other regions of China and countries around the world, yet the growth model itself is often misjudged and misrepresented. This case aims to demonstrate the key factors of growth in the region using a new digital tool for historical analysis. Although historical analysis is not new, what is new is the approach I take to analyze the data, which will be digitized to ensure that rigor and transparency are built into the method. This tool enables researching a complex case study and systematically examining both qualitative as well as quantitative data synchronically and diachronically using time as a theoretical variable to underscore the way in which structure and agency can be imbued theoretically and methodologically within a case.

RC15-187.3

SOMMER, ILKA* (University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany)
NUSSBAUM BITRAN, ILANA* (University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany)

Theorizing with Bourdieu: The Transnational Recruitment of Healthcare Professionals in an Unequal World

Healthcare systems can no longer be only understood in a national framework. Millions of healthcare professionals are on the move, practicing their profession in different countries than the ones where they were once educated. Their movements are often facilitated by recruitment agencies that mediate between employers searching for personnel and employees who want to migrate from countries with usually more understaffed health care systems than the receiving destinations. An apparent global race for talents has become a common sense metaphor. Simultaneously, the WHO has released a Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel to enhance an ethic and cooperative behavior of its members. Recruitment practices are embedded within a structure of relational global inequalities at different socio-geographical levels. While social practices emerge from these global inequalities, they also tend to reproduce the very same unequal structure. In an unequal field of struggles, recruitment agencies are institutional actors operating as transnational companies located in between states, markets and professions. By promoting the movement of health professionals between countries their business directly contributes to the transnationalization of the healthcare market and to more freedom of mobility. On the other hand, they have to be theorized in terms of the social inequalities and institutional injustices in global healthcare that their business is built on. The paper applies Bourdieu's theory and methodology to a controversial object that he did not study himself. Using his relational approach, we present our reflections of what he could have said today, how he would have applied his notions of field, habitus, capital and symbolic violence to the object that we are going to study empirically: the organized transnational recruitment practices of healthcare professionals in a world of inequalities.

RC52-JS-54.1

SOMMER, ILKA* (University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany)

Towards a Global Gold Standard in Medicine? An International Experiment with Different Physicians Treating the Same Patient

Is medical professional knowledge and practice universalizing? If it is rather not, how can observable differences between the knowledge-based practices of physicians be theoretically understood? The paper presents first results of an experimental approach to answer these questions. As part of the *interdisciplinary research project "Travelling knowledge: the glocalization of medical professional knowledge and practice"*, we conduct role plays with physicians at four university hospitals in four different countries: China, Germany, Turkey and the Netherlands. All participating physicians treat a standardized (simulated) patient who follows a script detailing the symptoms of a particular cardiovascular disease. Of course, the participants are aware of the experimental setting and have signed an informed consent. Based on a comparative qualitative analysis of more than 50 videotaped treatment sessions the paper discusses observed differences in relation to relevant theoretical arguments such as for instance made by Timmermans and Berg on "local universality" (1997, 2003), by Levitt and Merry on "vernacularization on the ground" (2009) as well as by Robertson on "glocalization" (1992, 1995). Preliminary insights demonstrate surprising parallels between the observed medical practices and the applied sociological research practices in re-

gard to relations between the universal and the particular as well as the core question of understanding (non-)compliance of knowledge workers to a designated standard.

WG08-728.3

SOMMER, MATTHIAS* (TU Chemnitz, Germany)

(Self-)Advertisement: A Powerful Cultural Factor for Individual Satisfaction?

In his *Philosophy of Money* (1900) Georg Simmel highlights the meaning of advertisement in a society in which persons have increasingly individualized and differentiated needs. For Simmel advertisement is an answer to this modern individualism of distinction and differentiation. He takes the advertisement for a marriage partner as a starting point to show how advertisement rationalizes the problem of the individualization of needs. Whereby advertisements enhance the circles of possibilities for the individual to achieve satisfaction, Simmel describes the problem to show complex qualities of personality through (self-)advertisement. Characteristics like outer appearance, character, or the level of lovableness cannot be shown like the financial status of a given person.

Since Simmel's days self-advertisement has undergone a complex transformation. The individual shows itself e.g. within the new architecture of romantic choice (Eva Illouz) to match on the dating market, and tries to gain publicity by creating advertisement for himself to get access to different forms of social relationships. The paper outlines the problem of the mediatization of emotional qualities of the self and shows how Simmel's concept of advertisement, social circles and competition relate to his concept of emotion. Based on current empirical data the paper discusses how Simmel leads to a better understanding of the relationship between (emotional) self-advertisement and modern individualism.

RC15-184.1

SOMOGYI, NIKOLETT* (University of Antwerp, Belgium)
CICCIA, ROSSELLA (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)
VAN LANCKER, WIM (University of Antwerp, Belgium)
VAN DE VELDE, SARAH (University of Antwerp, Belgium)

The Correlation between Family Policy Regimes and Parental Mental Health in Europe

Children bring joy, but also stress, especially among employed parents who struggle to combine work with childcare. In our study, we intend to examine how different types of family policies correlate with the distressing elements of parenthood in Europe. Previous studies suggest the relative importance of the impact of child care policies on parental stress, moreover, the gendered nature of this impact. With our study, we build upon and extend this knowledge with carrying out a European comparison on the association between mental well-being and welfare state types, household formations and gender disparities.

In order to create a comprehensive typology of family policy regimes, we combine information from Ciccia and Verloo's (2012) and Ciccia and Blejenbergh's (2014) typologies of parental leave and childcare services policies. The typologies were then developed using fuzzy set ideal type analysis (FSITA). We differentiate between male breadwinner; supported universal breadwinner; limited universal caregiver; caregiver parity; one-and-a-half earner, and some hybrid version of some of these. Our main interest is in the change of mental health depending on the country-, household-, and individual-level characteristics. Therefore we apply the multilevel modeling framework on wave 2013 of the European Union Statistics on Income and Living (N=72.865).

The analysis found that in general, the worst well-being is found in the male-breadwinner and the hybrid limited universal caregiver/male-breadwinner clusters. These results suggest that the impact of living in a male-breadwinner oriented country is detrimental on mental well-being for mothers and fathers as well, regardless of how parents share care-work and employment.

RC20-JS-83.3

SON, JOONMO* (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

Trust As a Precondition of Social Capital

The role of trust in conceptualizing social capital brought serious contestation in the literature. Robert Putnam argues that trust is a component of social capital along with norms of reciprocity and social networks. Francis Fukuyama maintains that trust, the representative indicator of shared norms and values that promote social cooperation, is social capital by itself. Nan Lin does not consider trust in the definition of network-based social capital as social resources embedded in interpersonal networks. This study proposes that trust is a precondition of social capital. Specifically, it follows a two-step approach: (1) trust facilitates the growth and expansion of interpersonal network; and (2) an expanded network then encompasses greater and more diverse social resources in it. The first step hypothesizes

that trust is a precondition that helps expand the structural basis (i.e., network) of social capital. The second step supposes that the expanded network incorporates greater social capital.

To examine the two hypotheses, this study uses the 2017 International Social Survey Program data with respect to the module on social networks and social resources. The survey administered in thirty countries employed both position and resource generators to measure network-based social capital. Both country-level fixed effects model and multilevel mixed-effects model confirm that generalized trust is significantly associated with extensive interpersonal network and that a more extensive network subsumes greater social capital in terms of positional resources (position generator) and three types of functional resources such as instrumental assistance, emotional help, and provision of information (resource generator).

The study contributes to the literature of social capital by providing a theoretical and empirical solution regarding how to establish the relationship between trust and social capital.

RC15-189.3

SONEGHET, LUCAS* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

A Sociology of Care, Death and Dying: What Can We Say about Living at the End of Life?

Based on my ongoing doctoral research, I set out to discuss the place of Sociology in the care of dying people. The lives of individuals considered "terminally ill" are the epicenter where sociological, psychological, medical, spiritual and religious practices meet. This is because the work of caring for the dying person is hard, and is made even more difficult by social inequalities and power dynamics that can delegitimize the pain of some individuals (Bendelow, 1993), regulate bodies in different and unequal ways (Foucault, 1984; Turner, 2014), and inflict terrible burdens to healthcare professionals. In my fieldwork, I follow a public home care service based on a federal hospital in Rio de Janeiro. This service provides "palliative care" for terminally ill people, and is formed by a multidisciplinary team. Since the palliative care approach privileges discussion and colaboration between different fields of knowledge in Health, my presence was welcomed. However, the role of Sociology in the study of care, death and dying remains unclear to most healthcare professionals, and also to patients and their families. What can Sociology say about the existential suffering of terminally ill people? What can it say about the burdens of care that befall family members? And what about complicated and complex family dynamics, in which gender and generational roles are put into motion? I argue that Sociology's place is to look at the body as the *locus* where the lines between health and sickness, normal and critical (Das, 2007, 2015), dependence and self-reliance, subjects and objects, become blurred. By doing so, Sociology can capture dimensions of care, death and dying that escape, but can be added to knowledge in the field of Health, so that together both can work to improve living (and dying) conditions for people facing today's national and global challenges.

RC15-188.1

SONEGHET, LUCAS* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Suffering at the End of Life: Vulnerability, Affect and Narrative

Based on my ongoing doctoral research, I discuss the ways in which the experience of suffering appears in the trajectories of dying people, including the work carried out by families and healthcare professionals in caring for them. Following a multidisciplinary team of healthcare professionals working in a home care service that provides "palliative care" for patients in a public federal hospital in Rio de Janeiro, I set out to describe how the lines between caring and suffering become blurred in the relationships between these patients, their families and the aforementioned team of professionals. Through that description, I place the dying person's body as a relational nexus around which a whole arrangement of care is organized. The body is understood through its ontological openness to the world (Merleau-Ponty, 1964), an intrinsic condition that is translated as a *vulnerability* of the subject to others and his environment. This vulnerability, though intrinsic to being human, is not equally distributed, regulated and organized in society (Butler, 2006; Turner, 2014). Even so, it is still the way through which we affect the world and are affected by it, act on it and are "acted" upon. As the trajectories of dying people show, being a competent social agent who acts, feels and thinks in society is not an easy task. Because of the fragility of their bodies and the structural constraints that shape their lives, the process of dying for patients in the public health system is beset by experiences of suffering. The question then becomes: how is suffering talked about, felt and thought about in these situations? I propose that a social theory of embodied subjectivity can pave the way to understand suffering as both an existential component of humanity, a biopsychological dimension of our embodied life, and as a socially mediated experience.

TG04-748.1

SONNETT, JOHN* (University of Mississippi, USA)

Climate Change Risks and Global Warming Dangers: Mapping the Political Dimensions of US News and Policy Discourse

Efforts to understand and address the super wicked problems of climate change (CC) and global warming (GW) are complicated by the different labels and frames used to communicate these problems in the English language. Communication studies have shown that political identities in the US are associated with different understandings of CC and GW, but these political and linguistic differences have not been linked to the framing of climatic risk and danger in news media and policy-making institutions. The present study examines how CC and GW are linked to risk discourses on the websites of 115 US news organizations and think tanks. Using an explanatory sequential mixed methods design, the semantic field of climate risk is mapped through correspondence analysis of keyword patterns and contrasting climate storylines are identified for websites with different keyword emphases. Preliminary results show a primary contrast between mainstream media and think tanks that link CC to risk, safety, and security and conservative media that link GW to protection, security, and danger, corresponding to Luhmann's distinction between risk and danger. A secondary contrast highlights the opposition of mainstream news sites linking CC and GW to saving and radical left and right sites linking CC and GW to exposing and defying, corresponding to status quo versus challenger politics. Ongoing research will expand the mapping of the field of climate risk and deepen the interpretation of climate storylines. This study contributes to the understanding of climate risk by identifying how CC and GW are linked to contrasting frames and politics in online news media, and by elaborating the links between theories of risk discourse in the Anthropocene and contemporary political polarization in the US.

TG03-730.4

SOOD, BHAVNA* (Mehr Chand Mahajan DAV College for Women, Chandigarh, India, India)

"Upscaling Pedagogy to Online Teaching: A Challenge for Teachers"

Education is a powerful instrument for reshaping and modernising the society. It facilitates knowledge and acquiring norms, values, traditions, as well as, skills. Education can take place in both informal and formal settings. The experience that has a formative effect on the way one thinks, feels or acts may be considered educational. The method of teaching is called pedagogy. There is a movement to reform education, with global initiatives aimed at achieving the **Sustainability Development Goal -4** (Quality Education- Increase the supply of qualified teachers in developing countries), which promotes quality education for all. Teaching is a complex activity. In ancient India, the most common form of education was Gurukul based on the guru-shishya tradition (teacher-disciple tradition) but today it is a profession. With Covid-19 the pedagogy has suddenly given primacy to online teaching. **Objective**: This paper will give an insight on the challenges the teachers of higher education in India are facing in the present pandemic, what support is being provided by the institutions in facilitating this transition to the new normal. Methodology: An empirical study will be conducted through survey method and a questionnaire will be designed to delve into the methods used by the teachers during lockdown and post lockdown.

RC48-JS-23.5

SOPPE, BIRTHE* (University of Innsbruck, Austria)
ARNOLD, NADINE (University of Lucerne, Switzerland)

Vision Pathways: How Value Frames and Collective Identity Co-Shape Imaginations of the Future

Visions imagined by social movement organizations can expand by enrolling more and more actors and becoming enacted and accepted in everyday life. Such a pathway shows the vision of the Swiss solidarity movement which imagined more justice in international trade. Its expanding development was unclear from the outset, but we can now interrogate it retrospectively to better understand what shapes the dynamics and development of a social movement vision.

We mobilize institutional and organizational theory for developing a conceptual framework which enables us to study the historical pathway of an idea that envisages a particular future. The framework puts an emphasis on the link between field- and organization-level dynamics and guides our attention towards the relationship between a field's 'value' frame and collective identity in the context of a specific vision.

Drawing on an extensive analysis of archival data supplemented by interviews, we study the beginnings and growth of fair trade in Switzerland covering the period from 1970 until today. We observe a reciprocal, co-evolutionary process between changes in the field frame and shifts in the identity of fair trade organizations during the expansion and burgeoning enactment of the vision. This co-evolutionary process progressed through four stages during which the field frame and collective identity both clash and evolve together.

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

Based on our findings, we suggest that field members' identity and the frame of a field represent an interdependent 'bundle' which carries visions through time while shaping their pathways. During times of expansion, values can clash. Efforts at expanding a vision can erode the existing consensus between collective identity and field frame and result in discrepancy, triggering efforts at renegotiating and realigning organizational values in response to these issues.

RC06-75.1

SORJ, BILA* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
FRAGA, ALEXANDRE (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Social Inequalities in Access to Maternity and Paternity Leave in Brazil

This paper aims to examine the relationship between leave policies and social inequalities. Thus, its first objective is to analyze the historical course of legislation governing maternity and paternity leave, in order to identify the most significant political and legal milestones over the years, as well as the conceptions that underpinned them. The second objective of this paper is to show that access to leave policies is impacted by social stratification, revealing different inequalities. Since the take up of leaves are conditional upon social security contribution, and, to a large extent, formal worker status, the leaves laws always excluded a large part of the employed population. To investigate access to leave policies, this study uses data from the Annual National Continuous Household Sampling Survey of 2017 [Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios Contínua Anual de 2017], conducted by IBGE/Brazil. The results point out the existence of inequalities in the conceptions of leave policies in Brazil, and lead to quantitative confirmation that access to leave is stratified and permeated by inequalities of gender, class, race and age.

RC23-269.2

SOROKIN, ALEXANDER* (University of Tyumen, Russia)

Transformation of the Career and Profession of University Teachers in Russia: Historical Dynamics and Current Trends

In the light of contemporary changes in science, education, politics of educational management we are becoming the witnesses to transformation within Russian universities caused by the realization of the program of raising international academic competitiveness. Under these circumstances, the intellectual potential of "homo universitatis" becomes leading capital, and universities as places for its reproduction – key factors of high competitiveness.

Historical transformations led to serious changes in structure of duties carried out by Russian university lecturers and competencies that are required of them. The very content of the profession has undergone drastic transformation – predominantly in the direction of adding up professional competencies that a lecturer should have in order to be materially and morally satisfied by his profession. New times generated need in a new type of lecturer that can rapidly adapt to changing conditions and having managerial, legal, economic and psychological skills.

The main mechanisms for building a university career in the Soviet period, period of the 1990s-2000s and modern changes that are taking place in the career development of university teachers at present. The study is based on the involvement of a wide range of historical sources on the history of the development of higher education in the Soviet and post-Soviet periods, sources of private origin and in-depth interviews with teachers of leading universities in Russia which take part in the implementation of the program to increase the international competitiveness of Russian universities.

In particular, the results of sociological study of the transformation of the profession and professional identity of university teachers at Tomsk and Tyumen State Universities would be presented.

The results were obtained in the framework of the Russian Science Foundation grant, project No 19-18-00485 "The human dimension of the transformation processes of Russian universities: historical experience, trends and responses to the contemporary challenges".

WG01-695.2

SOSA MÁRQUEZ, LARA* (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)
BRINGHENTI, TAIANE (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)
DA SILVA CARDOSO, SULIANE (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul (PUC-RS), Brazil)

The Expectations of Economic Migrants in Brazil: Formal and Non-Formal Aspects of Citizenship and Integration

Brazil is one of the main countries chosen to immigrate. Between the different reasons that lead people to select this destiny is the economic power of the country and its big dimensions, which create the sensation that is a country pulverized with work opportunities. Of the economic immigrants the country receives, there's a parcel that comes to stay, and other that comes through, seeing Brazil as a path to reach other objectives. This article is focused on the portion of immigrants that live and that are trying to pursue their rights while residents in the country. Underneath the theme of citizenship, it also rebound the perceptions of the immigrants themselves in relation to their wills, adversities and experiences throughout the process. The intention of this research is to comprehend the perspective of those immigrants regarding the pursuit of citizenship. The principal theoretical framework used is Marshall's (1967) theory, of rights and duties of citizens. The methodological approach will be of a qualitative character, with analysis of semi-structured interviews of immigrants living in the city of Porto Alegre (RS). As a result it was identified that, on one hand, although feeling contemplated as citizens, especially on what is related to reception and social support received for the most part of brazilians, on the other hand, there still are some civil, politics and social rights remaining absents, creating a distance regarding to the formal citizenry, despite the individual feeling of being a full member of the brazilian society, from the socially welcome. As Marshall refers, if the social reception of the immigrant exists, and the person feels as a member of the society, then should also be legally consider as a full member of the society, however, in the brazilian case, there are legal restrictions remaining that cause tensionings in this question.

RC56-677.4

SOSNOWSKA, ANNA* (University of Warsaw, Poland)

Explaining Serfdom. Post-1945 Historical Sociologists on Eastern Europe

The paper presents the main conclusiosn of my book "Explaining economic backwardness. Post-1945 Polish historians on Eastern Europe", Budapest/New York City: Central European University Press, 2019 (*http://ceupress.com/book/explaining-economic-backwardness*). In the presentation, I focus on the debate on the origins of serfdom and folwark (a gentry-owned land estate dedicated to commercial agriculture) as well as serfdom's influence on economic performance and political system of the country in the 16th through 19th century.

Sociological theories of development and historical studies on the origins of capitalism and the global domination of the West had never flourished as intensively as in the post Second World War period, with its peak in the 1960s and 1970s. Dramatic changes in the world, such as decolonization and global competition between capitalist and socialist version of modernity, accelerated interest in and added ideological dimension to the academic debates. My paper discusses historical sociology's debate on the origins of serfdom in East Central Europe since the times of 'the rise of the West' in the 16th century. Comparisons with Western Hemisphere slavery, haciendas and plantations will be explored.

It further presents in detail four models of Eastern and Central European development derived from the Polish post-war economic historiography: Marian Małowist's model quasi-colonial development; Witold Kula's model of hybrid development; Andrzej Wyczański's model of catching up with the West; Jerzy Topolski's model of unhappy coincidence.

I argue that Kula's model provides most convincing explanation. The explanation accounts both for demographic circumstances, social and political power relations in the local environment and international division of labor and terms of trade.

RC13-162.6

SOUSA, KARINA* (UFT/UFSCar, Brazil)

Leisure and African Diaspora: Spaces and Practices

Colonization and enslavement are historical processes that resulted in many forms of both domination and resistance expressed in social and cultural practices (JONES, 2005). Using photography and field notes from the participant's observation in black social clubs and balls (Samba Rock). The paper seeks to understand the meanings of leisure in black communities using the Brazilian case study. The Sociology of Leisure is interdisciplinary field (PARKER), so it is possible to link it with studies of African diaspora to understand about the meanings of leisure to

black communities, who leisure was historically denied. In southeastern Brazil, free Black Brazilians built Black Social Clubs like the "Grêmio Recreativo e Familiar Flor de Maio" to help Black communities by providing beneficial, recreation, and cultural activities since the beginning of the 1900s. One of the main activities of these Black Social Clubs, such as "Flor de Maio", was to hold sumptuous (luxurious, and majestic) balls for the Black population. Currently, these events have changed, but have not lost their relevance, being transformed in events called Samba Rock Balls. Samba Rock is a dance and music influenced by rhythms from Americas, and Caribbean. This genre has been one of the primary forms of dance and music performed in Black Balls. My hypothesis considers that leisure experiences such as dance, and music should not be considered separately from the experiences of oppression, resistance, and overcoming the effects of adverse conditions in black communities. However, this reflection builds a dialogue between forms of sociability in which leisure practice- Samba Rock- and leisure spaces- Black Social Clubs and Balls- play central roles as social organization, community living, learning and sharing of ways of life, resistance and political practices.

RC20-249.5

SOUSA OLIVA, JOSÉ DANIEL* (UFRGS, Mexico)

Democratic Support and Authoritarian Values. the Cases of Brazil and Mexico 2005-2014

This work shows changes in the political attitudes of Brazilians and Mexicans in about a decade: in both countries the appreciation of democracy decreased and support for an authoritarian regime increased. It is argued that while there is a positive relationship between socioeconomic status and democracy (and negative regarding authoritarianism) there are other variables in political culture such as interpersonal trust and obedience that complement the explanations on why some citizens support democracy and others increasingly prefer an authoritarian regime. Statistical methods such as factor analysis and multiple linear regression were used to analyze data from the World Values Survey (2005-2014).

RC47-579.3

SOUTO, LUISA* (Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Solidarity and Struggle in Contemporary World: Agenda and Daily Life of the Homeless Workers Movements

This research proposes a study about the social movements in XXI century and the individual's place as social actor. The problem of habitation in Brazil (and other big cities) and the way the homeless workers movements mobilize themselves are directed conected the forms of subjectivity that emerge from their experiences. A few questions may be asked: How they organize the resistance? Is there any real perspective of change? Who are the main actors of this fight? Do they propose alternative ways of life?

Observing these movements from the outside we can see the collective action, but when you take a look to the inside – to the militant's routine -, subjectivity and solidarity are two important keys to comprehend their performance. The homeless workers movements are usually formed by families, wich configures a heterogenous base. There are significant diferences between their beliefs, their behavior, their needs and the way they act. As pointed by some authors, what seens to be disconected experiences, are actually what show the intensity, the fight for visibility and the tensions between diferente social logics of power. Each individual, around their subjectivity, their experiences and emotions build themselves as social actor in the struggle for another way of life and new forms of sociability.

A large number of women are in leadership positions in those movements and they are also responsable for inner actions that have as goal make sure that the militants have minimum conditions to live and dedicate to the cause. But why and how women build these solidarity networks and sustains themselves in leadership positions in a society historically marked by the gender opression? This is the root that is going to lead us to observe wich forms of soldarity and struggles are built inside the homeless workers social movements.

RC22-JS-62.4

SOUZA, ANDRÉ* (Federal University of São Carlos, Brazil)

Child´s Pastoral As the Largest Brazilian Catholic Organization and the Issues of Its Institutional Adaptations

Among the social pastorals linked to the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops (CNBB) one stands out because of its international scope: the Child´s Pastoral. Gathering around 160,000 volunteers - present in the 27 Federal Units of the national territory and also in ten other countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean - it has significant recognition, beyond the Catholic milieu. It emerged in 1983 from the proposal of São Paulo cardinal dom Paulo Evaristo Arns to his sister, the pediatrician Zilda Arns Neuman to implement a nutritional orientation and health care work for pregnant women and mothers of young children, which caused a considerable reduction in child mortality in the inserted locations.

The support of the church and some government agencies extended to private institutions, providing diversification of its activities, always focusing on child health. Deceased in a missionary activity during the Haiti earthquake in 2012, the leader was replaced by her son, also doctor Nelson Arns Neuman, who made some adaptations and sought to insert certain characteristics into the Catholic organization. Among other things, such measures refer to the professionalization and improvement of norms in terms of voluntary activities. This investigative work, supported by the São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP), discusses the intricacies of the Child´s Pastoral institutional trajectory, covering the challenges faced and its choices in terms of internal structuring.

RC49-609.3

SOUZA, GLEICIANE* (Universidade Federal da Bahia, Brazil)

Depression, Violence and Medicalization: Experiences of Suffering Among Middle and Lower Class Women in Northeastern Brazil

Gender, socioeconomic and cultural conditions are crucial for women's mental health. Factors such as lower wages, concentration in less valued professions, double and triple work hours and domestic, physical, sexual and emotional violence corroborate the significant increase in hospitalizations and use of psychiatric drugs among women for mental disorders in Brazil. Specifically, violence against women is among the leading causes of female illness, according to the Pan American Health Organization, and constitutes a common experience among women in situations of socioeconomic vulnerability. Assuming that depression is a polysemic phenomenon that has multiple meanings and causes (biological, psychological and social), this paper proposes to look at the experience of depression among women as a result of a pathologizing process of female suffering, which has as its main purpose the medicalization of their lives and emotions. Medicalization consists of a control mechanism that enables a nonmedical problem or condition to be understood and treated through medical intervention (Conrad 2004). Thus, when it is reduced to the medical sphere, female suffering is detached in practice from the socioeconomic and cultural dimensions that trigger and structure it. Based on the comparison of nine biographical narratives of middle and lower class women in a large municipality in northeastern Brazil, I will present some empirical findings of women's subjective perspectives on their depressions, seeking to point out the relationships between gender and socioeconomic conditions in the constitution of their experiences of suffering. In particular, this study shows that, in addition to socio-cultural conditions, the socioeconomic status of women is a determining factor in the structuring of the suffering they face, being more prevalent among poorer women experiences of domestic, physical, sexual and emotional violence, both in childhood and adulthood.

TG03-732.5

SOUZA, MAÍNE* (Universidade Federal da Bahia, Brazil)

Human Rights "Medium": An Analysis of Articles in Two Major Brazilian Newspapers

Human rights are one of the universal discourses of contemporary society, becoming a self-evident expression. Nonetheless, some studies have been starting to reflect on the empirical expression of human rights in the contemporary world, that is, how they are effectively presented/manifested in social reality. This presentation is based on ongoing masters research and proposes a reflection on the empirical expression of human rights through newspapers. The goal is to analyze how human rights discourses were mobilized in O Estado de S. Paulo and Folha de S. Paulo, two major Brazilians media newspapers, during the period of 2017-2018. Qualitative analysis of newspaper articles allows for the observation of updates of meanings attributed to human rights and what is the "idea" built by the media about what human rights are.

RC29-356.1

SOZZO, MAXIMO* (Universidad Nacional del Litoral, Argentina)

The Punitive Turn in South America. Comparative and Southern Perspectives

In recent years there has been an important punitive turn in South America that has materialized in important increases in the incarceration rate. For example, in Brazil in 1992 there were 74 prisoners per 100000 inhabitants and in 2017 that rate reached 317 prisoners per 100000 inhabitants, a growth of 328% in two and a half decades, which makes it the country with the highest level of incarceration in the region. In other national contexts the growth during this period has been a little less marked, but equally dramatic. One way to explain this punitive turn in South America has been to resort to the "neoliberal penalty thesis" (Lacey, 2013; O'Malley, 2015) as it has been developed by some authors with respect to certain jurisdictions of the Global North, especially the United States (Wacquant, 2009; 2013). It is a narrative of an epochal change that identifies a "profound cause" in "neoliberalism" as a political project that limits state intervention in the social field and changes its logic (from welfare to workfare) and expands -in a "causal

and functional" connection - state intervention in the penal field and changes its logic (from rehabilitation to retribution and incapacitation) that is uniform across time and space, within the framework of a globalization that is intepreted as a process of convergence. In this paper I intend to discuss this type of explanation departing from the comparative exploration of national cases of the region that experienced during the last 25 years important processes of political change as a result of the rise of post-neoliberal governmental alliances (Argentina, Venezuela, Brazil and Ecuador) (Sozzo, 2016; 2017; 2018a).

RC15-190.2

SPAMPINATO, ANGELICA* (University of Rome Tor Vergata, Italy)
VOLTERRANI, ANDREA (University of Rome Tor Vergata, Italy)

Media and Multiple Sclerosis. Role of Mainstream Media and Social Media for Awareness, Storytelling and Care

The paper presents the results of a comparative research between Italy and Pakistan on the role that social media and the mainstream media have in people with Multiple Sclerosis highlighting the cultural differences and homogeneities and socio-economic context related to the disease. In particular, the following issues will be investigated: 1) what MS storytelling is told by the mainstream media (Peruzzi, Volterrani 2016) and what improves in the awareness of people with MS in relation to disease and collective participation to address the problems, 2) the impact of open and closed communities built ad hoc and participated in social media on people with MS (Volterrani, 2018) for the improvement of care and specialized medical or healthcare professional /patient relationships, 3) analysis of the role of the media and social media in the prevention of some of the most common problems among people with Multiple Sclerosis (Volterrani, 2017), 4) the online and offline role of national associations for multiple sclerosis in both countries to promote active participation of people affected with MS.

The methodology of the research is based on in-depth qualitative interviews with Italian and Pakistan people with Multiple Sclerosis placed respectively in the Punjab region and in the Sicily region and an online participant observation analysis in the open and closed communities on the MS in Italy and Pakistan.

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RC31-JS-58.2

SPERONI, THALES* (GEDIME, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Brazil)

Pä Chuyma: When Domestic Violence Produces Transnational Dilemmas

How do forms of violence and social injustce are turned into biographical paradoxes? How does the transnationalization of social life generate moral and practical dilemmas for women? The present communication is based on a multi-sited ethnography, in its modality of "following people and their biographies", performed with Bolivian immigrants and their families in São Paulo, Barcelona and in six Bolivian cities (Sucre, Cochabamba, La Paz, El Alto, Santa Cruz). In the field work it was identified that domestic violence served as a central mechanism for the transnationalization of families. The narrative interviews with migrants make it clear that gender-based violence not only drives the migration of Bolivian women to São Paulo and Barcelona, but shapes the entire migration process and have manifold sociological implications. One of the expressions of this process is what we called "the pä chuyma paradox". Silvia Rivera Cusicanqui defines the Aymara word "Pä chuyma" as the situation of having the soul divided by two mandates impossible to fulfill. This is an expression that synthesizes the paradox that migrant women live in relation to social protection: to protect themselves from domestic violence and to provide for their families in origin they had to migrate but doing so they are not able to provide care appropriated to the moral commandments in origin and destination. These women live differently in each of the places studied the impossibility of, simultaneously, provide personal care and to protect themselves from domestic violence. This presentation describes the different forms and nuances of Pä chuyma and discusses its main implications for thinking about how transnational social protection is crossed by gendered responsibilization.

RC25-307.3

SPICKARD, JAMES* (University of Redlands, USA)

Talking about Homelessness: Shifting Discourses, Outsourcing Compassion

Programs to combat homelessness are shaped by how homelessness is conceived. Such conceptions are inevitably political, but they are not just political. They arise as much out of the semi-conscious discourses present in a given social setting as they do out of various people's economic and social interests. This paper traces the discourses surrounding a large homeless program in San Antonio, Texas, paying attention to the shifting ways in which homelessness was locally conceived and the roles that religious groups have been asked to play in its solutions. It shows how these conceptions have limited the city's ability to solve the structural problems that generate homelessness and have even limited its view of public responsibility. In the end, the city has outsourced compassion to 'faith-based' and other private sector organizations, who are supposed to help improve individual people's lives. Efforts to provide systemic, public solutions are left on the cutting-room floor.

WG08-721.1

SPOLLE, MARCUS* (Universidade Federal de Pelotas, Brazil)

Nuevas Identidades En El Trabajo Femenino: Re-Significación Profesional De Trabajadoras Del Polo Naval De Río Grande, Río Grande Del Sur, a Partir De Sus Trayectorias y Disposiciones

La propuesta de este trabajo es analizar la trayectoria y la construcción de la identidad profesional de trabajadoras del Polo Naval de Río grande, en el período de su funcionamiento, 2014 a 2017, antes de su desactivación debido a la crisis del sector. La investigación forma parte del proyecto "Masculinidades y diferencias", en la discusión de las identidades construídas por las mujeres en un espacio masculino, del Núcleo de Estudios del Polo naval, que entrevistó trabajadores y trabajadoras contratados por las empresas del Polo Naval de Río Grande y San José del Norte en el período de su funcionamiento. Fueron entrevistadas nueve mujeres en el total de entrevistados, estudiando la trayectoria de trabajo antes y después del Polo naval, así como la construcción de la identidad profesional dentro del sector naval. Utilizando los conceptos de Lahire, sobre las disposiciones agenciadas por los individuos y la construcción de las identidades, a partir de las diferenciaciones, de Avath Brah, la investigación mostró que esas mujeres re-significaron la idea de trabajo femenino, incorporando la perspectiva del trabajo especializado en el sector naval. En este sentido, mismo con el fin del Polo Naval, ellas continúan percibiéndose como especialistas de ese sector, a pesar de aceptar trabajos vinculados a la cuestión de género "trabajo de mujer". Otra cuestión abordada es la formación de grupo de mujeres "Muralla Rosa", creado a partir del fin del Polo Naval, que trabaja en pós de la inserción laboral de las mismas.

RC05-65.3

SPORLE, ANDREW* (The University of Auckland; iNZight Analytics, New Zealand)
THEODORE, REREMOANA (University of Otago, New Zealand)
BOULTON, AMOHIA (Whakauae Research Services Limited, New Zealand)

Indigenous Controlled Research in the World of Big Data - Novel Approaches from Aotearoa New Zealand

The application of 'big data' research to investigate social and wellbeing issues has the potential to further disempower and disenfranchise indigenous peoples. Such data resources are usually created by the state, and consequently their content and application reflect the needs of the state rather than those of indigenous peoples. The impacts of this lack of representation and inclusivity are compounded by the advanced statistical methods applied to such data, which generate results that appear scientifically rigorous, but fail to account for the limitations of the data and the perspectives applied to it.

Aotearoa New Zealand has world-leading administrative data resources that are increasingly used to inform state decision making, but the indigenous Māori people have challenged a single standard approach of applying big data research. This presentation provides an overview of the innovative approaches to transform big data research to respond to indigenous needs, rather than those of the state or the academy. Existing data is now used by tribal nations to generate research-based information about their own people and regions in order to empower their own transformation activities as well as challenge the activities of the state. The adequacy of the existing official data has been challenged, with recent improvements in indigenous identifiers and the inclusion of culturally-informed variables in official statistics. Māori researchers are working with local communities to create data sources and data systems that support research to address local needs, rather than those of the state. These actions are assertions of indig-

enous sovereignty over indigenous data and the research processes using it. The relevance of indigenous data sovereignty has rapidly gained acceptance in the academy, beyond the activities of indigenous researchers and into institutional processes of research development and even state research funding. Indigenous researchers have moved beyond participating in research to controlling the research process.

RC05-60.1

SPORLE, ANDREW* (The University of Auckland; iNZight Analytics, New Zealand)
TAULI-CORPUZ, VICTORIA (United Nations, Philippines)

The Role of United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the Assertion and Defence of Local Indigenous Rights

Twelve years have passed since the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was adopted by the UN General Assembly. Today the Declaration is the most comprehensive international instrument on the rights of indigenous peoples. It establishes a universal framework of minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of the indigenous peoples of the world and it elaborates on existing human rights standards and fundamental freedoms as they apply to the specific situation of indigenous peoples.(Adapted from un.org)

This presentation will outline how the Declaration has been applied to support the assertion of indigenous rights in an international and local context. This presentation will set the foundation for a panel-led discussion on the role of the declaration in contemporary struggles to assert and realise indigenous rights.

RC23-274.4

SPRINGER, EMILY* (University of Minnesota, USA)

Machine Learning and Blockchain Technologies: How Development Organizations Imagine Technological Utopias

Entering the "fourth industrial age," key development actors, including the United Nations, GIZ, and USAID, are abuzz with using predictive algorithms to speed disaster relief and blockchain technologies to secure voting systems, among other uses. In this new moment, technologists become incidental policymakers. These technologies envision digital utopias where bias is reduced through the application of "objective" algorithms and third-party intermediaries are no longer able to take advantage of the poor. This presentation reviews how the development sector—premised on ushering in global equality—has begun managing such technologies. Scholarship has documented the ways biases are heightened by corporate-owned, "black box" predictive algorithms. Blockchain technologies are said to be transparent and inclusive, yet "blockchain bros" dominate, even holding annual meetings at strip clubs. Throughout tech, women are relatively less likely to participate in meaningful ways. Given women's lower employment in tech firms and reduced access to smartphones in resource-poor contexts, I consider how these new technologies are leveraged rhetorically to reduce gender biases and map how they reconfigure gender relations from tech design in the workplace to implementation in development projects. The presentation will be based on initial mapping of development projects utilizing these two technologies, public documents from newly minted "innovation labs," and initial interviews with technologists.

RC32-406.2

SPRINGER, EMILY* (University of Minnesota, USA)

One Metric to Rule Them All: The Great Gender Injustice of Quantified Evaluation Systems in Development Projects

In an era of tenacious interest in 'evidence-based decision making,' international development organizations utilize data from evaluation systems to publicize success, demonstrate project efficacy, and claim impact to donors. Transnational evaluation systems measure the 'success' of development projects through a process of downward-moving policies from funders and upward-moving data from the project site, aggregated to demonstrate a return-on-investment. This bureaucratic system is only made possible through the joint effort of diverse development workers — from data collectors in rural areas abroad to evaluation directors in donor countries. How do evaluation systems, and the bureaucratic processes of which they are a part, demarcate the possibilities for the inclusion of gender in development projects? In what ways do evaluation systems undermine the very goals of the development projects they purport to measure?

I use the case of a large bilateral agricultural initiative operating in approximately 20 countries around the world, with the majority in Africa. In this presentation, based upon interviews with 59 development professionals, including 20 gender advisors, I demonstrate how evaluation systems undermine the gender-related aspects of development projects (if present). Further, I argue that evaluation systems--as collections of indicators meant to measure project progress--end gender justice before it began: quantified indicators are defined and

codified by development donors in the Global North. As pressure in the global development community has trended towards more measurement, complex, locally-embedded social processes like women's empowerment have come under measurement. Yet, how could these projects produce women's empowerment, if the very notion of women's empowerment is codified in the metric, created by people far away, interested in data aggregation. In a global context premised on "demonstrated results" understanding how measurement undermines the ability of women to self-define their empowerment is essential to maintaining space for such work.

RC40-503.3

SRIVASTAVA, YASHI* (Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, India)
PATNAIK, ARCHANA (Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, India)

Culinary Commons for Creating an Inclusive Food System and Sustaining Alternative Food Network: A Case from Nawalgarh, India

Academic literature is replete with evidence of the dominant food regime reducing the multidimensionality of food. This highlights the need for a paradigm shift towards a more sustainable and inclusive food system. Thus, building on commons theory this paper analyses an Alternative Food Network (AFN) in Nawalgarh, India as a sustainable and inclusive food system. This alternative network confronts industrialised food production method by growing interest of farmers in rebuilding the local food system engaging them in co-operative movement. The re-localization of food in this case takes place through Self Help Groups (SHGs) engaging the marginalized sections from the region in organic farming and re-valorizing the local food based on pearl millet and barley which are traditionally and culturally significant. Focusing on the local foods, this AFN shifts from producing dominant food crops like rice, wheat and maize. Further, the activities of this AFN are not restricted to the rural regions of Nawalgarh but extends to the urban regions connecting the producers with the consumers through collectively managed shops 'Down to Earth'. The collective also organizes a local food festival called the Shekhawati Food Festival to reclaim the culinary commons of Nawalgarh region through sharing of recipes, cooking techniques and produce of that region. The study highlights the importance of reclaiming and preserving local culinary commons for creating an inclusive food system and for sustaining the AFN. Through this case we contribute to the studies on AFN through commons theory further adding to the literature on commons and AFN.

RC20-JS-83.2

STAROSTA, PAWEL* ((University of Lodz, Poland)

Civic Participation ,Trust and Social Capital in Eastern European Post-Industrial Cities

The objective of proposed paper is to make an attempt at answering three main problem questions:

What is the general level of civic participation, trust and social capital   in the end of the first and beginning of second decade of the 21st century and what is the scale of differentiation of the participation in different European countries?

2/ What patterns of civic participation, trust and social capital dominate in Cities under research?

3/ Which of the below listed models explaining the differentiation of civic participation, trust and social capital (Socio Economic Status Model; or Attachment Model) is best fitted to explain the changeability of population Post-Industrial Eastern European Cities ?

Three hypotheses have been formulated respectively to the problem questions

H1/In the first hypothesis it has been assumed that the level of civic participation, trust and social capital in Eastern European Cities   will be close to the median position on the designed scale.

It is expected that the highest levels of participation will be noted in the cities from countries of the longest democratic traditions while the lowest levels will be noted in cities from the countries of the shortest democratic tradition.

H2/ In accordance with the results from previous studies (Verba, Scholzman, Brady 1995; Pattie, Sayed, Whiteley 2003), we think that the dominating patterns of participation will be voting and campaign participation, bonding social capital and horizontal trust.

H3/ We think that from among the three models taken under consideration (the SES, SC and AT Models), the SES model is best fitted to explain the changeability of civic participation of the studied inhabitants of Europe from the statistical point of view.

Verification of hypotheses has been based on a database containing information from the 5th Eastern European Post- Industrial Cities(Lodz-Poland; Ivanovo-Russia; Miscolc-Hungary; Oradea-Romania, Poneveżys-Lithuania,   conducted in 2014 year

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

RC19-229.4

STARSHINOVA, ALEVTINA* (Ural Federal University, Russia)
ARKHIPOVA, ELENA (Ural Federal University named after the first President of Russia B.N.Yeltsin, Russia)

Social Entrepreneurship As a New Direction in the Welfare in Russia

Social entrepreneurship is a new direction in Russian business practice and in the field of social services. The legislative and organizational field of this type of activity is only being formed. In our study, based on an analysis of the Russian practice of social entrepreneurship, we distinguish two types of social enterprises: social institutions with elements of commercial activity and a classic social enterprise. These enterprises combine two, sometimes contradictory, missions: improving the socio-economic situation of their target group and achieving good commercial results. These enterprises usually reinvest the income from their activities in the business or development of the local community. A special place in the structure of social enterprises is occupied by social enterprises of labor integration. In our report, we present the results of a sociological study conducted by the case study method of two types of social enterprises in one of the largest Russian regions (Sverdlovsk Region). The results of the study allowed us to draw a number of conclusions characterizing the social context in which modern Russian social enterprises operate. In our opinion, social enterprises in Russia are created in those areas where the state social service system cannot work at the proper level for one reason or another. Moreover, as practice shows, civic initiatives of social entrepreneurs going "from below" rather than descending "from above" can solve social problems of regions and social groups more effectively than state structures. We were able to analyze a number of serious problems and limitations in this area, which may hinder the successful development of social business in Russian conditions.

RC19-229.11

STARSHINOVA, ALEVTINA* (Ural Federal University, Russia)

Social Work in Healthcare Institutions in Russia: The Main Tendencies and Discrepancies

The research describes essential models of social work with sick people. The models under analysis are the result of studies conducted in special healthcare institutions, i.e. a psychiatric hospital for adults and a children's hospital for restorative treatment of children with congenital and acquired pathologies. The purpose of the research is to study the formation of social work models in different types of medical institutions. Of much importance is the fact that these medical institutions operate in changing socio-economic and organizational conditions. There is much evidence that modern social policy requires a relatively new integrative approach to people with diseases that lead to disability. The pivotal moment of the research is the analysis of problems that hamper the social functioning and support of such patients in the emerging forms of social work in these institutions. The major methods of the research are quantitative, i.e. a questionnaire survey of parents whose children are the patients of rehabilitation treatment centers; qualitative, i.e. interviews with patients, their relatives, and specialists in the psychiatric hospital; a case-study method, i.e. the analysis of the formation and development of the social service in a children's hospital, as well as, the study of a psychiatric hospital patient's life story.The major finding of the research is the idea that the model of social work in psychiatric institutions is incomplete in terms of organization and content. In the children's rehabilitation hospital social work is more integrated into the main activities of this institution. We analyzed the main factors and difficulties and discrepancies of the models' development in the context of reforming healthcare system in Russia.

RC20-251.4

STECKERMEIER, LEONIE* (Otto-von-Guericke-University Magdeburg, Germany)
DELHEY, JAN* (Otto-von-Guericke University Magdeburg, Germany)
SCHNEICKERT, CHRISTIAN* (Otto-von-Guericke-University Magdeburg, Germany)

Does Inequality Hurt? Individual and Contextual Determinants of Inferiority Feelings

Since long, social philosophers and sociologists have regarded inferiority feelings as an impairment of a good and satisfying life. Recently, the *Spirit Level Theory* (Wilkinson & Pickett 2010) has taken up this strand of thinking, suggesting a corrosive effect of (income) inequality on individuals' status anxiety – of which inferiority feelings are a key part. Status anxiety is assumed to elicit behavior that is harmful to individuals themselves and to others in society, such as obesity or drug abuse. Thereby, (income) inequality and the resulting anxiety impair not only individuals' subjective wellbeing but also the societal quality of life.

Using individual-level data for more than 30 European countries from the European Quality of Life Survey (EQLS), we investigate how widespread inferiority feelings are at the micro- and macro-level and which individual-level and societal-level determinants evoke them. We operationalize inferiority feelings as the feeling of being looked down on and not being valued by others.

Regarding the social gradient of inferiority feelings, we explore a wide range of vertical (e.g. class, education) and horizontal parameters (e.g. gender, migration background). We find strong evidence for the paramount importance of labor market inclusion and consumption for individuals' wellbeing.

As to societal-level determinants, we do find that income inequality heightens individual inferiority feelings. Contrary to one of the cornerstones of the *Spirit Level Theory*, however, we also find a dampening effect of national wealth. Looking beyond structural economic conditions our research further reveals that inferiority feelings are more widespread in societies characterized by strong cultural class divisions, and inegalitarian value climates (e.g. individual blame for poverty).

Thus, in order to improve individual quality of life, wellbeing research should have an eye on various forms of inequality, including cultural inequality.

WG06-717.4

STEELE, ARIEL* (Auburn University, USA)
PARSON, LAURA (Auburn University, USA)

Coordinating the Transfer Experience of Undergraduate Women in STEM from 2-Year to 4-Year Institutions

The current social and academic systems of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) in higher education foster a persistent gender gap and an environment which is often difficult for women students to succeed in (Kreutzer & Bourdreaux, 2012; Lee, 2008). Current recommendations focus on recruitment of women into STEM fields; however, research suggests these recommendations are insufficient because they fail to address the institutional factors that lead to an unwelcoming environment for women in STEM (Linley & George-Jackson, 2013). While social and academic interventions are necessary to improve the experiences of women in STEM, they may not be successful as long as the root of the "chilly climate" is a gendered institutional culture. Additionally, the transitional experiences of women transferring to a STEM program at a 4-year institution are under documented, and the transfer process can create additional barriers for women's persistence in STEM (Jackson & Laanan, 2011).

This study uses institutional ethnography through the framework of feminist standpoint theory to uncover and describe the institutional practices of STEM education at a Southern Research University (pseudonym SU) from the perspectives of undergraduate women transferring to SU and majoring in STEM. Data collection and analysis will focus on how the interface between undergraduate women and STEM education is organized by exploring the work associated with applying to and transferring to SU and if the coordination of their everyday work creates challenges for women students (Smith, 2005; 2006). Participants will include 15-20 undergraduate women who are currently at a 2-year institution and are beginning the process of transferring or are planning to transfer to a 4-year institution and majoring in a STEM field. Multiple interviews with the participants throughout the transfer process will be used to understand how institutional policies, procedures, and discourses coordinate the work of transferring to a 4-year institution.

RC07-86.2

STEFANOVIC-STAMBUK, JELICA* (, Serbia)

Is Energy Democracy Sustainable?

This earnest take on energy democracy core conceptualisations and diverse practices aims to discern both materiality and relationality of generated social inventions so far and the likely prospects in the future. It starts from the analyzed struggles of several least developed rural communities in Serbia to reclaim control over their local natural commons endangered by enterprising centralized renewable energy actors' undertakings in constructing the small-scale hydropower plants. Thereby one more argument that the negotiated transfer of sovereignty over all natural resources from states to their citizens, from national systems to their communities is better to be enacted as soon as possible for everyone everywhere. Community-led and teens-aid actions for regaining stewardship over the Earth are determined. Both smartest planners and daring well-wishers for the right governance ideoscapes to be set in place are learning hard that decision-taking practitioners habitually conduct themselves as the masons of centralized energy production violating no harm convention. The very direction of their discursive moves of overstated urgency and needed extraordinary measures for dealing with climate emergency are sickening how they serve the elites and deride every one the elites left behind. Inequalities are set the humankind on fire. But as our societal age is of our elites making our one global world is everyone's world. Consequently, satisfactory tracking and dealing with composite problems could

be only done in compound manner by inventive energy democracy energized by fiery becoming of different democracy of global humankind. And sovereign debts, U.S. dollar, VAT, plastic bags and the streak of misanthropy yet vying for social inventions.

RC02-35.1

STEINER, PHILIPPE* (Sorbonne université, France)

Culture and the Economy: From Horkheimer to Bourdieu and Beyond

The critical theory of Adorno and Horkheimer, but also of Benjamin, faced the question of the relationship between economy and culture to point out a "cultural industries" that downgrade culture, as opposed to high culture and the unique oeuvre that requires effort, that preserves aura. Later on, Bourdieu accommodated the relationship between culture and economy according to the nature of the capital involved, and relegating the relationship of the "economic" economy to mass culture, while Zelizer proposes to multiply the "trade circuits" channeling economic and cultural transactions.

Beyond this reminder of the canonical forms with which social sciences take into account the relationship between culture and economy, my presentation seeks to enrich our understanding of popular culture in its close association with the economy. Accordingly, I rely on the Polanyian tripartition of the economy (market, reciprocity and redistribution) in order to avoid believing that the economy is reduced to the market alone. On the other hand, I use an ongoing inquiry of popular street festivals in the south of France to show the complexity of the mutual relations between these economies and popular culture.

RC47-582.2

STERN, VERENA* (, Germany)

Contesting Accommodations: Far-Right and Conservative Protests Against Asylum Seekers in Germany

The so-called long summer of migration in 2015 has politicized society in Germany. Many supported refugees, while others demonstrated against a growing number of asylum seekers – most prominently by protesting against refugees' accommodations. In an increasingly xenophobic environment, where right-wing movements like Pegida or the Identitarian Movement have gained momentum, it is not surprising that in general, protests against refugees and their accommodations are associated with far-right actors. However, such focus means that conservative's protests and protest participation of the so-called center of society (in a democratic, societal as well as socio-economic sense) are oftentimes ignored. To address this gap, this paper analyzes protests against asylum seekers by closely examining coalitions between far-right activists and more conservative actors.

Empirically, the paper investigates in-depth case studies of such protests that took place in both eastern and western parts of Germany. Specifically, I analyze discursive patterns in protest material, newspaper articles and interviews in order to identify potential similarities of employed tropes. I am particularly interested in the conditions for the emergence of the aforementioned coalitions in protests as well as how these coalitions process during the course of the protest. The aim of this paper is to shed light on two pressing matters of our time – that is, migration and the far-right – by examining protests against asylum seekers in a country that accepted more refugees in the wake of the so-called refugee crisis than any other in Europe, but also one that has a rich history of racism and far-right activism.

RC44-540.2

STEVIS, DIMITRIS* (Colorado State University, USA)

Global Unions 1989-2019: Overcoming the Weight of History?

What has kept global union organizations -some of the largest and oldest societal organizations- from spearheading an effective transnational union strategy against neoliberalism and, before that, other forces that divided unions? Is there any evidence that they are currently overcoming historical obstacles as they confront global neoliberalism? The historical record demonstrates that the weaknesses of global union organizations are due to both external factors as well as factors internal to the world of unions. Externally their member unions have long been constituted within national industrial relations and political alliances while the current rules of global capitalism facilitate the transnationalization of capital but not that of unions or other regulatory forces. Internally unions have not been able to negotiate and transcend these dynamics and remain weak confederal societal organizations that reflect the priorities of their main affiliates. Thus, there is no evidence supporting the functionalist argument that global capitalism will inexorably engender global unionism. In fact, it may engender the opposite. The emergence of global as well as transnational unionism, therefore, should be the subject of empirical investigation and this is the subject of this paper. During the last several decades global unions have undertaken a number of initiatives aiming to counteract and temper the power of capital and their members' particularistic tendencies. Two such initiatives are Global Framework Agreements and the pro-

motion of Just Transition in global climate negotiations. This paper will explore whether these two initiatives are evidence of an emergent global union politics or remain projections of national union politics through global unions.

WG01-693.3

STILLERMAN, JOEL* (Grand Valley State University, USA)

Generational Bridges – Politics, Religion and Meritocracy in Chile's Post-Dictatorship Middle Classes

Recent scholarship on culture and stratification explores established fields of inquiry such as education (Khan 2011; Calarco 2018; Reay et al. 2011), housing (Savage et al. 2004; Savage et al. 2015; Boterman 2012), employment (Rivera 2015; Laurison and Friedman 2016), and cultural consumption (Savage et al. 2015; Lizardo and Skiles 2016); as well as new arenas of symbolic conflict such as food (Cairns et al. 2013; Best 2017; Schrank and Running 2018) and environmentally-conscious consumption (Carfagna et al. 2014; Holt 2014). This work underscores the continuing importance of economic, social and cultural capital as key assets securing privileges for dominant groups and how the affluent use seemingly "alternative" or "oppositional" discourses and practices to seek distinction.

However, individual works focus on well-established middle classes operating within a single field. In contrast, this study, based on 77 interviews with middle class couples and photographs of 31 of their living rooms in Santiago, Chile, analyzes patterns of inequality across the fields of employment, housing, education, home decoration, and cultural consumption. I argue that the privatization of education and land markets as well as trade liberalization have led to a restructuring of middle classes leading to changing symbolic conflicts and reproduction strategies. Individuals experience malaise as old stratification patterns evolve.

Upper middle-class interviewees raised in the 1960s express this malaise by contrasting their values of political commitment and religious faith with market-based values of wealth and materialism. In contrast, lower middle class individuals express faith in the meritocratic discourse promoted by Chile's dictatorship and right wing. These contrasting values reflect how economic action is shaped by political and ideological motivations. Additionally, the contrast between these middle class fractions offers insight into Chile's current political polarization.

RC22-262.3

STINGHEN MORETÃO, AMANDA* (Universidade Federal do Paraná (UFPR), Brazil)

Religion and Sports: Experiences of Iranian Professional Female Athletes

This study investigated the experiences and feelings of Iranian professional female athletes in regard to being women in a field mainly dominated by men. Iran is an Islamic country, where religion is intertwined with all areas of society. For women athletes, this means having the gender and religion categories directly influencing their professional trajectories and careers. In this research, interviews were carried out with eleven athletes from seven different disciplines in order to get to know their perceptions and the negotiations that the athletes needed to go through in order to fulfill their dreams, while still observing the Islamic regulations and following the country's state laws. This research carried out an analysis of the relation between Islam and women's sports, highlighting the requirements related to hijab and sex segregation, as well as bringing up the difficulties the professional athletes had to face in their careers due to living under the Islamic Republic. The study found that Iranian professional athletes have different perspectives with regard to the Islamic religion, with some of them reporting that they did not wish to wear the hijab and preferred a separation between the state and religion. All athletes mentioned adversities regarding precarious facilities, the lack of media exposure, and the lack of investments by the government and sponsors. The study also showed that, while contested by some, the hijab and sex segregation opened up new opportunities for women to achieve a professional career in the Iranian sports arena.

RC43-533.3

STIPHANY, KRISTINE* (Texas Tech University, USA)

Hiperverticalização: Tracing the High and Low of Informal Rental Housing in São Paulo, Brazil

The degradation of informal housing is becoming acute amid rising demands for rental housing in slums (Gunter and Massey, 2017). In São Paulo, Brazil, almost fifty percent of informal housing stock has been converted for rental. Informal rental is not new, yet is generating emergent concerns about where and how people live in cities (Wegmann, 2014; Naik, 2015). Compounding these challenges is the fact that informal rental is almost entirely overlooked by policy, and its spatial variation (building shape and size, construction technology, and density), tenant perceptions, and community management are poorly understood (Durst, 2014; Stiphany, 2019). Drawing on a comparative study of informal rental housing

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

typologies across two São Paulo case studies, this paper aims to expand understanding about how rental markets are reshaping social and spatial inequalities in informal settlements. Spurred by São Paulo's prolific use of rental vouchers over the past fifteen years, incremental housing's rental conversions create productive intersections between densification and local economies, yet also worsen housing vulnerability for low-income families.

Durst, N. (2014) "The rise of renters and renting in Texas colonias," *Habitat International* 43: 72 – 78.

Gunter, A. and Massey, R. (2017) "Renting Shacks: Tenancy in the informal housing sector of the Gauteng Province, South Africa," *Bulletin of Geography. Socio-Economic Series* 7: 25 – 34.

Naik, M. (2015) "Informal Rental Housing Typologies and Experiences of Low-income Migrant Renter in Gurgaon, India," *Environment and Urbanization ASIA* 6(2): 154 – 175.

Stiphany, K. (2019) "Mutirão: The Architecture of Agency," *Journal of Architecture Education* 73(2).

Wegmann, J. (2015) "Research Notes: The Hidden Cityscapes of Informal Housing in Suburban Los Angeles and the Paradox of Horizontal Density," *Buildings and Landscapes: Journal of the Vernacular Architecture Forum*, 22(2): 89 – 110.

RC24-302.3

STODDART, MARK* (Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada)
MATTONI, ALICE (,)
MCLEVEY, JOHN (University of Waterloo, Canada)

Offshore Oil, Energy Transitions, and Social Futures: Building Social-Ecological Wellbeing in Coastal Communities in the North Atlantic

This paper shares key lessons from our research on offshore oil development and social-ecological wellbeing in coastal communities across the North Atlantic region. We draw on multi-sited research carried out in Denmark, Iceland, Newfoundland and Labrador, Norway, and Scotland. This project combines several modes of data collection, including: interviews, field observation; web-based textual analysis, corpus analysis of news media articles, and document analysis of policy documents and other sources. Data are drawn from the oil industry, tourism industry, government, and environmental organizations from across our five cases. We argue that Norway and Denmark serve as best practices models for oil sector host communities. In these cases, we see evidence of maximizing the social-economic benefits of oil for host communities, but we also see more evidence of ecological reflexivity regarding tensions between oil development and the need to navigate an increasingly carbon-constrained world. In these cases, strong state involvement in the energy sector helps ensure social benefits, but is also leveraged to push forward renewable energy transitions and decarbonisation. By contrast, the Scottish case highlights the need to attend to issues of decommissioning oil infrastructure in post-peak fields. This emphasizes the need to take a long view of oil development and to plan for how oil host communities can successfully transition away from oil sector dependency. The Icelandic case shows that new oil exploration can move in and out of public and political visibility in response to global oil prices that make Arctic oil exploration more or less desirable. Finally, as episodes of conflict around renewable energy development highlight, there are no innocent energy systems. Rather, the social dimensions of renewable transitions are important to consider as we think about fossil fuels, energy transitions, and climate change more broadly.

RC09-JS-71.4

STOLL, FLORIAN* (Bayreuth Academy of Adv African Studies/ Chair Development Sociology, Germany)

New Approaches to the Study of „Middle-Classes" in Africa. the Significance of Sociocultural Milieus and/or Employment Biographies

Florian Stoll (Leipzig University)
The debate on "middle-classes in Africa used, by and large, daily income or expenditure as its defining criterion. In spite of this focus on the economic dimension, there were many reports which made claims about "the African middle-class" (African Development Bank 2011) or about expected future influence without offering data to justify such ascriptions. Moreover, many of these reports described "middle-classes" in Africa as homogeneous units.

Such economic definitions make it more appropriate to speak of middle-income strata. By disentangling the financial position from sociocultural ways of life, it is possible to break down "middle-classes" into subgroups (milieus) with specific characteristics and orientations in the same income bracket. Empirical research in urban Kenya (Neubert/Stoll 2015; Stoll 2018) showed that the milieu approach allows to develop a nuanced and more realistic understanding in an African setting than the "middle-class" concept.

This paper adds employment biographies to milieu for a more complete analysis of "middle-classes" in Africa. Jobs and work conditions are crucial for professional and private advancement. So why do people stay in certain jobs and why do they leave? Which ideas of successful careers are significant? What are the economic strategies and which sociocultural characteristics (multiple jobs, farming, state jobs as solid foundation etc.) do we encounter? The theoretical question asks which pillars of employment biographies are a) separated by milieus, b) independent from milieus or c) milieu-overarching. Examples from Ghana and Kenya are going to show some tendencies.

RC49-610.3

STONE, KEVIN* (Plymouth University, United Kingdom)

An Emotional Rollercoaster: The Involvement of Families during Compulsory Hospital Admissions in England.

The Mental Health Act 1983 is the primary legislation used in England and Wales, when a person needs to be detained in a psychiatric hospital for assessment and/or treatment. The Act allows for a 'nearest relative' to be involved in key aspects of the person's care and treatment, including decisions around detention in hospital. The role is intended as a counter-balance to professional powers in the Mental Health Act process.

Theories of family burden have been used within sociology to understand 'objective' burdens of caring. However, the subjective experiences of carers often remain under-explored. This presentation draws on data from twenty interviews with nearest relatives across one region in England.   Nearest relatives provided their experiences of acting as such and the accompanying emotions they experienced.   Participants identified several negative emotions such as fear, betrayal and powerlessness. However, several positive emotions were highlighted such as a sense of duty and gratitude for being identified as the Nearest Relative with its resultant legal powers. Whilst the Nearest Relative role was experienced as stressful, the findings challenge presumptions that caring is predominantly experienced as a burden.

RC34-437.2

STORME, EVELIEN* (University of Leuven, Belgium)
DE LANNOY, ARIANE* (University of Cape Town, South Africa)

Into the World of Work: Multidimensional Employability and Lived Realities of Youth in South Africa

Employability depends on and shapes a wide range of circumstances in a young person's lifeworld. We take a mixed method approach to build a multidimensional understanding of employability and look into individual attributes as well as vulnerabilities in a young person's home environment and neighbourhood which, in Post-apartheid South Africa, continue to heavily impact labour outcomes.

In the quantitative tier we draw on a multidimensional employability index following the Alkire and Foster method to identify, measure, and map youth and the intensity of multiple vulnerabilities they experience towards employability, using Census 2011 data (Statistics South Africa 2012). We also draw on extensive qualitative fieldwork in two deprived Cape Town communities – Hangberg and Manenberg - to capture the world of work available to youth and how they navigate opportunities and challenges therein.

Our findings indicate that employability largely depends on various forms of networks and to a lesser extent on individual attributes such as education and health. Young people in employment are less likely to be multidimensional deprived in employability compared to those who are unemployed, discouraged or economically inactive. However, an important finding is that for those who are multidimensionally deprived, the composition and intensity of the deprivations are nearly identical irrespective of their employment status. Young people's experiences of – mostly precarious - work, similarly point to realities where employment and search statuses are fluid, temporary, and where "a job" is mostly unable to provide material and immaterial security in youth's livelihoods. This reality contrasts stark with their high aspirations of "a proper job one day". We argue that the most vulnerable youth in the labour market would be better served by moving away from discourses on youth employability centred around binary categories such as employed/unemployed, and formal/informal, in support of a transversal focus on their lived realities.

RC35-451.3

STRECKER, DAVID* (Goethe University of Frankfurt, Germany)

The Eclipse of Reason in Critical Theory? Contemporary Irrationality and Habermas' Recent Reconceptualization of Modernity

In Critical Theory rationality has traditionally served as the standard for assessing social pathologies. At the same time, the critique of reason has occupied a central role in Frankfurt School social theory. While early approaches have taken issue with a 'wrong' type of reason that has shaped societal development,

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

Habermas' reconceptualization of the tradition has instead advanced the idea of distorted or one-sided rationalization accounting for social malaises. The three-dimensional concept of reason he has explicated grounds an elaborate theory of societal rationalization. His more recent work culminating in the monumental "This Too A History Of Philosopohy" appears to partly retract this theory and seems to confirm many of the reactions to his considerations on the role of religion in modern society which has repeatedly found his attention over the last two decades. This paper thus revisits the notion of rationalization in critical social theorizing and argues that Habermas' recent explorations on the topic are indeed best understood as a reaction to contemporary society, however, without substantively altering the theory of rationalization and the description of social pathologies as pathologies of reason.

RC35-JS-36.4

STRECKER, DAVID* (Goethe University of Frankfurt, Germany)

The Other Side of Global Capitalism: Shifting the Misguided Debate on Interconnected Labour Relations and Contemporary Slavery

Unfree labour has recently generated intense academic research. While two decades ago publications focused on raising awareness, the fact that unfree labour persists has today become generally acknowledged. The debate focuses on the relationship of unfree labour and its conditions. The one position argues that local factors are decisive for the occurrence of unfree labour. Most do not deny that it feeds into global commodity chains. Yet they locate its main cause in an insufficient institutionalization of capitalist production due to legal and political shortcomings on the national level. The other position identifies capitalism as the root of the problem. They claim capitalism to be compatible with unfree labour or, in some versions of the argument, to require unfree labour. The political consequences are clearly manifested in the ILO's policies which. Operating on the dichotomy of free vs. unfree labour, it is faced with scorching criticism. This paper argues that the current debate is misguided and tends to either immunize today's major counter-slavery programs against valid criticism or instead to fruitlessly opt for vague and unrealistic alternatives. After sketching the debate and then arguing that capitalism is indeed compatible with unfree labour, the bulk consists in substantiating the claim that the question of whether capitalism requires unfree labour is practically irrelevant because, firstly, conditions under which opportunities for preventing the taking advantage of unfree labour by means of legal and political control do not present a realistic alternative (in addition to not being compatible with liberal principles); and, secondly, legal and pollitical initiatives have been partially successful. The first is illlustrated by looking at bonded labour in India, especially newly developed forms; the second by looking at Brazil. The paper thus argues for a pragmatic approach that takes a principled caveat seriously and confronts the promoted strategies with their shortcomings.

RC20-JS-5.3

STRELTSOVA, EKATERINA* (National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russia)
DOLGOVA, EVGENIYA (Russian State University for Humanities, Russia)

"Welcome to the Club": The Position of Females in Science of the Early Soviet Period

Formally, the 1917 Revolution solved the gender issue in Russian science and opened the doors to the profession for females. Before, in the Russian Empire, women had the right to higher education, but were not given diplomas to prove the status. This deprived them of the opportunity to apply for research and teaching positions. The restrictions were eliminated by a law passed in 1911, and the Revolution continued this track. Thus, the 1920s was the period when females were officially admitted to 'the club', but in academic literature a critical question still stays unanswered: Have the institutional changes of the early soviet period helped the immediate inclusion of women in science, or just transformed 'the stone walls' into 'the grass celling'?

The paper is an attempt to answer the question with a use of socio-demographic analysis of the female academic community of the two largest Soviet cities – Moscow and Leningrad. Empirically, the study relies on unique archived data and uses several sources of information, including the census of 'research workers' in the late 1920s, the documentary materials on the social and demographic characteristics of females employed in universities and research institutes, information on their position in science and higher education, publication activity.

As a result of a statistical analysis of this data, the paper discusses the structure of the soviet female scientific (sub)community at the early stages of its formation, and reflects on whether women were actually awaited for and welcomed in soviet science, and – what is even more important – what were the aspirations of these newcomers of 'the academic club'.

RC46-566.1

STUKER, PAOLA* (UFRGS, Brazil)
SCHABBACH, LETÍCIA (UFRGS, Brazil)

Controversies about Female Focus and Conditionalities of the Bolsa Família Program in Brazil: Domestic Gender Relations, Motherhood and Violence

The Bolsa Família Program (PBF) is a Brazilian public policy of conditional cash transfer to families in poverty and extreme poverty. In its operation, the people who benefit from the Program are mostly women, and they also have to comply with the conditionalities involving the health and education of children and young people dependent on them. Therefore, arguments argue that the PBF contributes to produce a type of ratification of maternal and female social functions, reaffirming traditional gender roles. In this work, the product of a doctoral thesis in development, we analyzed the meanings these criteria represent for women in their domestic relations. This is a qualitative research developed in different socioeconomic and ethnic-racial contexts of the Brazilian scenario: Porto Alegre, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, and Juazeiro, in the state of Bahia. The research was conducted through in-depth interviews with women who were in the program and who were passing or had a history of domestic violence. The results evidence the controversies surrounding the female focus and the conditionalities of the Bolsa Família Program in Brazil, considering gender relations, the exercise of motherhood and situations of domestic violence.

RC29-354.4

STUKER, PAOLA* (UFRGS, Brazil)
NICHE TEIXEIRA, ALEX (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Unconditional Public Prosecution Under the Maria Da Penha Law in Brazil: From Legal Determination to Practices in a Women's Police Station

The Brazilian law 11.340/2006, popularly known as the Maria da Penha Law, represents an advance in the development of broad and integral policies in confronting cases of gender-based domestic and family violence against women in Brazil. However, evidence points to the failure of actions beyond the judicial scope, where punitive mechanisms are continually reinforced. In this context, the definition of cases of physical violence as Unconditional Public Prosecution reaffirmed in 2012 by the Federal Court of Justice (Supremo Tribunal Federal), is one of the mechanisms that reinforce the punishment of the Maria da Penha Law and has implications for the possibilities of women's autonomy in the criminal process. In such cases, the Public Prosecutor's Office (Ministério Público) is the complainant. As a rule, it is not up to women to decide on criminal representation. This paper is a product of empirical research that investigated the manifestations of renunciation of criminal representation by women who reported cases of conjugal violence in a specialized police station for women in Brazil. It presents the inconsistencies of this application in practice, as well as the women's perceptions and strategies in these situations. The results reveal how the relationship between state responsibility and women's autonomy develops in this space permeated by power.

WG06-715.3

SUAREZ-DELUCCHI, ADRIANA* (University of Bristol, United Kingdom)

The Social Organisation of Silvopastoral Projects in Columbian Amazon: Is This a Way to Protect the Forest?

This presentation is based on a research project in the Colombian Amazon where we are using Institutional Ethnography to explore how silvopastoral (or agro-ecological) projects, offered to small scale farmers, are organised locally, nationally and internationally with important participation from global markets. This is a contentious geographic area, rich in mining resources and with potential for cattle ranching and agriculture.

However, how does the offer of these projects fit with the conservation of the Amazon, and what is the message they are sending in the name of 'sustainable development'?

This presentation seeks to prompt reflection on how to protect the forest and suggests that major networks of solidarity and coordination across scales (local, national, regional and international activist groups) are needed if we aim to protect what is left of the Amazon.

RC08-100.3

SUBEDI, TEK* (Tribhuvan University, Nepal)
GHARTI MAGAR, JHAKENDRA (Tribhuvan University, Saraswati Multiple Campus, Nepal, Nepal)

Pathways of Public Sociology in Nepal

The emergence of sociology as a science offering universal knowledge about social structure, social relationship, and social change regardless of the specific historical context became a fertile ground for scholars attached to particularism, which appealed to those who sought to challenge the hegemony of Western Sociology roughly after the 1950s. From the 1970s, after the introduction of the noble concept 'Third World' in social sciences, World System analysts took the initiative to minimize the dichotomy between universalism and particularism urging the dissolution of sociology into a broad social science. The dissolving of sociology into a broad social science would be suicidal for some sociologists as the dissolution takes away the disciplinary heritage of sociology; hence, they advocated for advancing sociology as global sociology the backbone of which could be the public sociology. Such an endeavor was supposed to offer two advantages; the bridging of gap between universalism and particularism, and the defending of discipline from other subjects including the market fundamentalist character of economics and the state authoritarian ideas of political science.

The possible threat of encroachment of sociology from other subjects was quickly realized by Nepali Sociologists in 2015 at a time Tribhuvan University (TU) was prepared for dissolving different subjects into a broader Social Science Department. They established the Central Department of Sociology as an independent department within the TU after splitting with its three decades-long collaborator Anthropology. At this juncture, this paper identifies the key issues that the public sociology is expected to cover and crosschecks whether such issues are inserted within the curriculum of sociology at the TU. Opinions of teaching faculties, members of the Sociology Subject Committee, and curriculum developers are reviewed to confirm the direction sociology is taking. The paper concludes that the incorporation of public issues can only help the subject stay alive.

RC24-301.5

SUCHOMSKA, JOANNA* (PZR and Nicolaus Copernicus University Torun, Poland)

Knowledge and Social Learning in Management of Environmental Problems in Cities. a Research Perspective for a Better Understanding of Environmental Policy Probelms.

Today's environmental challenges require changes in local management systems, complex approaches involving different stakeholders, tools, social processes and policies. Participation is one of the tools that becomes the basis for decision making and create adaptive management capacity in the area of environmental management. Participatory environmental governance or adaptive govrnance describes an approach in which the use of different instruments creates opportunities to involve stakeholders, share knowledge and make decisions together. In this model, social and environmental system solutions become a multi-stage social process in which the stakeholders involved must learn to improve existing solutions and procedures or take action to change their strategy through participation in decision making policies [Hurlbert 2017]. Therefore, researchers combine participatory approaches with social learning processes [Koontz 2014]. Most often they focus on the process of social change affecting individuals and social groups. However, change related to environmental management depends not only on individual practices, but also on larger changes in institutions and infrastructures or technologies. Speaking of social learning as a policy instrument, there is a particular understanding that it is seen as something that can be physically captured as a tool for building or executing policy [Ison et al., 2011, Woodhill 2002]. In this presentation I will propose a methodological approach to the study of social learning, relationships and knowledge management in participatory environmental management. Social learning will be a field for synergy of perspectives in the co-production and use of knowledge by different stakeholders and its translation into institutions and infrastructures. The presented methodological concept, which I will apply in my PhD thesis, will complement the current gaps of empirical research on the relationship between the social learning process of individuals or groups and the expression of this process in environmental management and the use of this mechanism for real adaptive change.

RC45-557.1

SUDO, NAOKI* (Gakushuin University, Japan)

Support for Social Policies Among Communities: A Computer Simulation Approach to Divided Opinions

This presentation aims to explore the formation process of social opinions in divided communities. Political polarization can be found on various levels, and previous studies have clarified the formation processes of political polarization mainly among individuals by focusing on the effects of interpersonal influence and social network patterns. However, political polarization can also be found at the regional level. Therefore, we need to determine the formation and change processes of the polarized opinions at the community level and explain the relationships among the patterns in these changes at the individual and community levels.

To do so, this presentation analyzes support for social policies by using *The National Survey of Social Stratification and Social Mobility in 2015*. Through this analysis, the community effects of social changes and the support for social policies are specified. Next, this presentation implements a computer simulation to visualize the changes in support for social policies by using software R. Through this simulation, the effects of aggregating support for social policies are demonstrated.

The results clarified the following facts: 1) As globalization and population aging simultaneously proceed in society, variances in support for social policies between individuals have widened gradually. 2) Similarly, the variances in support for social policies between communities have widened. 3) Nevertheless, there is a clear discrepancy in the patterns of the changes in support for social policies between the community and individual levels. Extreme polarization patterns appear at the community level, whereas extreme polarization does not appear at the individual level. Rather, the diversity of social opinions at the individual level tends to remain stable.

Based on these facts, social changes might generate extreme polarization at the regional level. Moreover, such polarization might often be unrecognized by individuals in society because they observe diversified opinions at the individual level.

RC23-280.1

SUKPHAN, JAKKAPONG* (Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Spain)
LÓPEZ-SINTAS, JORDI (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona,)
LAMBERTI, GIUSEPPE (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)

The Digital Divide in Europe - a Comparative Analysis of Socially Patterned Inequities in Digital Skills

Digital skills are critical for individuals to fully participate in economic, political, and social life and for firms to draw on high-quality human resources, yet they are unequally distributed to the detriment of individuals and countries. Our research aims to identify who is digitally included/ excluded in Europe and explain why. We investigate the factors underlying the digital gap (referred to in the academic literature as the digital divide). For this purpose, we test and extends the Dutch sequential model of Internet access proposed by Van Deursen & Van Dijk (2015) to relate Europeans' internet attitude, material access, digital skills, to the internet uses. The data were provided by the EU on the information society in 2016. To estimate the model, we employed a partial least squares structural equation model (PLS-SEM), and for identifying the social distribution of the digital divide, we have partitioned the sample into four models using the algorithm called pathmox, all implemented in the R language. We have found evidence that favors the sequential model of internet use, but also that the Europeans can be divided into four groups according to the strength of the causal links that explains their use of the internet. Three social indicators were identified as the ones that best account for differences in the global sequential model. First, Education separated Europeans according to their level of education, second, highly educated Europeans were divided according to their age (being 64 the age that separates them), third, medium-low educated Europeans were divided according to the digital development of their country, digital leaders and followers versus the rest of European countries. Our findings provide European information society planners with the evidence necessary to guide decision making regarding new policies designed to bridge the digital gap, reduce digital inequalities, increase digital skill levels.

RC46-564.3

SULEMAN, MUHAMMED* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

Obstacles to Emancipation or Agents of Change? Muslim Religious Leaders Response to Adopting a Reconciliation at All Cost Approach in Dealing with the Issue of Domestic Violence Experienced By Muslim Married Women

Muslim Religious leaders have over the years, come under serious scrutiny with how they deal with the issue of domestic violence experienced by married women in the community. As part of my doctoral research that looks at Muslim Religious leaders views on Domestic Violence Experienced by Muslim Married Women, religious leaders was one of the core issues that was with discussed religious leaders who took part in the study. Using a qualitative research methodology, thirteen religious leaders were interviewed using snowball and purposive sampling. One of the pertinent themes was the issue of reconciliation at all cost. Some completely disagreed with this view. Others indicated that reconciliation is a first response but not all costs. Due process needs to be followed to determine

the seriousness of the case and the validity of accusations put forward by women claiming to abused. They also need to consider economic resources available to women should they leave the marriage. Sometimes victims regret asking for a divorce. While they consider these issues, they put a time limit to the process after which they will provide advice to women on whether to stay or leave file for divorce.

RC15-187.4

SULTANA, TOUFICA* (South Asian Youth Research Institute for Development (SAYRID), Bangladesh)

RANA, JUWEL (South Asia Institute for Social Transformation (SAIST), Bangladesh)

KHONDKER, HABIBUL (Zayed University, United Arab Emirates)

Cultural Capital, Mental Health and Life Stress Among Canadians: A Bourdieuan Perspective

Medical sociologists have divergent opinion on the relationship between class, health and lifestyle and the influence of knowledge related to health on the subsequent behavior. The present study examined the association between educational attainment and mental health care seeking behavior among Canadians. The self-perceived life stress (SPLS) was examined as secondary outcome and assessed as a potential mediator. We employed Bourdieu's concept of *cultural capital* and *habitus* to examine if educational attainment is associated with consultation to mental health professionals and to what extent this association is mediated by the SPLS.

We extracted data from the Canadian Community Health Survey 2015-16: Annual Components. The survey followed a multi-stage stratified sampling and collected information from 130,000 respondent aged 12 years to 80 and above years old using computer-assisted personal interviewing. Multiple logistic regression and binary mediation technique were employed for statistical analysis of 106,563 final analytic sample.

Of 106,563 respondents, 14.2 percent of them consulted with mental health professionals in the last 12 months about their mental and emotional health. The likelihood of consulting about emotional and mental health with health professionals was higher among individuals with post-secondary or university certificate compared to individuals with less than secondary school graduation (AOR 1.20 95% CI: 1.07 to 1.34, p= 0.001) after adjusting for potential covariates. This association was mediated by SPLS and 37% of the total effect was mediated by SPLS.

Evidence suggests that *cultural capital*-educational attainment as a structural component determines respondent's consultation about their mental and emotional health issues with the mental health professionals. Moreover, SPLS as an agency indirectly and directly influences the effect of *cultural capital* on individual's consultation behavior.

RC31-386.3

SUSANTI, IDA* (Parahyangan Catholic University, Indonesia)

Indonesian Labour Policy and Regulation for the Protection of Migrant Workers: Intersections of Its Nature As a Sending Country and Its Obligation As a Member of the Free Trade Community

Indonesia is a country in South East Asia, which is part of a global community. It is also a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the World Trade Organization. Subsequently, Indonesia must open its labour market, notwithstanding internally its unemployment rate was 5.01 percent in the first quarter of 2019 (more than 8.5 million people did not have occupation). For decreasing its unemployment problem, Indonesia must enlarge its job opportunity, and one alternative solution is by sending Indonesian migrant workers to foreign countries. In ASEAN regions they mostly work in Malaysia and Singapore. Indonesia is both, sending and receiving country, even though the number of Indonesian workers work in foreign countries is much higher than the number of foreign workers who work in Indonesia.

Indonesia has ratified the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. Thus, Indonesia must apply the standard of protection arisen by this convention for foreign workers in Indonesia. Unfortunately, based on *lex loci laboris* principle, the law of Indonesia will not be applicable to protect Indonesian migrant workers who work in foreign countries. Malaysia and Singapore do not ratify this convention, while some provisions in Indonesian law provide better protection than in the two countries. As an example, the maximum working hours per week in Malaysian law is 48 hours, in Singaporean law is 44 hours, while in Indonesian law is 40 hours. This paper will scrutinize the minimum standard of protection that has been provided by the Migrant Workers Convention, to compare it with Malaysian and Singaporean Law. A conclusion about what should be done by Indonesian government to protect its nationals, wherever they are working in, with equal protection as it is enjoyed by foreign workers in Indonesia.

RC38-484.2

SUSIN, PRISCILA* (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Gender, Urban Social Movements and Struggle for Housing from an Interpretative and Biographical Perspective

Housing deficit in Brazilian major cities reaches significant portions of impoverished population. Considering the intersection between different constraints suffered in the formal and everyday spheres, it is not surprising that data reveal the special impact of adequate housing deprivation on the lives of poor urban women. Given the specific context of women living in squatted sites in Brazil, this study sought to understand how they experience and interpret their struggle for adequate housing and right to the city. For this purpose, participant observation and biographical interviews were conducted with women living in squatted buildings and engaged in housing social movements in the city centre of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul. The applied methodology is supported by Alfred Schütz's phenomenologically grounded sociology, and by Gabriele Rosenthal's biographical approach. Among the main findings, an intersectional framing to the problem between housing and gender is presented, offering an interpretative perspective as solution for methodological limitations within these studies. Secondly, the empirical investigation points to space as a specifically and essential element composing narratives and trajectories, being part of how interpretations are built and transformed throughout the analyzed biographies and along with spatial and urban changes. Biographical and everyday negotiation processes between traditional values and new political emergent, as well as the housing struggle as a "means" and the struggle as an "end", are the final resulting elements from this investigation. Analytical highlights from participant observation and biographical case reconstructions are presented.

RC16-201.5

SUZUKI, TAKEO* (School of Literature, Kyoto University, Japan)

Struggle over Legitimacy: Decentralizing the Language of Recognition

As the recent dialogue between Jacques Rancière and Axel Honneth illustrates well, the language of recognition is questioned seriously in contemporary critical theory (Genel and Deranty eds. 2016). The language of recognition has provided the dominant framework for critical theoretical take on contemporary social movements of marginalized peoples. They have generally been described and analyzed as struggles that aim to get recognition (of political existence, rights, social importance etc.) from mainstream societies, hopefully resulting in transformation of status quo. However, as Rancière has provoked in using the concept of dissent, some relevant voices cannot be heard in the democratic sphere of recognition, calling into question the legitimacy of the sphere itself.

Focusing on Indigenous counter actions taking place in Canada, this paper contends that an important aspect of social movements of marginalized peoples cannot be perceived in the framework of recognition, and it provides an alternative theoretical language by which we can better capture the aspect: the language of legitimacy. While oftentimes the legitimacy of settler colonial governance is taken for granted, it is dubious for Indigenous peoples who have lived on the land where settlers stand from well before their settlement. Therefore, in many cases, contemporary Indigenous actions not only seek for recognition by settler polity, but also questions its legitimacy itself and claim Indigenous authority over land. In the face of such contention, the framework of recognition, which presupposes the fundamental legitimacy of current polity, only goes halfway toward explaining the issue. Regarding this lack in critical theoretical toolkit for analyzing social movements, the paper aims not at complete denial of recognition framework but to decentralize it with the language of legitimacy.

RC47-573.2

SVAMPA, MARISTELLA* (Universidad Nacional de la Plata, Argentina)

Social Movements and Socioecological Transitions

Invited paper for the ISA Research Committee on Social Classes and Social Movements (RC-47) Opening Session

RC15-184.2

SVENSSON, SVEN* (University of Gavle, Sweden)

HEIDEN, MARINA (University of Gavle, Sweden)

Working Conditions, Employment Status, Labour Market Regulation and Health: A Cross-Country Multi-Level Study

Various forms of temporary employment has been on the rise in OECD countries since the late 1980's. It's been argued that temporary work set individuals

in economic insecurity and poor working conditions. Therefore, temporary work is thought to be negative for health. However, findings are inconclusive. Whereas some studies do report worse health among temporary than non-temporary workers others report the opposite. Differences in findings might be explained by the fact that some studies considers socioeconomic position and job characteristics whereas others don't. It's also been argued that a key explanation for inconsistent findings might be differences in welfare policy across countries. The aim of this study is to investigate the association between temporary work, working conditions, welfare policy and self-rated health and well-being. This is done in a cross-sectional multi-level analysis of the 5th wave of European Working Conditions Survey including 22 European countries with control for proportion of GDP spent on active (ALMP) and passive (PLMP) labour market policy respectively.

The results show no significant association between type of employment, ALMP, PLMP and self-rated health. Working conditions and socioeconomic position are significantly associated with self-rated health. There is a significant negative association between type of employment and well-being such that those in temporary employment report lower well-being than non-temporary employees. A positive interaction between PLMP and temporary employment means that PLMP is positively associated with well-being for those who have a temporary contract. The strength of the association between temporary work and well-being decreases after adjustment for working conditions and socioeconomic position. ALMP is not significantly associated with well-being.

Conclusion: Temporary work is negatively associated with well-being, but not with health. PLMP buffer the possible negative impact from temporary employment whereas ALMP do not seem to have the same importance. However, the cross-sectional design calls for further studies

RC24-284.1

SWARNAKAR, PRADIP* (Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management Gwalior, India)
KUMAR, AVINASH (Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, India)

Structure, Institutions and Organizations: Intricacies of Climate Change Policy Network in India

The present study, from the perspective of the sociology of the environment, examines the extent to which Treadmill Coalition discourse explains the pattern of coalition transpiring in the field of Indian climate change policy network. The data for the study was collected from a survey of 78 organization engaged in Indian climate change policy network. Responses were obtained from a list of potential organizations active in climate change policy, with whom respondents had a long-term mutual alliance. Social network analysis was employed to analyze the network of collaboration among organizations. The findings of the study illustrate that the Treadmill Coalition discourse is found to be appropriate in the context of Indian climate change policy network. A high degree centrality and density of network between the business group, labor union and governmental organisation manifest the dominance of theses tripartite system in the field of climate change policy in India. Moreover, the finding is also underpinned by the clustering coefficient, which was found to be higher than the overall density. Most importantly, the study also finds that there a few governmental organizations, which have a significant stake in climate change policy but remained isolated from the network. This pinpoints a lacuna in Indian climate change policy network and to a greater extent a possible reason responsible for the under-performance of India vis-à-vis other countries concerning climate policy formulation. With national and international negotiations underway on climate change policy, the present study appears to be significant in exploring the nature of domestic climate change coalitions network in the Indian context. Moreover, the findings of the study will guide policymakers to lay down a more comprehensive and inclusive framework that would widen the ambit of participation.

RC34-426.4

SWARTZ, SHARLENE* (Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa)

New Value Imaginaries for Young People and the Future of Work

How do young people imaging their lives in the future? What is their view of work and how is this shaped by the place they occupy in hierarchies of domination perpetuated by race, class, gender and geography? What role do we need to play as sociologists in understanding, explaining, and innovating when it comes to discussions about young people, their passage to adulthood, possibilities of social alienation, and the future of work in a technological age? If we leave it to traditional pundits we are likely perpetuate a singular focus on skills development and entrepreneurship and miss out provoking and stimulating (1) new work imaginaries for how young people find their place in technologically driven spaces of innovation; (2) new education imaginaries that disrupts past failed practices; and (3) new value imaginaries that bring into focus the unsustainable relationship between profit, growth and dystopian futures.

RC36-462.4

SWIREK, KRZYSZTOF* (University of Warsaw, Poland)

Alienation Outside Oppression – Rethinking Alienation in Neoliberalism

The core mechanism described by alienation theory in its canonical form (as found in works of Adorno, Horkheimer and Fromm) was oppression inflicted upon individuals by vast hierarchical social institutions. Authoritarian institutions demanded authoritarian subjects. Neoliberalism is different – it promotes not hierarchy, but flexible 'networks', and makes the vision of worker as a cog in the machine obsolete. The model neoliberal workers must be active, self-controllable and 'passionate' about their assignments, even if their work is as repetitive as the old conveyor-belt-type tasks. This neoliberal model doesn't make alienation theory out of date, but it demands a shift in focus from oppression of social institutions towards the dialectics of self-alienation of the individual – a move towards understanding how alienation is rooted in subjective structures and inflicted by subjects upon themselves. In my presentation I would like to sketch an outline of the contemporary forms of alienation structured by three main theses: 1) that contemporary alienation operates not by way of coercive rules but by way of creating incentives towards action – coercion takes form of 'objective necessity'; 2) that contemporary experience of alienation on the subjective level takes form of anxiety and panic, and not of frustration or boredom; 2) that neoliberalism in fact still fosters 'authoritarianism' - but not as the desired type of personality, but as a dialectical by-product and reaction towards an all-encompassing insecurity.

RC16-197.4

SWIREK, KRZYSZTOF* (University of Warsaw, Poland)

Social Media and the Dynamics of Imaginary Register: Is It Possible to Move Beyond Mimetic Crises?

In recent years a new type of social bond is on the rise. It's technically mediated and establishing image as the privileged medium of presenting oneself to others. Both technical mediation and the image are crucial especially for the dynamics of 'following' - special type of relationship between social media celebrities and their public, relationship that constantly slides between fascination and/or hatred. These media-related social bonds can be described very fruitfully by psychoanalytic theory of the Imaginary as a certain register of subjectivity. According to Lacan, our identifications are enabled by certain images that serve an important role in our subjective structures: they provide us with a model for action and draw affective engagements. Those images, important as they are, always include 'misrecognition' and are affectively volatile: they engage subjects in forever-unresolved play between fascination and hate, where the imagined beloved object can instantly transform into abject refuse. These imaginary identifications that stimulate love and hatred are devoid of distance that is crucial for stable social bonds and therefore produce recurrent 'mimetic crises'. Answer to this situation is to be found in the distinction between the imaginary and symbolic registers in Lacan's theory: meaningful relations between individuals are possible only if one is able to transcend the affective logic of the imaginary and move towards structures of symbolic identification.

RC25-311.3

SYLVAN, DAVID* (Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Switzerland)
ARCAND, JEAN-LOUIS* (The Graduate Institute, Geneva, Switzerland)

Automated Interpretation of Political and Economic Policy Documents: Machine Learning Using Semantic and Syntactic Information

We develop a general understanding of how state agencies' policy announcements are interpreted by taking streams of policy announcements and interpretations, annotating the interpretations by hand, then using machine learning (ML) and natural language processing (NLP) techniques to develop a model which generates annotations from announcements. We use streams of two different types of policy announcements, each for two countries (three in total), one on foreign policy related issues and the other on central bank monetary policy; we also use streams of one particular type of interpretation, namely journalistic accounts in ideologically different newspapers; and we annotate the journalistic accounts in terms of attributed motives, conditional predictions, and other ways in which interpreters typically gloss policy announcements. We then use ML techniques to develop and train deep learning models of textual entailment and inference which use syntactic and semantic (both in general and for specific domains) information in the announcement texts to map from announcements to annotations. The models distinguish between issue-specific and country-specific features of interpretation of policy announcements and more general, cross-domain features, such that the latter can be applied to other issue domains. The paper brings

together expert knowledge on sociology, political science and economics (particularly domain-specific knowledge about foreign policy and monetary policy) with methodological skills and expertise in computational linguistics; it involves disparate tasks ranging from collecting archival materials through to the development and application of textual annotation schema and the development of computational models of textual entailment.

RC49-JS-60.1

SZABZON, FELIPE* (Escola Nacional de Saúde Pública, Universidade NOVA de Lisboa, Portugal)

COSTA, MARIA IZABEL SANCHES (Fundação Getúlio Vargas, FGV, Brazil)

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COELHO, VERA SCHATTAN (Centro Brasileiro de Analise e Planejamento, Cebrap, Brazil)

BRUHN, LENORA (Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento, Cebrap, Brazil)

Providing Mental Health Services on the Fringes of the System: The Challenges for Community Mental Health Care in the Favelas of São Paulo

Introduction: Over the previous 30 years, Brazil has built a major health system (SUS) aiming to provide universal healthcare for all its citizens. The process of building the system is mostly completed and the SUS provides healthcare in most of the peripheries were many poor people live. Together with this achievement, a new issue has emerged. This is associated with how to ensure that adequate caring arrangements are offered, without which treatment for many health conditions can't work. Ensuring arrangements of care is particularly challenging in contexts of precariousness where health and social problems are intrinsically connected.
Aims: To identify how interweaving health and social problems surrounding care provision are conducted in primary care settings and with which dilemmas healthcare workers are confronted with when tinkering responses to mental health disorders in the favelas of São Paulo.
Methods: Participant observations in two family healthcare teams of two basic health units in the district of Sapopemba were performed. Over the period of 3 months researchers participated in home visits, case discussions and technical supervision meetings of both teams. Twenty in-depth interviews with community health agents, health practitioners and service managers were performed.
Discussion: The development of the SUS is based on the conception that solutions to health problems could be achieved by providing biomedical services and by ensuring treatment. Yet, in the context of the favelas, marked by structural deficits and precariousness, sustaining care is still a major challenge with which professionals have few tools to cope with. Primary care often faces shortage of resources and professionals lack structural competencies to deal with health and social problems that interact in a complex way. In these situations, community health workers feel confronted with unsurmountable circumstances. In such occasions strategies for dealing with these social/health problems often recur to stigmatization and authoritative decision-making.

RC15-182.7

SZAFLARSKI, JERZY P.* (University of Alabama at Birmingham, USA)

SZAFLARSKI, MAGDALENA (University of Alabama at Birmingham, USA)

HANSEN, BARBARA (University of Alabama at Birmingham, USA)

Disparities in Medical Research Participation: A Case of Cannabidiol Therapy Trial

Racial/ethnic minority and low-income patients are less likely to enroll in clinical trials and access novel therapies through that route. Further studies are needed to identify gaps in enrollment by disease type, in order to tailor interventions. To illustrate the problem, we examine the social characteristics of patients with treatment-resistant epilepsy (n=167) enrolled between 2015 and 2018 in an open-access cannabidiol (CBD) trial. Minority status was defined as black or Hinospanic/Latino. Socioeconomic constraints were assessed with income <$40,000/year, money strain, and problems with affording food and medications. Analyses included cross-tabulations with Chi-square tests (alpha=0.05). Approximately 16% of the study participants were black/Hinospanic, 33% had incomes <$40,000/year, 25% reported money strain, and 16% and 10%, respectively, reported problems with affording food and epilepsy medications. The minority enrollment progressively increased from 8% in year 1 to 32% in year 4 of the study (p=0.028). The

proportion of low-income and financially-strained patients also increased (e.g., 25% to 32% of low-income patients and 8% to 14% of patients experiencing money strain enrolled in the study between years 1 and 4), but the changes were non-linear, resulting in non-significant p-values. The study showed that few minority patients enrolled in the initial phase of the study, suggesting better/more rapid access to clinical studies and novel therapies for white and other privileged racial/ethnic groups. However, over time the access appeared to ease, with enrollment being more inclusive and resembling the racial/ethnic makeup of the study location. Stronger outreach to racial/ethnic minority patients in early phases of research is needed to offer more equitable access to trials and novel therapies. Further studies using larger samples are warranted to clarify the role of individual and family level economic resources in clinical research participation and potential intersections between minority and socioeconomic status.

RC15-182.5

SZAFLARSKI, MAGDALENA* (University of Alabama at Birmingham, USA)

WOLFE, JOSEPH (University of Alabama at Birmingham, USA)

TOBIAS, JOSHUA GABRIEL S. (University of Alabama at Birmingham, USA)

MOHAMED, ISMAIL (University of Alabama at Birmingham, USA)

SZAFLARSKI, JERZY P. (University of Alabama at Birmingham, USA)

Social Determinants of Epilepsy Care Among US Adults: The Role of SES and Health Care Access

There are significant social barriers to optimal care and health outcomes for people living with epilepsy (PWE). Disparities in medical/surgical treatment and disability have also been documented, but contributions of factors such as socioeconomic status (SES) or access to care are not well understood. Guided by the Social Determinants of Health framework, this study examined the role of SES, race/ethnicity, and health care access in receiving epilepsy care and using antiseizure drugs (ASD). We hypothesized that, among adult PWE, low SES, minority status, and no insurance would be associated with reduced likelihood of visiting a neurologist in the past year and taking ASD. We also hypothesized that PWE living in low-service areas would be less likely to visit a neurologist, due to regional variations in availability of epilepsy services. A sample of adult PWE was derived from the National Health Interview Surveys (2013, 2015, and 2017, in which epilepsy information was available). Nested logistic regression was used to estimate associations between social factors and two outcomes: neurology visit and ASD use, controlling for seizure frequency, age, and gender. Among PWE, 30% lived in poverty, 20% had no high school diploma, 24% had no insurance, and 25% were black or Hinospanic/Latino. Thirty-seven percent had seizures, 40% saw a neurologist, and 52% were taking ASD. In a multivariable regression analysis, poverty (OR=.66 [.10]) and low-service regions (ORs=.44 [.08]-.57 [.10]) were associated (p<.05) with *lower* while college education (OR=1.59 [.34]) and private insurance (OR=1.37 [.19]) were associated with *higher* likelihood of neurology care, equal of other factors. ASD nonuse was associated with poverty (OR=.64 [.09]) while public insurance was associated with use (OR=1.46 [.21]). Race/ethnicity indicators had no associations with either outcome. The findings highlight SES/access-based disparities in epilepsy care/treatment and call for stronger social and health policies/programs to enhance health/healthcare equity.

TG09-754.5

SZASZ, ANDREW* (University of California, Santa Cruz, USA)

A Climate Change Module for Introduction to Sociology Classes

Introduction to Sociology courses are meant to show students the **relevance** and the **power** of Sociological thought, and to help them better understand the important issues of our time.
Today (in spite of the current, obviously pressing importance of the covid19 pandemic), climate change looms, in the long run, as the greatest threat to the well-being of human societies. However, a content analysis of today's bestselling Introduction to Sociology textbooks finds that climate change is largely missing from them.
In this presentation, I display and explain a teaching module that I created for professors and instructors who would like to add climate change content to their Introduction to Sociology courses.
The teaching module is live, online at: *https://teachingclimate.sites.ucsc.edu/*

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RC38-474.1

TABOADA GÓMEZ, VICTORIA* (Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, Germany)

Biography and Leadership. A Biographical and Discourse Analysis of Indigenous Women in Paraguay

Indigenous women in Paraguay have a long history of reclaiming their rights and condemning the different forms of violence they suffer, namely land privation, lack of access to basic services (such as health and education), and criminalization of protests. Such difficulties gain a particular meaning against a historical background where their claims saw almost no political response, an indifference which was backed up by discourses minimizing their existence, denying any discrimination whatsoever and delegitimizing their claims and ways of living. Nevertheless, indigenous women are challenging that historical indifference by gaining more and more visibility within and outside their communities and even beyond national borders through leading political action and organization. My research question is therefore based on the biographies of women from indigenous communities in Paraguay who are leading political processes to claim their rights: I ask how they deal with discourses that refer to their positionality in different fields. To answer this question, I have carried out biographical narrative interviews and used discourse analysis.

In this paper I present the first results of my ongoing research project, in the form of a biographical case reconstruction which illustrates how women from indigenous communities in Paraguay narrate their biographies, and how they articulate action to overcome conditions of vulnerability and intersectional discrimination. In order to give an accurate account of the research participants' own perspectives and conditions of becoming, I will also place a focus on historical processes that enable the reconstruction of context and cultural frameworks (Rosenthal 2012).

RC33-425.5

TADDEI, LUCIANA* (, Italy)
DE ROSE, CARLO (Università della Calabria, Italy)
DIANA, PAOLO (University of Salerno, Italy)

Against Pragmatism, "Paradigm Wars" and Mixed Method As "Third Way": Overturn the Look

The contribution intends to overturn the vision from which the reflection on Mixed Methods starts. To confer the same dignity to qualitative and quantitative approach, in fact, we should stop to question the validity or the theoretical-practical position of MM, and adopt instead the two fundamental paradigms that have always guided social research from an unitary perspective.

MM are considered on the one hand a simple empirical practice, on the other a possible ontological and epistemological revolution for the future of social research (Green,2015). In any case, they are usually defined as the "third way": but are we certain that it is not the only one?

The contribution reports practical examples which highlight how both the approaches usually considered quantitative (e.g. experiment; Amaturo,2012) and those usually qualitative (e.g. ethnography; Mauceri,2019) have been combined with different methods and techniques, not only recently, but even since the dawn of empirical social research. This demonstrates how the distinction between the two paradigms, in the concrete practice of research, has never been so clear (Cipolla,De Lillo,1996; Campelli,1996; Agodi,1996; Tashakkori,Teddlie,1998; Onwuegbuzie,Leech,2005; Bryman,2006; Dezin,2010; Hesse-Biber,2010).

Quantitative and qualitative methodologies have been functional to the development of specific lines of social research and of the methods and techniques that characterize them, but with the increase in complexity, the rapidity of the ongoing changes, the software improvements, the size and nature of the data available today, this distinction is less and less functional (e.g. studies by Hesse-Biber,Griffin,2013; Alexander,Eppler,Bresciani,2016; Cordaz,2011).

Taking up the *continuum* traced by Johnson, Onwuegbuzie and Turner (2007), it is highlighted that adopting an MM vision from a philosophical point of view does not necessarily mean combining qualitative-quantitative techniques, but choosing those most suitable for the case, even exclusively qualitative or quantitative, without ever losing the awareness of making a strategic choice.

RC04-56.4

TAGLIARI SANTOS, CLARISSA* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
LIMA, RAQUEL (Universidade Federal Fluminense (UFF), Brazil)
CARVALHAES, FLAVIO (UFRJ, Brazil)

Changes and Stabilities in Brazilian Higher Education: Expansion and Institutional Profiles

The Brazilian higher education system has experienced important changes in the last two decades. A fast expansion in enrolments, adoption of affirmative action, the rise of funding for the federal universities as well the increase of the indirect funding for the private sector are some of the main changes. As the educational expansion and changes in the structure of educational opportunities are interrelated phenomena, the empirical analysis of the patterns of this expansion are central to understanding how the educational opportunities have been allocated. This is specially important in highly complex and heterogeneous higher education systems, like the Brazilian one. Sociological scholarship calls for attention to how different institutional profiles drive the widening of the system. This research aims at contributing to the methodological analysis of the expansion of the Brazilian higher education and to answer in which dimensions the recent expansion has led the institutional differentiation in the country. The study uses the Brazilian Higher Education Census from 2002 to 2016, which is the most comprehensive research instrument on Brazilian public and private higher education institutions. The work argues for the need for new measures of the enrolments expansion.

RC24-284.6

TAKAHASHI, SATOKA* (Tohoku university, Japan)

Conservation of Satoyama and Redesigning the Commons: Actors and Activities in Firewood Production

Underuse and spoilage of resources is developing into a serious problem in Japan. During its earlierperiod of high economic growth, there was significant overuse of resources. The current decreasing birthrate,aging population, urban migration, and declining economic incentives in the countryside are now causing underuse.Vacant houses and abandoned fields are typical effects of the resulting underpopulation. This study examines means of addressing these problems by focusing on the conservation of *satoyama*, a typically underused natural resource in Japan.

Satoyama refers to secondary woodlands of oak coppices and pinewoods with grasslands. It is a typical example of the commons category of resources, and it is an important base for biodiversity, managed for long-term sustainable use. However, in recent years, management of *satoyama* by local residents in underpopulated areas has deteriorated. This paper investigates *satoyama* as a problem of the anticommons, wherein, with too many owners, who have the rights to exclude others, a resource is underused.

How can the underuse of *satoyama* be addressed? Studies of resource commons have focused on the role of local residents in overuse prevention. New work is required to indicate how urban citizens could redesign a commons to prevent underuse and conserve *satoyama*. Ultimately, they must build partnership with local residents and acquire from thempermission to use their *satoyama*.

This case study investigates the gathering, cooperation, and permission using *satoyama*. It examines how firewood is produced in rural area. Urban citizens in a neighboring city who own wood-burning stoves are joining a non-profit organization (NPO) to produce firewood for their own fuel. This NPO would seek to conserve *satoyama*through targeted cutting of older secondary wood to prevent epidemic disease.

RC51-622.1

TAKAHASHI, TORU* (Chuo University, Japan)

Journalism and Societal Reflexivity: A Consideration on Morality in Self-Observation of Society

What is the societal role of journalism in this Internet age? Görke (2003) considers that the public sphere and journalism are responding to the necessity of synchronization in the functionally differentiated society. Synchronization fulfills the function of exposing the boundaries of functional systems to societal observation and reflection. In this sense, synchronization encourages self-observation (reflexibility) in society. For example, when a scandal in the political or economic world is reported, the report usually attracts public attention to how people are behaving in those societal domains. It gives people an opportunity to observe how their society is working in good or bad manners. Such synchronization becomes possible based on social norms (morality, law) that do not belong to a particular social domain.

However, synchronization does not mean that it forms a consensus in society. Luhmann (2012, 2013) argues that the mass media neither establish social norms nor make society more moralistic, rather it only reproduces the binary codes of

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morality (respect/disrespect, good/ bad) in public communications. We can find cases where pros and cons are separated over reported opinions and policies. In such cases, journalism often stimulates debates and disputes between the pros and cons in society. Today, though it may be in smaller-scale, the function of synchronization could be undertaken by communicators who are not professional journalists. So, we should reconsider the societal role of journalism in a big picture of the contemporary society. We will discuss the societal role of journalism from this point of view and also some implications on systems theoretical frameworks of journalism theory.

RC48-592.4

TAKATA, KEI* (Hosei University, Japan)

Toward a Global Historical Sociology of Social Movements

The rise of the anti-globalization movement at the end of the 20th century has prompt social movement scholars to pay greater attention to activism taking place on a global scale. Since then, we have witnessed various development in the theoretical tools and empirical analysis used to capture the dynamics of the newly emerged global social movements. However, despite these progresses, there is a tendency to dismiss the obvious fact that the global social movements are not necessarily a recent phenomenon. Especially with the so-called "global sixties" movement that was salient in its size and scale in transnational activism. Nevertheless, from a sociological vantage point, its global aspect has yet to be fully explored. Within this context, the paper would then explores the methods and approaches to analyze the global social movements from a historical lens through the case of the Japanese sixties movements. In part, it introduces an emerging paradigm of "global historical sociology" and examines its relevance for analyzing the global sixties movements. The paper particularly focuses on the structural and cultural opportunity and hindrance for transnational network building among activists. As Japan being an archipelago in the "Far East" with policy restrictions on international travel and remaining geopolitical tensions within East Asia, opportunities for transnational movements were largely restricted during the 1960s. In other words – network capital for transnational activism was low, especially compared with the sixties movements in North America or Western Europe. The paper argues that the combination and balance between open and closed opportunities for transnational network building is crucial while grasping the characteristics of transnational social movements in different countries, particularly by looking at historical cases where transnational mobility was comparatively restricted.

RC31-JS-58.3

TAKAYA, SACHI* (Osaka University, Japan)

A Place of Belonging or One of Domination?: Negotiating the Making of a "Home" for Migrant Women with Intermarriage Status in Japan

This presentation will discuss how migrant women with intermarriage status in Japan negotiate the making of a "home" and its meanings for them.

The increase in cross-border marriages in Asia since the 1990s has been attracting academic interest for the last two decades (Constable 2005; Yang and Lu 2010). Many of these marriages occurred between a native Japanese man and a migrant woman from a relatively economically disadvantaged country. While such migrants are eligible for residential status through their marriage, they often make a home with socio-cultural "others" in unaccustomed circumstances. Generally speaking, home is expected to be a particular place that gives a person a sense of belonging through the creation of intimate relationships. Usually, marriage migrants also hold such an expectation at first. However, in practice, there are obstacles to making their home a place where they feel a sense of belonging. Along with the socio-economic disparities between the native-born husbands and the migrant wives, the requirement for the husbands to renew the legal status of their wives as "spouses of the Japanese" or to acquire their permanent residency facilitates situations wherein the husbands dominate their partners. In reality, marriage migrants have experienced high rates of domestic violence.

Nevertheless, these migrants attempt to make a home for their belongings in their country of residence. Some try to build up trust with their husbands over the time while others flee from their Japanese family and attempt to create an alternative secure space. Based on the interviews of around 50 Filipino marriage migrants in Japan and the fieldwork of an NGO, this research explores how marriage migrant women negotiate and experience the making of a home.

RC31-393.3

TAKENOSHITA, HIROHISA* (Keio University, Japan)
TORNGREN, SAYAKA (Malmo University, Sweden)

Cross-Border Marriage and Integration into the Host Society

This paper aims to argue the ways in which cross-border marriage migration shapes immigrants' integration into the host society in Japan. There is a growth in the number of immigrants from other countries due primarily to the demograph-

ic transition in Japan. Declining population has generated the growing gap between labor demand and its supply. Currently, Japanese economy does not work well without introducing immigrant workers from other countries. Not only labor immigrants but also marriage-related migrants increased over time in Japan. The cross-border marriage and its contribution to Japanese demographic structures have received an increasing attention among academics and practitioners. Many previous literatures focus thus on who is likely to marry immigrants and what shapes intermarriage. Meanwhile, less is known about the consequences of intermarriage. Given this situation, we explore the relationship between marriage types and integration. We use a sense of inclusion into the host society. Many previous literatures have employed education and labor market as measurements of immigrants' integration, whereas few studies looked at the subjective evaluation of immigrants who have a native spouse. There are two opposing scenarios about integration among immigrants with Japanese spouse: optimistic and pessimistic. Highly optimistic scenario is that through immigrant's marriage with Japanese spouse, these immigrants are more likely to gain social support from Japanese and foreigners. A pessimistic story is that immigrants with a native spouse are more likely to have some marital conflict across couples, because those couples may have different languages and cultures. This study tests the two opposing hypotheses by using a nationally representative sample of immigrants in Japan.

RC28-337.2

TAKENOSHITA, HIROHISA* (Keio University, Japan)

Place of Education and Immigrant's Wage in Japan

In the session of educational investment after immigration, it is assumed that immigrants would be less likely to invest in human capital after immigration. However, it seems that the investment in the host-country-specific human capital depends on the context of reception in the country of destination. In particular, we need to take into account the role of immigration control policies in selecting immigrants in terms of human capitals. Some researchers focus on Canada and Australia because both countries have adopted the point system in which skills are considered for selecting immigrants. Meanwhile, several countries of immigration are eager to accept university students from other countries, because they can pay an expensive tuition fee for a university and because those students can become highly-skilled workers in this place after graduation. Japan is one of the countries in Asia that has been keen to accepting a large number of students from abroad. This immigration control policy that is relatively open to student migration from other countries plays a critical role in selecting immigrants who are positive toward investing skills specific to the host society. Conversely, other immigrants who are admitted to Japan through different immigration channels are reluctant to invest in schooling in Japan. By looking at the case of immigration in Japan, we can highlight the remarkable difference between immigrants who invest in host-country-specific human capitals and those who do not. Given those discussion, we will address the two questions. First, what generates educational investment in the host society by comparing between immigrants who obtained education in Japan and those who did not. Second, does the acquisition of educational attainment in the host society lead to the parity with people in the host society? We use the quantitative survey data to explore these two questions.

RC34-431.4

TAKEUCHI, YOSUKE* (Nagoya University, Japan)

Reality-Oriented, Self-Fulfillment, or Social Contribution: A Case Study of Young People Moving into Declining Regions in Japan.

This presentation discusses youth work, focusing on youth moving to the countryside. Recently, it is becoming increasingly difficult to find "Stable" and "regular" employment. Especially in rural areas of Japan, regular employment that provides enough wages is limited, which has caused long-term outflows of population from rural areas to urban areas. However, in recent years, there are young people who are interested in working and living in rural areas and some are moving. Why are they going back hometown or moving to the region? This presentation will examine who undertakes instability, taking the case of young Japanese people through moving to rural areas. I will show three reasons. First, there are young people who believe that "local employment is not unstable". These young people come back to their place of birth. This is because, unlike urban areas, there are many family businesses and relationships that make their lives stabilized. They have moved to rural areas to stabilize their lives and to relax. Second, "both urban and rural are unstable". However, the region where the population is declining and the number of players is short has become a place where young people can be challenged. They focus on self-fulfillment, not choosing occupational stability. Third, "The young people resist local crisis". Some of young people whose family is relatively rich, tend to begin working on activities to revitalize declining regions to restore the stability of the society where they grew up. But such social work is not established as a business model, so the work of these young people is fluid and unstable. This shows that young people survive in modern societies, which instability is normalizing, through moving to rural areas in several different strategies.

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RC34-434.1

TAKEUCHI, YOSUKE* (Nagoya University, Japan)

The Participation in Local Politics and Community: Focusing on Young People Living in the Rural Area of Japan

As in many developed countries, the decline and personalization of youth publicness has been pointed out in Japan. Many Japanese youth studies have argued that young people are confined and satisfied with intimate relationships against a backdrop of a rich consumer environment. In addition, since the 1990s, Japanese youth have been increasingly stopped voting. However, this presentation deals with voting behavior and community activities of youth in rural areas. The rural areas of Japan have several problems associated with population decline and need youth participation for sustainability. The local communities have the customary power to mobilize people to participate, but such power is thought to have been weakened by modernization. On the other hand, young people in recent years are also interested in voluntary activities that help society. In addition, some young people are interested in migrating from cities to rural areas, and some appear to be social entrepreneurship. In other words, the rural areas of Japan is a space where the customary power of traditional communities intersects with the way of life of individualized people in the late modern era. Therefore, this presentation clarifies from a case study focusing on voting behavior and community activities who and how of the young people in the local space of modern times appear in public places. The above study also reveals that the publicness of young people in the late modern era has several variations such as passivity and spontaneity.

RC41-JS-41.2

TAKWA, TEKE* (Central Bureau for Censuses and Population Studies, BUCREP, Cameroon)

Adoption of Mobile Phones for Data Collection for the Fourth General Population and Housing Census of Cameroon: Motivations, Opportunities and Challenges

Data collection during first three General Population and Housing Censuses of Cameroon was carried out using the traditional paper assisted personal interviews method usually known as PAPI. The rapid growth in the availability and use of mobile phones for data collection even in some of the poorest countries of Africa caused the Central Bureau for Censuses and Population Studies, the organ in charged with the execution of censuses in Cameroon, to explore how this device might be used for the first time for census data collection. While there were some reasons hindering the adoption of mobile phones for data collections in the course of Cameroon's 4th General Population and Housing Census, there were equally strong motivations for its adoption. These motivations included their successful use in some African censuses, support from donor organizations and the search for ways to come out of the many problems associated with the paper assisted personal interviews (PAPI) used in previous censuses.Experiences with using mobile phones for many data collection operations have shown that their use provides many advantages over the traditional PAPI methods. These advantages include improvement in the quality of data collected, time and money saving in data collection, the ability to rapidly identify problems and provide real-time solutions, etc.

In shifting to data collection using mobile phones in Cameroon, excessive emphasis was placed on the advantages and little emphasis was laid on some of the inconveniences, most of these problems were unseen. Some of these challenges were only identified when the use of the mobile phone for data collection was already in process. These challenges include energy and internet availability, financial constraints, concerns about data security and technology challenges.

WG06-711.3

TALBOT, DEBRA* (University of Sydney, Australia)

Resisting New Public Management: Tracing Affect to Bring Acts of Resistance into View.

In relation to work at the frontline, the focus of IE research has generally been on uncovering and laying out the connections to restrictive practices associated with the accountability regimes inherent in new public management. Such research frequently culminates in discovering that some workers have found ways to resist governing from afar to enable enhancement of their personal potential and/or enhancement of service delivery. Mapping the social relations that supported such resistance however, is frequently left to a following phase of research, should that even be possible.

This paper explores one way that institutional ethnography might employ analytical methods from the outset that are likely to make visible the social relations that support acts of resistance. Building from informants' experiences, gathered from separate research projects concerned with teacher learning and extending into new work on student learning, the utility of affect is demonstrated. Affect circulates in the work place/learning space and is implicated in the actions that

are enabled or constrained. Here, considerations of affect, as a material influence on action, draw particularly on the work of Karen Barad and Jessica Smart Gullion. Affective circuits are proposed as an analytical device to map how affect is implicated in the social relations that support such acts of resistance in what gets done at the frontline.

RC15-184.3

TAMAKI, EMI* (Gakushuin University, Japan)

Marriage and Health Among Japanese Women and Japanese American Women: A Comparative Study

A growing body of research has shown that married individuals are healthier than their single counterparts. The debate, however, still remains as to the gender difference in the health benefit of marriage. While some argue that marriage is more important for men's health than women's, others find no gender difference in the positive effect of marriage. Using the surveys of Japanese women residing in Japan in 2009 (N=1243), and Japanese American women residing in the United States in 2018 (N=662), this study examined the association between marriage and self-rated health among Japanese women and Japanese American women aged 21 to 65 years. The results indicate that for both women, marriage is related to better self-rated health even after controlling for socioeconomic factors. Detailed analyses also show that for married Japanese women with a child under age 19, working part-time is associated with better health than working full-time or being a full-time housewife. No similar trend was found among Japanese American women residing in the United States.

RC09-109.1

TAMAYO GOMEZ, CAMILO* (Birmingham City University, United Kingdom)

Victims' Politics of Memory As a Transitional Justice Mechanism: Addressing the Role of Local Communities in the Configuration of Their Memory Regimes after the War

Transitional justice discourses are underpinned by an assumption that truth commissions, tribunals and trials will assist societies to 'come to terms' with, and move on from, complex legacies of violence. However, local practices of memorialization and commemoration developed by victims' groups can disrupt these assumptions. Local communities are endeavouring to turn the page of violence and conflict in ways that may contrast distinctly from the official approaches of the state, or the priorities of sponsored transitional justice institutions. As a result, these local practices of memory are indicating that survivors of armed conflicts are resisting, challenging and transforming official narratives of memory. In this context, the construction of victims' politics of memory in post-conflict societies is central to understanding the turbulent past, its social repercussions, and support transitional justice mechanisms. This paper argues the importance of comprehending victims' politics of memory as a tool to help divided societies to appropriate its political past, in an on-going attempt to mould its future. Addressing the case of post-conflict Colombia, this paper's significance rests in the idea that the establishment of victims' politics of memory initiatives encourages collective remembrance and socio-political actions from non-official perspectives; supporting the demand of truth, and the construction of contested narratives in processes of transitional justice. It establishes that the tension between different narratives of political memory is a part of transitional justice scenarios in which the clash of diverse sets of values defines positions of power and recognition inside contexts of transition.

RC40-JS-27.1

TANAKA, JENNIFER* (CPDA/UFRRJ, Brazil)
PORTILHO, FÁTIMA (UFRRJ - Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro - Brazil, Brazil)

Brazilian Agrarian Movements and New Politic Arenas: MST and MPA's Urban Food Markets

Despite the countless experiences of networks which seek a (re)connection between production and consumption by constructing alternative food networks and short food supply chains, theoretical efforts to analyze these two fields in an integrated manner are still limited. In the Brazilian context, several movements of urban consumers have been supporting the "cause" of agrarian reform and family farming, as part of the processes of politicizing consumption and "eticizing" food. In parallel, as a strategy to resist agribusiness, the development of commercialization spaces in the large urban centers has come to occupy a central part of the political agenda of traditional agrarian movements . *Movimento dos Trabalhadores Sem Terra – MST* (Brazil's Landless Workers Movement), for instance, since 2015 has been working on a chain of stores called "*Armazém do Campo*", which are already presented in 5 Brazilian capitals, and has been organizing national fairs which has gathered more than 250.000 people to market products identified as

being from "agrarian reform". Meanwhile, in Rio de Janeiro city, *Movimento dos Pequenos Agricultores – MPA* (Brazil's Small Farmers Movement) inaugurated a space called "*Raízes do Brasil*" that organizes, among other activities, with "peasant food" box schemes which has more than 800 registered consumer families. Mindful of this scenario, the paper aim to analyze how such traditional agrarian movements have been constructed new agrifood markets in the last years. It also explores how, despite their criticism towards capitalism and financialization of food markets, MST and MPA have developed actions and discourses that describe the market as a resistance and a political arena, whereas they have been promoting as well the politicization of food production, marketing and consumption. This paper is expected to bring contributions from economic sociology and consumption studies to rural sociology, expanding interdisciplinary dialogue.

RC51-628.1

TANFERRI MACHADO, MYLÈNE* (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

How to Study Digitization? Micro-Approaches for Big Questions

Based on ethnographic fieldwork realized within two digitization projects in Heritage institutions in Brazil, this presentation will discuss perspectives and approaches available to study digitization societal innovations and co-construction phenomena. It will lay a specific way to study digitization: by doing a microscopic approach of interactions with machines based on situational analysis, ethnomethodology and cognition in interaction (Alac, 2017, 2011; Garfinkel, 2002; Goodwin, 2018, 2016, 1997; Suchman 2007, 2011). At this level of analysis, away from quick generalizations, (mis)understandings and blurred definitions of what digitization may be, we gain traction to understand changes and transformations that happens when digitization occurs and we discover the ongoing and progressive shaping of roles and attributes of both humans and machines. The situations observed helped us understand how agreement about what is seen and about the digital copies' quality is a located and situated achievement (Lynch, 1997) made in coordination and/or exclusion of other participants, machines, softwares and the digitized materials.

Far from being restricted to the limited time and space of our observations, these cases complement broader discussions about digitization-lead societal changes by offering a detailed perspective on digitization in the making and its practical definitions as they appear in the process and through the participants' concrete and practical work. This approach considers that phenomena, such as digitization, are the ongoing and progressively stabilized production of specific situated actors and that generalizations of concepts and practices alike are always situated achievements (Latour, 2005). We can then suggest that if digitization may be ethically assessed this cannot be once and for all as it is always situated in particular individual settings. Following this, if digitization needs to be ethically assessed it is to be done from place to place, including its actors, technicians and materials alike, and considering the whole situation at hand.

RC54-JS-79.4

TANFERRI MACHADO, MYLÈNE* (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

Socializing Digitization Machines - Bodies and Materials As Interactional Supports

This proposition is based on ethnographic fieldwork realized within two digitization projects in heritage institutions, Brazil. Digitization as a process in the making allows us to observe the progressive achievement of situated agreements about what is seen and how to see it from human and technological perspectives alike. Developed with an ethnomethodological sensibility (Alac, 2011, 2017; Suchman, 2007) and broadly constructed from an STS perspective, our analysis lead us to realize that sometime digitizing machines were configured as participants, however disabled, thanks to their specific bodily configurations. For our presentation, we will focus on relationships between human and machines, by extending the attention paid to the human vision and agreement in participation framework, situational and interaction analysis (Goffman, 1987; Kendon 1990; Goodwin, 2000) to technological actors. This approach grows our understanding of the body and the senses as supports and base for interaction by reflecting back on technological limits to interaction.

Focusing our analysis on bodily positions and gestures as indicators of positions and roles in the interactions; on the production of local agreements about quality; and on automation of gestures for temporal adjustments, we were able to follow what, in these situations, was meaning to be human and to produce and evaluate copies of archival documents as a local, collaborative and careful accomplishment including digitization machines. These observations helped us mitigate current perspectives about the disappearance and/or replacement of human work within digitization projects. As it has been regularly demonstrated (Latour 1991; Knorr-Cetina 1997; Suchman 2007; Vinck 2012), following the details of actual encounters between humans and technologies helps deflating grand discourses about technological changes. In this study we were able observe

how human capabilities were central to the task at hand, in particular in enabling otherwise socially disabled machines to interact with them and share a common perspective.

RC49-612.4

TANG, LYNN* (School of Arts and Humanities, Tung Wah College, Hong Kong)

TSUI, PIK FONG (HKJC Centre for Suicide Research and Prevention, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

SHUM, ANGIE KWAN YU (HKJC Centre for Suicide Research and Prevention, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

LEUNG, WING GI (HKJC Centre for Suicide Research and Prevention, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

LUNG, DANIEL WAI MAN (HKJC Centre for Suicide Research and Prevention, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

NG, PO SUET (HKJC Centre for Suicide Research and Prevention, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

YIP, PAUL, SIU FAI (HKJC Centre for Suicide Prevention and Research, University of Hong KOng, Hong Kong)

Weakening the Boundaries and Framing: Pedagogic Practice to Embed Mental Health Promotion in Schools

Suicide is the second leading cause of death in 15-29 years old and enhancing young people's coping and life skills has been recommended by World Health Organisation as an effective suicide prevention strategy for youth. While research suggests the usefulness of school-based programme to teach young people about mental wellbeing, there is a lack of research that focus on understanding what pedagogic practices can help promote mental health in schools. In this paper, we will draw upon Bernstein's sociological theory of pedagogic discourse to explain what pedagogic practices facilitate or hinder learning of mental wellbeing for children in Hong Kong.

In this study, data is drawn from the evaluation programme of DoReMiFa, a school-based mental health promotion program that aims at developing students' positive attitudes and values. The programme was delivered by school teachers through traditional classroom learning and digital game-based learning sessions. 17 student focus group (132 students in total) and 17 teacher focus group (61 teachers in total) were conducted in participating primary schools. The concepts of boundaries and framing were used for coding and analysing the data.

Findings show that weakening the boundaries between teacher and student, as well as between students can cultivate a positive and inclusive environment to learn about positive values and attitudes. Weakening framing between teachers and students, eroding the boundaries between classroom, school and home, between academic and wider learning, as well as between school leader and teachers are also factors that help embed mental health promotion in school. Thus weakening the boundaries and framing are indicators for designing innovative pedagogic practices to promote wellbeing of children in Hong Kong.

RC08-98.1

TANIGUTI, GUSTAVO* (Instituto Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil)

The Unesco's Studies on Immigration and the Brazilian Sociology, 1940-1960

The development of professional sociology in Latin American countries was strongly stimulated by UNESCO initiatives after the end of World War II. Examples include the creation of regional research centers and academic associations, as well as the development of joint research projects focusing on subjects such as assimilation, cultural integration, development and workforce. In Brazil, the recent literature has already shown that studies on race sponsored by UNESCO were central to driving the development of local sociology by connecting research institutions and intellectuals internationally. Brazilian scholars and Brazilianists then began to cooperate and circulate within an international academic field. However, scholars still have been neglecting that other significant research subjects were also addressed by UNESCO in Brazil. I demonstrate that one of the first projects conducted by its Department of Social Sciences – the 'Tensions' Project – contributed to the development of Brazilian sociological field in a political context of democratic restoration by inquiring the possibilities of immigrant establishment in a supposedly land of harmonious racial relations. Research data were collected from UNESCO archives in Paris, France.

WG06-714.3

TARTARI, MORENA* (University of Antwerp, Belgium)

Transitions to Lone Motherhood and Practices of Resistance: Early Findings from a Study in Four European Countries

The Study on TRansition and Exclusion in Society of Single-Mums (STRESS-Mums) adopts the sociological approach of Institutional Ethnography (IE) and it collects data in Belgium, Italy, Spain, and in the UK through discursive interviews to lone mothers, judicial professionals and gender issues activists, participant observations, and photo-voice sessions involving mothers and professionals.

The interest of the research study is about the lone mothers' everyday strategies and social practices to claim inclusion and to negotiate or not negotiate, on the one hand, the dominant definition of family and parenthood proposed by institutions and professionals, and, on the other hand, the less legitimated and multiple situated definitions proposed by lone parents and embodied by their families. The analysis takes into consideration the transition from double parenthood to lone motherhood, in particular paying attention to the period of judicial evaluation for child custody and judicial decisions for allowances and other obligations.

This paper presents the early findings of this research study; in particular, it considers the interviews involving single mothers as participants. Beginning from the mothers' standpoint, the paper analyses the mothers' specific modes of knowledge to coordinate their actions during that period of transition and evaluation. It discusses the text-mediated discursive practices that define family and parenthood as embodied know-how and perception, the ruling relations that shape the local experiences of mothers' everyday lives and their forms and practices of resistance to the normatively organized conception of family.

This research project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Sklodowska-Curie grant agreement no 843976.

WG01-693.2

TARTYGASHEVA, GALINA* (Russian state University for the Humanities, Russia)

Social Media and Paraculture

Social media has significantly transformed society. Nowadays the real existence of a person, event, phenomenon, process or organization must be fixed in the space of continuous communications. If information about you exists in social networks - you exist, if not - you do not exist. In addition to the ontological function, social media create a special virtual culture, are a tool of cultural education, researching of the world, socialization of the younger generation. Social media also plays an important role in religious and occult renaissance. The worldwide surge of interest in occultism explains the growth of uncertainty and unpredictability, alienation from nature, disappointment in rational, scientific picture of the world, etc. It must be emphasized that the "occult renaissance" also occurs intentionally due to the manipulative effects on the consciousness of people through media culture. The spread of faith in magic, witchcraft is carried out through television, fiction and nonfiction and social media in the commercial and power interests of the establishment. Social networks in the Internet are specific forms of realization of social tasks by means of information technology. Virtual communities - the core of social networks, provide social interaction, information exchange and social identity. Believers unite in the network on the basis of a common esoteric worldview, values and morality, differentiation between "friends" and "strangers". Esoteric consciousness, based on the belief in the supernatural, is a fundamentally distorted reflection of being. Researchers talk about the revival of the occult, but it is a new esoteric consciousness, modified by social networks. On the one hand social media allows you to get deeper and more diverse knowledge of esotericism, on the other hand, the availability and diversity of information misleads neophytes. In addition, with the help of all these "products of religious pluralism", you can competently manipulate the population.

RC31-378.1

TARUMOTO, HIDEKI* (Waseda University, Japan)

Japanese Super-Diversity in Immigrants?

Super-diversity could characterise British society where immigrants with diverse background entered and settled. But does it emerge in other countries, too? Although Japan is recognised as a typical ethnic country, she has received various types of immigrants within. Before the World War II, so called Oldcomers from Korean Peninsula, Taiwan and mainland China mainly entered and settled in Japan. After the mid-1980s, the number of so-called Newcomers from every corner of the world immigrated to Japan. Nowadays, Newcomers are expanded from skilled workers to Japanese descendants from Latin America, company trainees and technical interns, care workers and so on. This diversity will be accelerated by newly established policy. Against the policy principle of no acceptance of unskilled labour from abroad, Japan started to introduce de facto unskilled workers formally in April 2019. Cumulative diversity poses a question of integration. As urgent issues, hate speech demonstrations often occurred to marginalise Korean residents, and there are full of hate writings against them on the net. Surely, diversity in Japan is somehow limited, because there are fewer immigrant residents for a highly industrialised country, countries of immigrant origins are mainly East Asian and South East Asian countries, partly European and North American countries, not many from other areas such as African and Middle-East, and there are fewer Muslim immigrants compared to Western European countries. However, Japan has reached a point that if she failed to implement effective integration policies, Japanese society would suffer instability with the number of ill-adapted, diverse types of immigrants. Therefore, it can be argued that Japan has already started to experience a type of super-diversity in immigrants. In conclusion, if super-diversity were understood with being related to integration of diverse immigrants, it could occur in every corner of the globe.

RC32-JS-48.3

TASTSOGLOU, EVANGELIA* (Saint Mary's University, Canada)

Gender Based Violence and Asylum Seeking Women in the Eastern Mediterranean

Drawing upon "key informant" interviews with policy makers and service providers in Greece which are contextualized in International and European Human Rights instruments, jurisprudence, international NGO reports and feminist perspectives, this paper focuses on the socio-legal factors generating or aggravating gender based violence (GBV) in the refugee journey of women seeking asylum in the Eastern Mediterranean. GBV is understood as intersecting with violence based on social memberships and identities other than gender. It is conceptualized in systemic / institutional but also interpersonal terms. The absence, misinterpretation or inadequate enforcement of law on the one hand, but also state and social / community practices at various levels (local, national, international) on the other contribute to (i) creating barriers to protection, while increasing the precarity of particular groups, before, during and after the refugee journey; (ii) aggravating culture specific gender and intersectional vulnerabilities; and (iii) translating as GBV at the interpersonal level. The particular manifestations of GBV are population and stage specific, as the displacement process is conceptualized as a journey, with temporal, spatial and legal status specific dimensions.

RC39-498.1

TATSUKI, SHIGEO* (Doshisha University, Japan)
MATSUKAWA, ANNA (Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institute, Japan)
TSUJIOKA, AYA (Doshisha University, Japan)
KAWAMI, FUMINORI (Graduate School of Sociology, Doshisha University, Japan)

Research, Development, Impact Evaluation and Utilization of Beppu Model Disability-Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction: Towards Seamless Linkages between Normal and Disaster Time Responses

Persons with disabilities (PWD) have been known to suffer more serious damages in disasters. After the Great East Japan Earthquake, Tatsuki (2013) pointed out that the root cause was attributed for the siloed approaches taken by everyday social services and crisis time disaster management organizations and for the lack of coordination between normal and disaster time responses. One solution is to involve social workers who manage PWD everyday functional needs with formal services and to invite them to simultaneously prepare disaster time care plans that mobilize informal neighborhood-based supports for evacuation and sheltering. This paper shares the inclusive disaster risk reduction (DRR) projects that interlink normal time social services and disaster time commnunity-based responses to PWD. A three-year project was launched in Beppu City, Oita Prefecture in 2016 that led to the standard operation procedure (SOP) for assessment, informal/community-based human resources matching, and inclusive disaster response simulation during disaster drills. At the end of the third year, a quasi-experimental, inverse propensity score weighted impact evaluation demonstrated a significant increase of the key performance indicator (DRR Literacy scores) only among the experimental group PWD. Based on the pilot project results in 2018, Hyogo prefecture launched the Beppu-modeled grant program to all 41 municipalities. As a result, 37 Hyogo local governments participated in the inclusive-DRR program in 2019. This paper presents the impact evaluation results from the 37 project municipalities. It discusses that a part of the success of Beppu Model utilizations depends on the role of boundary nospanner (Aldrich & Herker, 1977) that interlinks local government's social services as well as disaster management departments, disabled people organizations and local resident associations. This paper concludes with future research/practice directions such as integrating pre-disaster care planning to post-disaster case management practices.

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

RC32-415.2

TATSUMI, MARIKO* (Osaka Prefecture University, Japan)

Gender Segregation of Work-Family Balance in Japan: Agenda of Support Program for Researchers to Achieve Gender Equality

This study considers the achievement and agenda of Japanese support program for researchers' work-family balance to achieve gender equality. Researchers are the professional having a great influence on public opinion. Thus, the gender equality in researchers is quite important. However, the female ratio in Japanese researchers is 16.2% in 2018, it is almost half of European countries. Therefore, the advancement of women is an important agenda for Japanese government. The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology started a support program for female researchers' work-family balance in 2006. 100 universities have started this program from 2006 to 2019. This study examines the sufficiency of materials involved in this support program and the data about the researchers in universities. This support program helps female researchers by providing assistants for their research, among others. In fact, female researchers can continue to work and research during pregnancy and parenting. However, the lifestyles of both female and male researchers need change for gender equality, because male researchers comprise about 85% of Japanese researchers and the half of partners of female researchers are male researchers. In contemporary Japan, child-caring fathers "*Ikumen*" are recommended. However, it regards fathers' child-caring as exceptional cases to call fathers *Ikumen*, and it leads to consider mothers' one as natural, yet. This gender segregation of child-caring influences on parents' work-family balance, and researchers are no exception. For example, about the primary caregiver of preschool children during daytime, 80% of male researchers respond "spouse" and 80% of female researchers respond "day-care center." In the other words, most of male researchers can leave child-caring to their wives, on the other hand, most of female researchers must coordinate about caregivers. Therefore, the support program for researchers needs advance both "female and male" researchers for eliminating the gender segregation, and it leads to achieve gender equality.

RC06-72.3

TATSUMI, MARIKO* (Osaka Prefecture University, Japan)

Is Masculinity Necessary for Child-Caring? the Work-Family Balance and Caring Masculinity of Japanese Child-Caring Fathers "Ikumen"

This paper describes a new perspective about the gender norm of father's childcare. It is a masculinity of child-caring men "*Ikumen*" in Japanese policies. In contemporary Japan, *Ikumen*, who are child-caring fathers, are recommended in media and policies. The Health, Labor and Welfare Ministry started *Ikumen* project to promote fathers' child-caring from 2010. It aimed to increase the number of fathers taking parental leave. However, the ratio of fathers taking parental leave is only 6% in 2017. Why most Japanese fathers do not take parental leave? Because there have been Salaryman masculinity in Japan after World War Ⅱ. The Salaryman masculinity is a hegemonic masculinity and it has believed that father's breadwinner role is quite important for their families and fathers themselves. This study examines *Ikumen* figures shown in the leaflets and posters used by *Ikumen* project from 2010 to 2019. *Ikumen* not only take child-caring but also have Salaryman masculinity. For example, the 2018 leaflet of *Ikumen* project starts a sentence stating "Fathers do not have enough time for child-caring because they have to work for long time." Afterward, it recommends for fathers to take parental leave. Thus, we can say that *Ikumen* is a Japanese caring masculinity including hegemonic masculinity. The caring masculinity of *Ikumen* influences to real fathers' child-caring. For example, Japanese fathers taking parental leave for fewer than 5 days are 36.3%, on the other hand, most mothers take it for around 1 year. And then, Japanese fathers take child-caring for 49 munite on the average in 2016, it is about 4 times shorter than mothers'. Thus, it regards fathers' child-caring as exceptional cases to call fathers *Ikumen*, and it leads to consider mothers' one as natural. Child-caring itself has no gender. It needs for gender equality not caring masculinity but caring with no gender.

RC36-459.1

TAUFER, FELIPE* (Universidade de Caxias do Sul, Brazil)

Towards an Alienation Theory: Marx and the Grammar of Fetishism's Social Ontology

In my communication I intend to develop some themes that are important to subject-matter of alienation in Marx's thought. The old quarrel about a supposed withdrawal of the use of alienation's concept in Marx's writings after 1844 are well known. Indeed, one couldn't expect anything different from the young Marx's premature anti-hegelianism. However, in his late work, the fetishism category is used to express the phenomena in which social reality seems to be constituted by the basic categories of political economy: value, money, commodity, etc. As if social reality were not fully shown in the appearance of political economy grammar. Hiding, thus, through a "secret" that, in its essence, it was also constituted by labour, surplus-value and exploitation. It follows from this that fetishism is the name of the capitalism social ontology. Name used to express the alienation of reality from itself. It should not be forgotten, however, that before the elaboration of Capital, Marx again flirted with some hegelian texts. It seems that the fetishism category could contain a restatement of the hegelian concept of alienation. In order to study this old quarrel, I want to answer a problem. It is this: would Marx's grammar utilized in the fetishism social ontology explanation tributary of a theory of alienation? My suggestion to begin solving the problem is to postulate the following thesis: alienation and fetishism are ontological rather than psychological phenomena.

RC34-435.3

TAURO, ALICIA* (Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action (YUVA), India)

NUGGEHALLI, ROSHNI (Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action (YUVA), India)

Beyond Skilling: An Alternative Praxis of Livelihood for Urban Poor Youth

Globally, the youth population or the population between the ages of 15-24 stands at about 18% of the total world population. In India, the population of the same age group is about 28% of the total population of the nation. (Census, 2011). Moreover, India being one of the youngest nations worldwide, about 65% of the total nation's population is below the age of 35 years and is projected to have the youngest average age of population at 29 years by 2020. At the same time, despite that more than half of the population falls within this category, this age group also faces immense problems of job insecurity, health issues, lack of educational and training opportunities and a high lack of representation.

This paper opens with an understanding of the current situation of education and employment opportunities for urban poor youth and the inequalities they face in accessing them- mainly poor quality services, mismatch between skills learned through education and 'employability' skills, and finally the lack of adequate and decent job creation for youth. The next section presents a critique of the current youth development policy mainly skilling and the emphasis India and other Asian countries lay on 'skills' and youth development.

Against this backdrop, we illustrate the youth development approach of Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action's (YUVA) work as an alternative praxis. YUVA's work with the most marginalized communities through the Integrated Community Development (ICD) model and through the processes of youth-led development have been able to foster democratic values and a sense of responsible citizenship among the youth. Localized, contextual and integrated skill building, youth participation as citizens as also creating more decent jobs for youth are ways in which we can truly engage with youth as 'partners in development' and co-creators of an inclusive and just society.

RC15-180.1

TAVARES, DAVID* (Escola Superior de Tecnologia da Saúde de Lisboa, Portugal)

LOPES, NOEMIA (ISCTE - Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, Portugal)

EGREJA, CATARINA (, Portugal)

Work Contexts and Pharmaceuticalization: Theoretical and Empirical Challenges

Based on empirical information obtained through an ongoing research project funded by the Portuguese national funding agency for science, research and technology and in the (scarce) sociological literature on the subject, this communication proposes revisiting the dissemination of pharmaceuticalization. This will be achieved through a reflection on the theoretical and empirical challenges that arise from analysis and research on the relationship between organizational and professional transformations that have been verified in work contexts with implications on changes in the nature of work and the use of medicines, food supplements or others natural products by professionals to enhance their physical, intellectual and social performance (here designated as performance consumptions), within their work place.

This approach focuses on the analysis of the performance consumptions on the transformations of the professional work contexts, in different dimensions, such as the organization of work, technologization of the work process, standardization of professional tasks, unpredictability of occurrences and work situations, new practices and routines, polyvalence and multifunction/multicompetence, extension and irregularity of schedules, increase of workload together with the reduction of deadlines for completing tasks, new forms of relationship with the public. We propose to analyze how these changes, concerning the various as-

pects of the nature of work and the contextual conditions in which it is developed, marked by increasing pressure on work performance with consequent heightened demands on physical and/or cognitive/mental performance, lead to changes in strategies to manage performance. In particular, in the social practices and dispositions of adherence or resistance to the different types of natural and pharmaceutical resources, mobilized for the work performance expressed, for example, in memory enhancement, sleep management, weight loss, bodybuilding, combat physical and mental fatigue, anxiety control and ability to concentrate. The empirical support for this approach concerns three professional groups associated with contexts of high pressure for performance.

RC07-88.1

TAVARES, FERNANDO* (Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora, Brazil)

Educational Paths in Brazil: Stratification, Inequality and Challenges in the 21st Century

The performance of Brazilian educational systems is one of the main obstacles to national development. This is associated with social factors. There is a lot of research on school reproduction and social inequalities, but there is little work on successful educational pathways and successful schools in vulnerable contexts in Brazil. This work in progress shares findings related to the identification of successful trajectories, especially in unfavorable contexts, between groups (youths, families) and institutions, in order to understand which factors are related to them. On the other hand, it also analyzes factors that limit and / or work against these results. Understanding education as a social production, we investigated what contributes to overcome the traditional cycle of reproduction of inequalities by analyzing longitudinal data from public schools in Brazil in a comparative perspective. Retention is still a major problem, besides strong evidence of its inefficiency (CRAHAY: 2013; HATTIE: 2009). The Brazilian case is unique, according to a study by Crahay and Baye (2013) in 22 of the 42 educational systems analyzed by PISA: Brazil is the top country where retention is more widespread. Bacchetto (2016) estimated that the annual costs arising from retention in Brazil are almost 10% of the total amount of Federal Fund for basic education. On the other hand, poor families find ways to steer different paths for their children: identifying the best public schools and insisting on enrolling there, avoiding retention, showing high expectations to their future, keeping the day shift (rather than night), not allowing them to work, transfer to private schools the most dedicated child, and others. Educational is less result of public policies and increasingly product of different strategies of some families to avoid circle of reproduction and strategies to lead better social paths mixing private and public opportunities.

RC37-465.1

TAVARES, SELENA* (UFRGS, Brazil)

Feminism and Jane Austen

The interdisciplinary between sociology and literature has been recognized more and more by academics. It is possible to relate the books of the British writer Jane Austen (1774 - 1817), particularly Pride and prejudice, Sense and sensibility, Persuasion, Mansfield Park, Emma and Northanger Abbey, with feminist concepts. The methodology used in this study is a literature review, internal analysis of the novel and subsequent sociological interpretation.

Austen's novels depict a tradicional love story in which women need to change to obtain their ultimate dream: marriage. That was a façade, however, as they covertly denounced the women's condition of vulnerability in a patriarchal society and criticized the institution of marriage. Jane Austen approached feminist topics constantly by discussing women's financial dependence, the need to marry a well-off partner and the limitations of women on deciding their future. Through a sarcastic humor and weak male protagonists, the author warns her readers of the evils of the society they live in. The protagonist's happy endings are conducted by a deus ex-machina incorporated by the author, demonstrating that women might not be so lucky in the real world.

It is impossible to mensure Austen's impact in the Ocident's culture. No one has fought so hard against the institution of marriage and, at the same time, has consagrated it as the ultimate ending for all strong and smart female protagonists. Behind this paradoxal legace, however, lies an intelligent writer ahead of her time, looking to spread a culture of solidarity and sorority amongst women.

RC48-593.2

TAVERA FENOLLOSA, LIGIA* (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, Mexico)
HERNANDEZ GUTIERREZ, JULIA* (University of Louvain, Belgium)

Collaborative Collective Action and Institutional Violence in Mexico

Institutional violence is a common feature of public institutions in Mexico. The Mexican state often violates the constitutional rights of people in several ways among which malpractice, refusal of service and/or revictimization, are most common. Studies have shown that in order to resist institutional violence and have their rights respected, people fight institutions mostly through individual action. Obtaining the required service and having their rights met often requires people to act in ways that reproduce institutional violence rather than challenge it. In this paper we: 1) explore if and to what extent do petition platforms have provided citizens an opportunity to collectively respond to institutional violence and 2) ask if such a collaborative way of fighting institutional violence has a transformative rather than a reproductive effect. We look, in particular for petitions related to institutional violence in the Mexican health and justice public sectors posted on change.org, one of the world´s favorite online petition platform.

RC05-62.2

TAZREITER, CLAUDIA* (University of New South Wales, Australia)

Crisis Times, or Times of an Interregnum? Misrecognising Migration As a 'Crisis' Instead of Evidence of Transition to New Possibilities.

Liberal and neoliberal political orders have fostered contemporary authoritarian and populist nationalist politics in many parts of the world. This paper explores these histories, excavating the biopolitical, racialised systems and values used to justify the silencing annihilation of populations deemed exploitable. Today, the legacies of these times remain deeply embedded in symbolic and rhetorical systems that reproduce inequalities. Racism, Xenophobia and political populism, expressed in the exclusion of migrants, refugees and people of colour, exhume these histories. The paper draws on Zygmunt Bauman's articulation of the 'times of interregnum', building on the writing of Antonio Gramsci, as a time when an old order is in decay with morbid symptoms appearing, yet when a new order is not yet ready to be born. The paper develops a critical evaluation of these concepts alongside examples drawn from the lived experience of 'irregular migrants' and refugees in the 'liberal West', and the political responses to them. Responses to migrants and refugees tend toward a 'crisis politics', misrecognising the root causes of human mobility. Whether consciously or unconsciously, the pattern of responses among Western states – of exclusion through invoking 'crisis' – have the outcomes of harm to vulnerable populations.

RC57-688.5

TAZREITER, CLAUDIA* (University of New South Wales, Australia)

Race, Migration and Visual Culture: Considering the Intersections through the Persistence of Colonial Imaginary

This paper explores the persistence of the colonial imaginary, expressed in racism as a systematised devaluation of some humans. Racialisation takes many forms, perhaps most commonly in state implemented policies, laws and administrative measures of dividing and categorising populations. While the political context is important in understanding the felt experience of racialisation, this paper explores the boundary work of race through art and visual culture. The experiences of minorities, migrants and Indigenous populations are highlighted in exploring archives as artefacts linking the present to the past. I draw on both the Western idea of the archive as repository of the deeds and misdeeds of the state, as well as the living archive that encapsulates other, often less visible traditions through oral and through visual culture. The paper draws on several case studies of the artistic interventions of refugees and Indigenous people that generate a 'counter politics' through visual culture. Through case studies I drawattention to the relationship between memory-making and calls for social justice.

RC40-JS-27.2

TEIXEIRA, MARCO ANTONIO* (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)

The Role of Women in Agrifood Markets: Contributions from the Marcha Das Margaridas

The sexual division of labor makes it difficult for the contribution of women's work in the agrifood markets to be seen. Women's work is usually related to reproductive labor, while men are responsible for productive labor, which includes the production and marketing of agricultural products. However, women have an important role in the commercialization of production by different ways, such as marketing products in street markets, by institutional markets and CSAs. This paper will focus in the analysis of the women's role in the process of building agrifood markets. How do women family farmers contribute in the building of agrifood markets? Are women innovative in terms of marketing agrifood products? To answer these questions, this paper will analyze the contribution of the Marcha das Margaridas to this process focusing on two dimensions. Firstly, what are the Margaridas' proposals and practices to the marketing of agrifood products?

Secondly, how are women mobilized in the Marcha taking part of the agrifood markets? This contribution will be discussed in the focus of a combination between theoretical perspectives on sociology of agriculture and social movement theories. The methodology employed includes the analysis of documents; interviews with activists; participant observation in both the 2015 and 2019 edition of the Marcha das Margaridas; survey conducted in the 2019 edition of the Marcha; and, finally, an analysis of the academic literature. The Marcha das Margaridas is a mobilization driven by women from the Brazilian union movement of rural workers, in partnership with other movements and organizations, including women's movements, trade unions and rural social movements. The Marcha started in the year 2000 and has had six editions since them. The last one was in 2019. With a broad political coalition, the Marcha includes in its agenda proposals for fair and sustainable agrifood markets.

RC24-288.2

TEIXEIRA, RYLANNEIVE LEONARDO* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil)
PESSOA, ZORAIDE SOUZA (Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil)

Agenda De Adaptación Climática De La Ciudad De Curitiba/PR, Brasil

Las ciudades hacer ejercicio papel crucial en la lucha contra el cambio climático, al combinar el liderazgo en la investigación científica y la participación en redes transnacionales de cambio climático. En este sentido, comprender lo que los gobiernos locales han estado para incorporar las cuestiones de clima, especialmente de la adaptación climática, en sus agendas ambientales y urbanas es un paso importante en la construcción y formación de agendas gubernamentales que se preocupan por las ciudades menos vulnerables y más sostenible. Siendo así, el objetivo de este trabajo es analizar el proceso de incorporación de la agenda de adaptación climática en la política ambiental y urbana de la ciudad de Curitiba. Para esto, siguiendo las orientaciones teóricas del enfoque de flujo múltiple de Kingdon, este estudio realiza una investigación documental a partir de instrumentos y acciones de la política ambiental y urbana de Curitiba; así como investigación de campo con entrevistas aplicadas a gerentes y técnicos municipales entre 2017 y 2018. La técnica de tratamiento de los datos recopilados es el análisis de contenido. A partir del análisis de los documentos y las entrevistas, se puede afirmar que la incorporación de la agenda de adaptación climática en la ciudad de Curitiba tuvo lugar de manera más clara y efectiva a partir del Decreto n° 1.186/2009 que establece un plan de acción que, a su vez, propone el Plan Municipal de Mitigación y Adaptación al Cambio Climático. En resumen, se concluye que, aunque Curitiba tiene una vasta historia de incorporación de problemas ambientales en su planificación urbana, el proceso de formación e incorporación de la agenda de adaptación climática comenzó más recientemente en la ciudad, hace aproximadamente 10 años, con adhesión a las redes internacionales de cambio climático, por ejemplo.

RC40-512.3

TEIXEIRA, THAÍS* (Universidade de Brasilia (UnB), Brazil)

Carbon Neutrality Politics in Brazil: Tracing Scientific Knowledge about Pasture Restoration

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), by 2050 the meat production across the globe will double, encouraged by the growing population and the increasing demand for animal products, especially meat. In this context, Brazil, with the second large herd in the world, is the largest beef exporter. However, livestock production has a large responsability for its's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, especially considering methane from enteric fermentation of ruminants and carbon from degraded pastures. Thus, the country's emissions are peculiar, because most of them are not derived from fossil fuel combustion, but from land use changes and farming. Some authors have pointed out that livestock farming, if we consider direct and indirect emissions, is responsible for half of Brazil's current GHG emissions. Although livestock is a nationally relevant economic activity, it's also one of the largest contributors to climate change, and that's why Brazil's internacional commitments to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) include, among other practices and technologies, the restoration of 15 million hectares of degraded pastures. This technology is related to the carbon neutrality politics adopted nationally to achive the commitments by increasing soil capacity to sequester carbon on these restored pastures. In others words, to reduce the GHG emissions, Brazil is especially encouraging practices to compensate emissions. Our aim was to investigate how scientific knowledge about soil sequester potencial is produced, understanding this techonological practice as a socio-technical controversy. Therefore, this paper can contribute to the understanding of why this mitigation practice was chosen by the brazilian government as the main strategy regarding livestock farming emissions. We focused on exploring the role of "verified science" as a component of the social order, and how scientific actors argue for carbon neutrality as the best strategy to achive internationally signed agreements.

RC48-593.3

TEJERINA, BENJAMIN* (University of the Basque Country, Spain)

The Mobilizations of Knowledge: From the Rejection of Science to Collaborative Collective Action in Scientific Production

It is now 40 years since Paul Feyerabend published *Science in a free society* (1978) where he denounced the surprising prestige of science in the West and its incompatibility with a democratic society. Since then, changes that have to do with the mobilizations around science in the center of attention and public debate have taken place. After a first rejection of the use of science and research for private purposes, there has been a growing collaboration with science to put it at the service of public and common goals. Numerous experiences based on the participation in various forms of citizens have continued to increase around the world (Haklay 2012; Irwin 1995; Irwin and Michael 2003; Lewenstein 2004). This communication has three objectives: 1) to identify the different forms of participation between citizens and scientists (Lafuente 2013; EU 2014); 2) to try to respond to the characteristics, means, purposes, social impacts and resistances of this form of collaborative collective action between citizens and professional scientists; and 3) to present the current debates on the role of participation of citizens in scientific projects in the scientific field.

The communication presents data from a survey conducted on the opinions of alterglobal activists, information from mobilizations on the subject tracked on the internet, as well as interviews with scientists and discussion groups among collaborators on scientific projects.

RC47-579.1

TEMPLER RODRIGUES, ABBY* (Missouri State University, USA)

Rethinking the Creative Economy: A Post-Capitalist Response to Creativity-Based Development

Over the past 20 years, creativity-based development has become a dominant model of urban redevelopment in post-industrial cities worldwide. Rooted in a capitalist logic, creativity-based development strategies tend to focus on amenity building in order to attract a loosely defined, economically privileged, "creative class." While these strategies utilize a discourse celebrating diversity, they are linked to gentrification and to social exclusion based on race, ethnicity, class, and gender, while ironically generating homogeneity in how creativity is defined and practiced. Drawing on data from a participatory action research project conducted with artists and artisans in rural Massachusetts, United States, this paper contributes to the literature positing local-based, post-capitalist, development alternatives. Framed around a case study of the organization Artisans of Western Massachusetts, this paper provides an example of regional artists working together to support each other as producers while resignifying the act of consumption for their consumers. Modeling their practice on the region's buy local food movement, the Artisans of Western Massachusetts worked to create a buy local art movement, encouraging consumers to see the act of consumption as a way to directly support artists and the region's economy. The organization thrived for eight years before eventually closing. The successes and challenges faced while enacting their vision informs practice-based and academic conversations about enacting sustainable, inclusive, post-capitalist livelihoods in the midst of capitalist redevelopment projects.

RC11-137.5

TENDULKAR - PATIL, ANAGHA* (Sophia College for Women, India)

Non-Residential Geriatric Care System in Urban India

In India demographic greying is an axiomatic phenomenon. Indian society is witnessing an unprecedented rise in the number of elderly population. However, the level of preparedness for this inevitable catastrophe appears to be abysmal. Care is a prerequisite of a welfare society. Marginalized groups thrive on care provided to them. Due to the heterogeneity and complexity of Indian society; laced with innate hegemonic configurations multiple

less-privileged groups constitute, the marginalized section in Indian society. However, the discrimination and oppression faced by the elderly in India is not even clearly recognized in academic discourse. This neglect can be attributed to the existence of a strong joint family system.

The unschooled assumption that the senior citizens are automatically looked after by the forever tolerant family system, has hampered a clear comprehension of the gravity of the problems faced by the elderly. The problem is further complicated due to the unforeseen alterations in the structure as well as the functions of the institution of family. The forces of change like liberalization, privatization and globalization have impacted the cushioning capacity of the family system. The elderly are pushed out or are compelled to join the periphery of the community. In such a scenario the non-residential care system plays as pivotal role.

This paper operationally defines the non-residential care system as a network of Senior Citizens Associations and Day Care Centers for elderly. It reviews the nature, functions, efficacy and limitations of these clusters and comments on the perception of elderly about it. The conclusions are based on the extensive survey of the associations and centers. Unstructured interviews conducted during the process of data collection; have unearthed several nuances of experiences of the elderly population thereby providing enriching insights into the extent and quality of the non-residential care for the senior citizens in India.

RC29-355.3

TENENBAUM EWIG, GABRIEL* (Universidad de la República, Uruguay)

Avances y Retrocesos En El Sistema De Responsabilidad Penal Adolescente Uruguayo Durante La Gestión Del Frente Amplio (marzo 2005-febrero 2020)

Desde la aprobación del Código de la Niñez y la Adolescencia (CNA) en septiembre de 2004 -norma que derogó el Código del Niño de abril de 1934-, las tendencias estadísticas del sistema de responsabilidad penal adolescente (asuntos que ingresan a la justicia, procesos judiciales, sentencias) aumentaron constantemente hasta los años 2013 y 2014. A priori, los datos llamaron la atención. Se esperaba que el CNA, instrumentado hasta el momento en los gobiernos de izquierdas del Frente Amplio, sea un avance normativo, aunque tardío, hacia el enfoque de derechos humanos. Pero claro, con la reforma se crearon nuevas políticas e instituciones que aumentaron la capacidad de trabajo del sistema punitivo. Entre los años 2010 y 2014, aproximadamente, proliferaban las discusiones masivas y efervescentes sobre "los adolescentes en conflicto con la ley". Para algunos sectores sociales y políticos, estos jóvenes eran el gran problema público de la criminalidad del país. En ese período, se aprobaron legislaciones regresivas en materia del interés superior del niño. Además, se realizó un plebiscito constitucional -el mismo día de las elecciones presidenciales de octubre de 2014- para bajar la edad de imputabilidad penal de 18 a 16 años. Aunque un importante contingente electoral (46,8%) votó a favor de la reforma constitucional, el resultado no fue suficiente. Después del 2014 y, especialmente en el 2017 y 2018, los adolescentes sentenciados por la justicia disminuyeron drásticamente. En el presente, Uruguay se encuentra en el contexto histórico más favorable que ha tenido el sistema desde la aprobación del CNA. Sin embargo, la privación de libertad de adolescentes sigue siendo la regla y no la excepción. En este marco, la ponencia desarrollará el proceso histórico referido resaltando los avances y retrocesos del país en materia de derechos humanos de acuerdo con las normas aprobadas, las políticas y las estadísticas del sistema.

RC29-353.3

TENENBAUM EWIG, GABRIEL* (Universidad de la República, Uruguay)

Tráfico De Drogas y Lavado De Dinero En Uruguay

La división del trabajo es una condición necesaria para el funcionamiento y la reproducción del mercado internacional de las drogas ilegales. Para ello, la globalización económica resulta fundamental ya que acerca a las jurisdicciones y flexibiliza las comunicaciones (digitales, económicas, financieras, etc.). El crimen organizado circula evaluando los beneficios-costos-riesgos relacionales de cada jurisdicción (capacidad corruptiva de los funcionarios públicos, capacidad estatal para reprimir y controlar el delito, flexibilidad y lagunas normativas, etc.) con las distintas fases implicadas en la actividad ilícita (importación de materias primas, producción, distribución, exportación, comercialización, lavado de dinero, repatriación de los activos, sicariato, etc.). En este esquema, la hipótesis de trabajo es que Uruguay se posiciona como una jurisdicción protectora de la renta criminal desde el segundo lustro de 1970, durante la dictadura militar, y los subsiguientes gobiernos democráticos "hasta" la "nueva" política estadounidense contra el terrorismo y el lavado de activos. La creación y el fortalecimiento de la arquitectura normativa financiera del país, como política de seducción y atracción de capitales internacionales, especialmente del Mercosur, facilitó el lavado de dinero, la defraudación tributaria y otros delitos de cuellos blanco. Los protectores del capital nacional (escribanos, contadores, abogados, etc.), algunos de ellos vinculados con la política, fueron los principales diseñadores y beneficiados de la configuración de la plaza financiera local. En este marco, la ponencia se propone demostrar el lugar de Uruguay en el esquema internacional del crimen organizado, particularmente para los grupos delictivos mexicanos dedicados al tráfico de sustancias psicoactivas ilegales. Para ello, se expondrá la evolución de la arquitectura normativa financiera y sus recientes "frenos". También se abordarán las operaciones criminales más "importantes" de los últimos años con la finalidad de demostrar que en el Uruguay, arrinconado en el sur del continente, también circula el crimen organizado internacional.

RC24-288.1

TEOTIA, MANOJ* (Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), India)

Global Framework of Climate Change in Local Context: A Case of Local Adaptation Initiatives from the Planned City of Chandigarh, India

Cities seem to be very vulnerable to climate related risks occurring more frequently in recent past. The potential risks are putting pressure on city governments for devising knowledge based innovative tools to cope with the emerging challenges. Chandigarh, the only planned city in Northwestern India has initiated very remarkable and participatory initiatives for improving environmental conditions in poor neighborhoods and institutionalize climate adaptation practices. The major climate friendly initiatives of the city are introduction of Garbage Bin Free Scheme, Sahej Safai Kendras (Easy Sanitation Centres), Scientific Landfill of Waste, Setting up of Waste to Energy Plant, revitalization of green belts, parks and round abouts, opting for energy saving street lights, augmentation of secondary and tertiary treatment of liquid waste, SCADA for water management, construction of dedicated bicycle lanes, switchover to CNG/ LPG based automobiles, modernization of fire services and a very important initiative of making solar energy systems compulsory in the larger housing units, institutions and offices and last but not least provision of housing of the poor slum dwellers. The results of all the initiatives in Chandigarh have been remarkable. Chandigarh has topped in a survey on cleanliness conducted by a AC Nileson ORG Marg. Chandigarh topped with 144 points in all the four parameters of survey relating to sanitation/ cleanliness i.e. Cleanliness of roads, Efficiency of garbage disposal, dustbins in public places and Cleanliness of Public Toilets. The construction of cycle/rickshaw paths in Chandigarh has decreased the burden of slow moving vehicles on the main roads. The city has been adopted as a model city for the solar energy and it has been moving very fast in making city a 'solar city'. The paper based on some recent studies by the author is an effort to describe the initiatives of Chandigarh towards institutionalization of climate adaptation practices.

RC10-122.1

TEOTIA, MANOJ* (Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), India)

Understanding Participatory Planning and Governance at Local Level in India: Some Evidence from Kerala and Punjab States

India is a huge and highly diverse country in the context of planning and governance at local level which vary from state to state. While Kerala is popular due to its participatory planning and governance, Punjab is marred with poor participation and quality of local governance. The state of Kerala started a People's Plan Campaign to strengthen the planning process at local level. At present most of the local government institutions follow the participatory planning mechanism which starts at neighborhood level. The quality of governance Kerala is much better today due to participatory planning and governance at local level. The ward sabhas in rural setting and ward committees in the urban setting are very active and play crucial role in local governance, poverty alleviation and augmentation of infrastructure and services. The Kudumbashree Model of poverty alleviation is one of the most successful model which was even adopted by the national government in implementing National Livelihood Missions in entire country. The experience of Kerala state in addressing concerns related to inequality, marginalization and exclusion of the poor seems to be more effective than Punjab which has been going very slow despite the high state domestic product. Punjab on the other hand is going slow in participatory planning and the quality of governance at local level continues to be poor. In the present study an efforts has been made to understand why Kerala has been more successful in implementing participatory planning and governance and why Punjab continues to lag behind. What are the social, cultural, educational and political factors that have been playing crucial role in promoting participatory planning and governance in Kerala and what factors are hindering the same in Punjab. What Punjab state can learn from Kerala to improve quality of governance and participatory planning at local level and how.

RC25-305.2

TERBORG, ROLAND* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

VELAZQUEZ VILCHIS, VIRNA (Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Mexico, Mexico)

GUERRA MEJIA, ROBERTO (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico)

Advances in the Ecology of Pressures to Measure Language Shift in Minority Languages in Mexico

For almost 20 years, the language planning research group at Escuela Nacional de Lenguas, Lingüística y Traducción (ENALLT, UNAM) has studied the linguistic reality of many minority communities in Mexico. Throughout these investigations modifications and adjustments have been made to what is projected as a theory for linguistic displacement (see Terborg 2016). In this sense, our objective is to talk about the challenges we have faced as well as the recent progress with new sociolinguistic situations explored.

Terborg, R. (2016) "¿cómo clasificar el avance del desplazamiento de una lengua indígena para una adecuada planificación del lenguaje? Un primer intento de medición" en *UniverSOS*, Revista de lenguas indígenas y universos culturales, año 2016 No. 13. Recuperado el 13 de junio de 2018 en: *https://www.uv.es/~calvo/amerindias/univ13.htm*

RC13-159.2

TEWARI, BABITA* (CSJM University, Kanpur City, India)

Leisure Practices in the State of Uttar Pradesh: The Shift

The leisure sector has observed a great expansion since the year *2017* onwards. The aim of this analysis is to study the decisions and goals of the Uttar Pradesh government policy during the period *2017* to *2019*. The empirical analysis covers government propositions and governmental investigations. The fields covered are sports, culture, exercise, tourism and recreation. The article concludes that during the last two years, the companies, led by the private sector , economic associations and foundations had expanded and stretched it's base in the leisure sector. Whereas the State used to control all parts of the leisure value chain, it is now possible to distinguish between those who produce, arrange and finance leisure services.

RC08-97.3

TEWARI, SANJANA* (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)

An Imprint of a Quiet Decision: India's Non-Alignment on Cold War

This paper aims to examine the historiography of Indian foreign policy priorities and its ideological determinants of the development of social sciences during the Cold War period. Further, it lies emphasizes on the fact that the Cold War affected Indian society, as it did for much of the world. In the previous studies, historians describe India's position in the world during the Cold War era, with the term "nonalignment", giving importance to the role of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in designing Indian foreign policy. This paper argues that this period defined India's status as a non-aligned country which represents autonomy of independence, presenting India as a country committed to peace. However, the umbrella concept of nonalignment lacks critical analysis in questions of national interest, security and Indian politics. Therefore, this paper helps in understanding that while the nonalignment movement of India may have prevented power accretion, India was more concerned about the costs of alignments than its benefits and so it becomes crucial to evaluate the passive standing of India during the Cold War. This paper questions the nonalignment's flexibility associated with the historical period of the Cold War. The results of this paper pave the path towards the development of Indian social sciences which further the understanding of the future political decisions arising from a historical event. This article guides the policymakers to study the patterns of the decision-making process of Indian leaders during the Cold War era, which proves helpful in developing India's future choices on the world stage.

RC54-665.1

TEWARI, SANJANA* (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)

Dance and Body Culture: Changing Habits of the Moving Bodies

The purpose of this paper is to explore the incorporation of the body in dance practices, and its role in cultural (re)production, social relations, and lived experiences. Moreover, the paper aims to identify and explore certain habits which resonate with the dancing bodies through an investigation of dance and everyday aesthetic movement practices as they are situated in a particular place and time.

The research was conducted using a qualitative case study, and data were collected through semi-structured in-depth interviews of Russian and Indian women learning Indian classical Kathak dance, conducted in the city of Saint Petersburg, Russia and later analyzed by using deductive content analysis.

It was found that the respondents perceive their dance as a motive to express themselves through bodily movements, as a chance of experiencing a new culture, personal development through changed habits, and as an opportunity to better their physical state. Both, Indian and Russian participants' personal preferences for learning Kathak dance in Saint Petersburg, Russia was investigated to be the willingness to understand that dance shapes the language of the body which helps in proper interpretation of socio-cultural meanings, community feeling, and the habits developed during the process of social integration through cultural diversity spread through dancing bodies. It is revealed that the body experience in dance is productive as it celebrates relations in movements which construct similar habits adopted by moving bodies through shared dance practices.

This paper expands the fields of body studies by placing the personal bodily experience of city space in dialogue with a study of dance movement practices to theorize how habits constructed is productively intertwined with processes of space, time, and formation of social relations in a globalized era.

RC13-161.1

TEWARI, SANJAY* (Indian Sociological Society/Uttar Pradesh Athletics Association, India)

The Contextual Determinant of Sport As an Instrument of Leisure Tourism: Assessing Development in Kashmir

The intention of this paper is to analyze the role of sport as an instrument of leisure to enable development networks expand through tourism, specifically in the underdeveloped regions of Indian State of Kashmir to gain conceptual understanding of the development processes. Based upon the notion of initializing Athletics in this State, the study synthesizes the plan to introduce this particular sport with the model of developing and creating legitimate avenues of tourism. It identifies the processes through which a series of viable network of informal interdependent relationships are created and this sort of tourism aids the State in exploring more feasible opportunities for revenue generation and overall development. In an attempt to make sense of the mechanisms through which these processes will be measured, this analysis will deploy a qualitative methodology by interviewing the Officials of the Athletics Federation of India, assessment of secondary data through the Economy Survey of India, and interviews of nine Officials of the Sports Federation from the State.

RC35-JS-36.2

THEOBALD, HILDEGARD* (University of Vechta, Germany)

Migrant Care Work, Precarisation and Patterns of Stratifications in the Home Care Sector in Germany: An Intersectional Approach

With the introduction of Long-term Care Insurance (LTCI), Germany made universal long-term care support available. Embedded in a neoliberal agenda the policy scheme combines universalism coverage at a medium level of generosity, a market-oriented expansion and restructuring of the publicly funded care infrastructure and publicly supported family care provision. Within this framework a complex mixture of different types of paid care work in distinct home care settings emerged; i.e professional home care organized within the framework of LTCI as well as household-oriented services and 24-hours live-in care arrangements within private households embedded in a different set of regulations. The commodification of care work resulted in different forms of precarisation of care work, an increasing employment of migrant carers followed by the development of new patterns of stratifications within and between the distinct home care settings. Against this background, the paper focuses on the analysis of different forms of precarisation in distinct home care settings. The analysis includes:
- a mapping of the different forms of precarisation – characteristics and distribution
- an explanation of their emergence within the interaction of long-term care, employment- and professionalization and migration policies
- a description and explanation of emerging patterns of stratification among different groups of care workers embedded in an intersectional approach based on gender, skill levels as an indicator of socio-economic class and migration status

Theoretically, the paper combines concepts developed within international comparative welfare research for the analysis of the institutional frameworks of policy designs, the different forms of precarisation embedded in an intersectional approach for the inequality-related outcomes. Empirically, it is based on representative statistics, findings of representative inquiries as well as qualitative research for an integrated analysis of the developments within and between the distinct care settings.

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

RC19-226.1

THEOBALD, HILDEGARD* (University of Vechta, Germany)

The changing involvement of voluntary work in elder care: a comparison between Germany, Sweden and Japan

Against the background of demographic changes with its increase of the number of frail elderly people in the society, in several western countries voluntary work has increasingly been regarded as a resource in long-term care provision. Despite this common trend, the significance of voluntary work as a resource in long-term care provision as well as the definition of the role and shape of voluntary work differ considerably between western countries. The country-specific patterns are developing embedded in an interplay of the (changing) long-term care- and civic society regimes in place. The rising involvement of voluntary work is followed by changing patterns of inequalities in care work in society. Against this background the paper compares the changing involvement of voluntary work in elder care in Germany, Sweden and Japan. The three countries differ considerably with regard to their long-term care- and civic society regimes, patterns of changing involvement of voluntary work and their embeddedness in both regimes.

Conceptually, the paper combines approaches of long-term care regimes and civic society regimes to create a joint, innovative conceptual framework for the cross-country comparison. Empirically, it draws on statistics and research findings to compare the development of voluntary work in the three countries, their embeddedness in the changing long-term care- and civic society regimes and the potential inequality related outcomes. The innovative conceptual framework enables a deeper understanding – description and explanation – of the changing, country-specific involvement of voluntary work in elder care, the contradictories and the inequality-related effects in a cross-country comparison.

RC24-282.1

THIANN-BO MOREL, MARIE* (, Reunion)

Cross the Fields of Environmental Justice and Postcolonialism: Heuristics and Applications on the Field of Investigation in Reunion Island

We aims to cross two theoretical fields, the one of Environmental Justice (EJ) and the one of postcolonial studies to understand environmental inequalities in Reunion Island. The case of this island territory is interesting because it shares a community of destiny with the other islands of the Indian Ocean and more broadly with the island systems of the South. However, as a French territory, it is an emanation of the North. Thus, Reunion Island plays a singular role in the Conference of the Parties and intends to lead the innovative proposals to address the environmental challenges.

But, this former French colony is still today seized through the prism of modernity and tradition, the western practices as modern ones and the indigenous practices as traditional ones. Thus, the decolonial period have aimed the economic catch-up as a movement towards more social justice (to eradicate insalubrious habitats), health (to eradicate malaria) and economic (by setting up social minima). This was yesterday to "educate" the inhabitants to "good practices" of modernity, but this educational perspective is no longer enough to make believe in the participation of local people.

We will first see how the politics of environment protection have been put in place in this territory, facing great social disparities. We will highlight how classical French sociologies are struggling to grasp the issues of social justice in Creole postmodernities. Crossing-reference the fields of EJ with Postcolonial studies allows us to take a singular look at the mechanisms of (re)production of environmental inequalities.

In a second step, we will set the limits of this theoretical framework to look further at how the silent forms of empowerment of local people, still named as "subalterns", challenge the models of environmental justice that overvalue the place of recognition in social mobilization and renew the critical power of sociology.

RC41-JS-41.1

THIEL, ALENA* (Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany)

Ghana's 2021 Population Census and the Politics of Innovation

For the first time in the history of census taking in Ghana, the 2021 Population and Housing Census will be entirely digital. This paper explores innovations in Ghana's 2021 population census from the point of view of the country's ongoing "data revolution" and the developmental promise of interoperable population registers in particular. It explores 1) the legal dimension of the recent expansion of the national Statistical Service's coordinating functions, 2) technological innovations in digital census taking and the inter-agency infrastructural arrangements that inform the new mode of census taking in Ghana, and finally, the political communication situating the census in the national development agenda. In doing so,

the paper seeks to carve out the policy assemblages in which the current data innovations have emerged, including the impact of transnational factors such as the spread of the SARS-CoV-2 pathogen.

RC30-372.2

THIERBACH, CORNELIA* (Technische Universität Berlin, Germany)
BRAUNISCH, LILLI* (Technische Universität Berlin, Germany)

Exploring the Limits of the Digitization of Housework. the Case of the Automated Kitchen.

Predominantly, technology developers (rather than consumers) push the digitization of homes (e.g. Wilson et al. 2015). They expect great benefits of so-called smart homes in the areas of lifestyle support (assisted living, eHealth), safety, energy management, and provision of better living standards (e.g. more leisure time). However, the digitization of homes will also affect unpaid reproductive work (i.e. homemaking), care work in households and household services. As a form of unpaid work, homemaking is usually not a topic of the sociology of work (Geissler 2010). However, as paid and unpaid work are linked, unpaid work should be integrated into sociology of work.

Using kitchens and cooking as examples, the interdisciplinary research project "UbiAct" aims at two goals: (1) Developing a multimodal interaction system for networked environments in digitalized homes. With the use of AR glasses and a ring for gesture control, context information will be visualized in space and control options will be more intuitive in execution. (2) Exploring the needs, benefits, and barriers of (potential) smart home users.

Therefore, we have to ask: What are negative consequences and what are the limits of digitizing kitchens resp. homes? What do potential users think of these digitizing trends in their home? What are obstacles, fears, and limits (e.g. ethical, legal, and social issues, costs)?

For this presentation, we will present first findings on this topic and we want to embed them in a critical discourse on digitization. The data basis will be focus groups conducted in 2019/2020. Sampling criteria will be gender, age, affinity for technology, and health status. For data analysis, we will apply a content analysis.

RC36-462.1

THOMPSON, MICHAEL* (William Paterson University, USA)

Alienation and Democratic Consciousness

Every since Rousseau, a core aspect of democracy has been the idea that each citizen must be able to have in view the common interest or the common good: those parameters needed for distinguishing between one's genuine self interest as a social-relational being. I want to argue that alienation is a crucial component to obfuscating this capacity in civic consciousness. My basic thesis will be that alienation consists of an incapacity to have a proper social ontology in view for determining one's self and common interest. I will argue that alienation is a serious deficit in modern democratic societies and the kind of consciousness requisite to stave off authoritarian populist appeals and preserve democratic attitudes and norms.

RC38-477.1

THOMSEN, SARAH* (Helmut Schmidt University Hamburg - University of the Armed Forces, Hamburg, Germany)

Processes of Biographical Transformations of the Habitus in the Context of New Social Movements in Germany

'*Bildung*' in the *Bildungs*-oriented biographical research in Germany is defined as a transformation of self-world-relations. Drawing on Bourdieu's concept of habitus in my recently published PhD thesis on biographical processes of 'Bildung' in the context of social protest movements (cf. Thomsen, 2019) I understood this basic change in self-world-relations as a transformation of the fundamental structures of perception, conception and action that form the habitus.

In my research I empirically analyzed narrative interviews of actors engaged in the new social movements of Germany. Interpreting these biographical accounts by means of the Documentary Method (Bohnsack et al. 2010) helped me grasp not only the overt experiences the interviewees have undergone whilst participating in the movements mentioned but also the covert, more implicit "orientation frames" (Bohnsack et al. 2010) – a concept very close to the habitus – underlying these processes. The documentary interpretation is based on a comparative analysis of several interviews and leads not only to the identification of typical orientation frames but can also be used to identify typical courses of the respective processes (cf. Nohl, 2017), which was my focus.

As a result of my study I can not only show how deep an impact the engagement in social protest movements has on individuals and their biographically established habitus. Furthermore, I reconstructed that in the process of these transformations protestors often (implicitly) reconnect to former biographical experiences that had not necessarily been 'political' in the first place. They can

rather be called 'protopolitical' as they are being politicized in the process. I can thus show how the transformation of the habitus also bears traits of biographical continuity.

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RC17-210.3

THOMSON, KELLY (York University, Canada)
MORENO-LÓPEZ, ALEJANDRA* (Universidad Nacional de Córdoba (Argentina), Argentina)

Missing in Action: A Longitudinal Study of the Dynamics of TEAM NON-Emergence

Ad hoc and temporary groups have been an enduring focus of organizational theory since its inception in the 1950's and the importance of this form of organizing has only been growing. As Einola and Alvesson (2019) cogently argue in their recent review of theorizing and research on teams, instead of empirical investigations of the processes through which a collection of individuals may or may not come to act like a "team", research has historically presumed that a team exists and instead has investigated how they move through pre-defined stages or how well they perform to generate desired outcomes. As Einola and Alvesson note, teams are treated as a static entity obscuring how and, as we illustrate, whether teams *become* and the dynamics of *teaming* .

The vast majority of research on teams has used either quantitative methods or qualitative methods that focus on gaining insight into how individuals understand and describe their involvement with a team. There has been very little research that investigates how the actions of individuals promote or impede the becoming of a team and how "teaming" fluctuates over time. In this study we ask: how do the actions of a collection of individuals assembled for the purposes of executing a particular task contribute to and/or detract from the *becoming* of a team? While Einola and Alvesson's (2019) recent ground-breaking research investigates this with a focus on cognition, i.e. using interviews/diaries to gain insight into the degree to which individuals see themselves as a team over time; in this two year study of the activities (i.e., recordings of all in person meetings as well as archival material of all whatsapp and email communication) of a group of researchers assembled at a university in Argentina, we illustrate how the individuals sometimes do and mostly do not "team".

RC31-393.1

TIETJE, OLAF* (University of Munich, Germany)

Between Obstacles and Support. Lgbtiq Refugees in German Accommodations*

Entering the German state refugees and immigrants are confronted with a complex bureaucratic system, stratifying the rights of immigrants against the background of 'humanitarian reasons'. So called 'save third state regulations' are differentiating between good and bad, political or economic reasons for flight. Individuals and families are differentiated taken gender into account and re-producing discursive pictures of male Muslim villains and female victims of flight (Tietje/Tuider 2019).

While sexuality often enough seems to be an invisible category, the separation by gender offers opportunities of bettering the living conditions for some immigrants. At the same time those segregating practices function as disciplining affirmations of public discourses (Foucault 2006) on the othering gender imaginations (Dietze 2016). Nevertheless, beyond a heteronormative perspective the segregated accommodation for immigrants offers opportunities. For example, the especially for the needs of LGBTIQ* refugees implemented accommodations and LGBTIQ* support structures are opening opportunities to live their sexuality more freely.

In my lecture I will focus on the ambivalent differentiation and segregation of the accommodation of LGBTIQ* refugees in Germany. For this purpose, I reconstruct from an intersectional perspective *first* the general circumstances of the arrival of LGBTIQ* refugees in Germany. *Second* focus on the opportunities and obstacles of a good living for refugees and *third* conclude while focussing on the field of tension between enabling freedom and precarising experiences. My conclusions are based on the outcomes of the qualitative research project 'Welcome Culture and Democracy in Germany'.

RC40-503.4

TIETJE, OLAF* (University of Munich, Germany)
TUIDER, ELISABETH* (University of Kassel, Germany)

Governmental Independence? Decent Life and Bettering Situations through Fair Trade Standardized Coffee Production in Southern Mexico

The neoliberal organisation of the Mexican government combined with the repressive state structure is related to interrelations between local politics, the military and police forces and international organized cartels controlling parts of trade and social infrastructure on the national and regional level. The well-known maquiladora industry in northern Mexico finds its counterpart in the more agricultural shaped Southern Mexico and therefore exists a strong unequal distribution of welfare and livelihood over the country. Meanwhile especially the southern federal state Chiapas is getting more and more famous for its ecological production of agricultural products (e.g. Villalpando 2004; World Bank/CIAT/CATIE 2014).

The global standardization of ecological production combined with the opportunities of certified fair trade production within the production chains of coffee enable small farmers to substitute the failing of Mexican social state policies and escape living in poverty. In consequence small farmers find opportunities in focussing on international standards to reach independence of the Mexican government labour policies. Within those international processes Alternative Food Networks were established especially for the coffee production certifying e.g. Zapatist or Mayan coffee.

So the means of standardization and certification offer a tool of non-governmental governing of the agricultural market through its access regulating function. As part of alternative food networks on the other hand those certifications guarantee a decent income to otherwise very poor small farmers.

Having the intersectional relation of different categories of difference in mind, we reconstruct the relevance of communal organising in the coffee production, exemplary for the federal states Oaxaca and Chiapas, and point out how those little ruptures within the neoliberal everyday refer to a shifting of the everyday. Our talk will base on qualitative interviews with small farmers, manufacturers and vendors of coffee in Chiapas and Oaxaca, mostly organized in cooperatives who are producing for the European coffee market.

RC34-426.1

TILLECZEK, KATE* (York University, Canada)

The Young Anthropocene: Silence and Fire

I have previously argued that the nursery rhyme *Ladybird ("Ladybird, ladybird fly away home, Your house is on fire, your children are gone")* written during the great Fire of London in 1666 might assist the field of youth studies to recognize our relative silence about the Anthropocene and the work that young people are doing to contend with this age where digital technology and extractive capitalism coalesce in their lives. Life on this planet has been changed so profoundly by human activity that it marks this new geological epoch "the age of the human". Recently, millions of young people from around the globe have joined Greta Thunberg and other youth activists in global/local responses to impending ecological catastrophe, letting us know that "our house is on fire" and immediate action is required. These forms of youth resistance demarcate one critical "golden spike" to be hammered into the social sciences of the Anthropocene. I will illustrate the ways in which youth attempt to be neither victims nor perpetrators of anthropogenic crimes against humanity and planet. Rather, they connect geopolitical dots and negotiate new structures and agencies of the Anthropocene in global, intercultural and intergenerational ways that call for immediate responses from those who study and support young lives. Our silence in the fire is no longer an option so I offer some provocations for discussion.

RC33-JS-11.2

TINSLEY, MEGHAN* (The University of Manchester, USA)

Overcoming Positivism, Understanding Power: Towards a Critical Realist Postcolonial Theory

Recent years have witnessed a significant wave of theoretical contributions to postcolonial theory within sociology (Bhambra 2007, Go 2016), alongside anthropology, geography, urban studies, and development studies. Yet despite these important innovations in the social sciences, many critiques of postcolonial theory continue to locate the field within the humanities in general, and literary criticism in particular. These have included claims that postcolonial theory places undue emphasis on discourse, that its abstraction from a particular time and space neglects the material realities of colonialism, and that, conversely, its emphasis on twentieth-century European overseas empires makes it complicit with twenty-first-century neo-colonialism. In response to claims that postcolonial theory is limited in scope, social theorists have called instead for decoloniality (Mignolo and Escobar 2013, Savransky 2017) and deimperialisation (Chen 2010). Bifurcating postcolonial theory and critical realism serves to entrench the epistemologi-

cal divide between relativist approaches that embrace multiple perspectives and positivist approaches that search for truth. I intervene by placing postcolonial theory in conversation with critical realism. I argue, further, that a critical realist postcolonial theory provides a model for overcoming positivism in social science methodology: it foregrounds marginalised voices and unsettles hegemonic ways of knowing without negating the reality of colonial and neo-colonial violence. I begin by tracing the interdisciplinary, transnational origins and axes of postcolonial theory. I then delve into three crucial, yet highly contested, topics within postcolonial theory: discourse, materiality, and liberation. In each case, I review the criticism of postcolonial theory and explore how an explicit engagement with critical realism suggests a way forward. I conclude by considering the implications of a critical realist postcolonial theory for the project of decolonising sociology.

RC30-368.2

TISCH, ANITA (Federal Institute for Occupational and Safety and Health, Germany)
MEYER, SOPHIE-CHARLOTTE* (Federal Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, Germany)

Work Intensification and Digitalisation of Work

Although digitisation will unlikely bring an end to work, some tasks and professions are already changing drastically. An increasing number of studies indicates that digitalisation is related to an increased work intensity – with negative consequences for the well-being of employees. Yet, it remains largely unclear why the use of new technologies is associated with an increased pace and pressure at work. One possible pathway discussed is that the use of new technologies is often accompanied by an increased work pressure, as the technological and the organizational implementation have to be handled by the employees in addition to the day-to-day business. This paper aims to empirically explore this hypothesis that employees first need to familiarise with new technologies and that this process in turn leads to an intensification of work.

The analyses are based on the German BIBB/BAuA Employment Survey. This cross-sectional survey is a representative for the German working population and includes comprehensive information on the working conditions and health of employees aged 15 and over working at least 10 hours per week. We perform linear probability models with robust standard errors clustered at the occupational level controlling for age, gender, industries, occupations and the educational level. The findings suggest a positive relationship between the introduction of new technologies (new computer programs as well as new manufacturing technologies) - and work intensity. With respect to the introduction of new computer programs, interaction models indicate that the confrontation with new tasks seems to reinforce time and performance pressure.

RC52-645.3

TIWARI, PREETI* (University of Allahabad, India)

Globalization, Gender and Transformation of Professional Identity

Anthony Giddens explores the social world of the late 20th century under the label of `high modernity`, and in particular, he links the changing nature of self-identity of the individual with key trends in society at this period. Giddens identifies some key features of contemporary life which in his view distinguish it from what has gone before. These are: *time-space distanciation, disembedding of social relation from local context of interaction, increased trust in abstract systems* and *chronic reflexive ordering and reordering of social relations in light of new knowledge*. He emphasizes that these features are not an abrupt change from the modern period but rather the identification of the more of thoughts and behaviour and the extension of the related institution of the Modern Age. He uses the term 'high-modernity 'to characterize this view, in contrast to the idea of Post –Modernism which emphasizes discontinuity. In his view, globalization is a stage of high modernity transforming all the institutions of modernity including the professions. The present paper is aimed to explore the utility of this conceptual framework for understanding profound changes in the identity of women professionals and their role performance in select professional groups of globalizing India.

WG01-694.1

TIWARI, PREETI* (University of Allahabad, India)

The Local, the Global and the Transformation of Everyday Life

The globalizing tendencies of modernity are inherent in the dynamic influences of its three major characteristics-'separation or reorganizing of time and space', 'disembedding mechanism' and 'reflexivity of modernity'. All these presume universalizing properties that explain the expansionist, coruscating nature of modern social life in its encounters with traditionally established practices. The globalization of social activity which modernity has served to bring about is in some ways a process of development of genuinely worldwide ties-such as those involved in the global nation-state system or the international division of labour. The global spread of modernity can be understood in terms of an ongoing relation between distanciation and the chronic mutability of local circumstances and local engagements. Thus, globalization has to be understood as a dialectical phenomenon, in which events at one pole of a distanciated relation often produce divergent or even contrary occurrences at another. The dialectic of the global and the local is an important area of sociological investigation. Based on these presumptions of the late or high modernity, or globalization in the view of Giddens, the present paper is aimed to understand the dynamicity of globalization in everyday life at the local and the global level.

RC04-58.2

TOBEÑA, VERÓNICA* (FLACSO Argentina, Argentina)
NOBILE, MARIANA (FLACSO Argentina, Argentina)

Hacia Una Fenomenología Del Cambio Con Foco En El Proceso De Transformación Del Cuerpo Docente. El Caso De La Escuela Secundaria Rionegrina (Argentina)

Esta ponencia se propone analizar la iniciativa de transformación del nivel secundario que desde el año 2017 está implementándose en la provincia de Río Negro, Argentina, haciendo foco, por un lado, en las expectativas que penden sobre los docentes como agentes de la política y, por otro, dando cuenta de la forma en que los agentes de la enseñanza tramitan la interpelación que reciben por parte de la reforma. Asimismo, la ponencia se propone sopesar qué recursos moviliza la reforma para sostener el tránsito de los docentes hacia el modelo educativo que intenta instalar y cómo se conjugan con los diferentes perfiles docentes disponibles para ello.

¿Qué recursos pone en juego dicha política en pos del cambio con foco en los docentes? ¿Son suficientes las estrategias diseñadas para muñir a los docentes del perfil profesional que traza la reforma? ¿Varía su resultado según las condiciones que reúne cada profesor en términos de trayectoria, formación, antigüedad, etc.)? ¿Contempla una diferenciación en los dispositivos de intervención que ofrece atento a la heterogeneidad que condensa el cuerpo docente provincial? En suma, la ponencia se propone contribuir a reconstruir la fenomenología del cambio en lo que respecta a un agente crucial como son los docentes, en el contexto de una reforma como la rionegrina, orientada a transformar la dimensión epistemológico-pedagógica de la escuela. Esto significa un intento por romper la forma en que históricamente la escuela se relacionó y organizó el conocimiento y cambiar la matriz disciplinar que determina tanto la formación docente, como su contratación por especialidad y el dictado de asignaturas.

TG04-753.1

TOBIAS, MELINA* (CONICET- Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Argentina)
MORENO, LUCILA* (Instituto de Ciencias Antropológicas UBA, Argentina)

La "Urbanización" Como Promesa Incumplida: Infraestructura, Riesgos y Cambio Climático En Barrios Populares Del Gran Buenos Aires.

En las últimas dos décadas en Argentina cobraron importancia diferentes políticas públicas orientadas a "mejorar la calidad de vida" de la población que habita en villas y asentamientos populares. Para ello se elaboraron diversos proyectos estatales de "urbanización", que implicaron la extensión de infraestructura urbana (pavimentación, y provisión de servicios públicos tales como agua potable, cloacas, pluviales, electricidad, gas) y la regularización dominial de las tierras. En este marco, en el partido de San Fernando, ubicado en la zona norte del Gran Buenos Aires, se llevaron adelante Programas de Mejoramientos de Barrios (PROMEBA) financiados por el Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo y el Estado Nacional, y diseñados por el municipio. Tras más de diez años del inicio de las obras, muchos de estos proyectos fueron suspendidos, dejando obras inconclusas y produciendo nuevas incertidumbres, riesgos e (in)seguridades en la población.

Esta situación hizo que diferentes organizaciones sociales que se encontraban llevando adelante proyectos de acceso justo al hábitat en articulación con equipos de investigación y extensión universitaria, comenzaran a problematizar los efectos o riesgos que dichas infraestructuras inconclusas dejaron en el territorio. Así, a partir del 2018 iniciamos un proyecto de investigación colaborativa centrado en analizar las percepciones de riesgos por parte de los habitantes y sus vinculaciones con los efectos locales del cambio climático (principalmente inundaciones y olas de calor) en tres barrios ubicados en el cauce viejo del río Reconquista.

El objetivo de esta ponencia es reflexionar, a partir de un enfoque cualitativo, acerca del proceso de producción colectiva de conocimiento en estos años en dichos barrios y la centralidad que cobraron los riesgos asociados a la infraestructura. Concretamente nos interesa indagar el modo en que dichas infraestructuras profundizaron las desigualdades sociales al crear nuevos escenarios de riesgo e incertidumbre, agravados por los efectos de la variabilidad climática.

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

RC05-62.4

TODOSIJEVIC, BOJAN* (Institute of social sciences, Serbia)
HRISTIC, LJUBOMIR (Institute of social sciences, Serbia)

Authoritarianism, Populism and Attitude Towards Political Elites in Serbia

Contemporary literature defines populist ideology as a covariance of anti-elitist orientation, 'nativism', and negative attitude towards 'others'. Populism defined in this way is close to the concept of (right wing) authoritarianism. Authoritarianism includes negative attitudes towards various minorities as well, and is often conceptualized as the psychological basis of the support for anti-democratic ideologies. What differentiates the two concepts is the attitude towards authorities. Populism implies a negative attitude towards the elites, who are perceived as corrupt and alienated from "the people". Authoritarianism, however, involves the submissive position vis-à-vis the authorities. Although 'authorities' and 'elites' that populism and authoritarianism refer to differ, the relationship between the two concepts needs to be clarified. They are supposed to explain similar phenomena, and yet, imply different positions towards authorities and political elites. This problem, insufficiently understood in the literature, is the subject of this study. Data for the analyses come from a web-based public opinion survey, conducted after the last presidential elections in Serbia, in 2017. The sample includes more than 2000 respondents, and is balanced according to the basic socio-demographics. The first part of the analysis examines the relationships between authoritarianism and populist ideology. The second part is focused on the associations between the two ideological orientations and party preferences. The results show that authoritarianism and populism overlap in the areas of anti-minority attitudes and nativism. The anti-elite orientation, however, does not belong neither to the domain of authoritarianism, nor populism. In 2017 Serbia, it primarily reflected the attitude towards the governing party.

RC24-298.3

TODT, MARCOS* (PUCRS, Brazil)
SOARES, MARCELO* (UFRGS, Brazil)
ÁVILA, THIAGO* (Instituto de Educação Superior de Brasília, Brazil)

Acciones Conjuntas Del Buen Vivir En El Distrito Federal, Brasil: Praxis Para Escapar De La Trampa Del Desarrollo

Con base en revisión de la literatura especializada, sostenemos que los conflictos sociales y ambientales se acentúan a medida que la idea del desarrollo trae consigo la noción de que los lugares subdesarrollados son espacios atrasados que deben adaptarse al tiempo presente. Esta idea de linealidad histórica hace que sea necesario luchar por el propio derecho a existir de manera diferente de lo que se considera moderno, y coloca la idea de los bienes comunes como obstáculo para la expansión de la producción y del consumo. Por lo tanto, el desarrollismo, uno de los dispositivos clave del capitalismo que hace creer que el bienestar es sinónimo de consumo, es un elemento central de la crisis ecológica que amenaza la existencia de miles de especies, incluida la humana. Las Acciones conjuntas del buen vivir ("Mutirões do bem viver"), proyecto que existe desde 2017 en el Distrito Federal, Brasil, se oponen a la lógica del desarrollo. Más allá de objetivos específicos importantes, como la (bio)construcción de viviendas o el fortalecimiento de la agricultura familiar, su objetivo estratégico es compartir experiencias y una nueva praxis creativa que genere confianza entre las personas a la vez que permita la desnaturalización de la cosmovisión dominante y la autoorganización de la comunidad referenciada en la cosmovisión de los pueblos originarios de América Latina. Al combatir el imaginario del desarrollo, esta experiencia concreta se encuentra con autores como Acosta (2016), Gudynas (2011, 2012) y Lang (2011, 2016, 2017) que sostienen que cualquier alternativa que desee ser antisistémica necesita cuestionar el mito del desarrollo, o terminará por reforzar la base de apoyo del sistema capitalista, destruyendo modos de vida alternativos e impidiendo cualquier resolución de la crisis ambiental.

RC23-279.1

TOLEDO FERREIRA, MARIANA* (Universidade de Sao Paulo, Brazil)

Tensions between the Local and the Global: The Legitimation of a Peripheral Scientific Agenda

This paper seeks to advance the understanding of relations between centers and peripheries in the production of scientific knowledge, considering the construction and legitimation of a peripheral research agenda in the field of human and medical genetics. To look at the construction of scientific agendas in terms of center and periphery is to take into account the assumption that scientific production is unevenly divided between different regions around the world (Medina, 2013; Keim, 2010; Alatas, 2003; Hountondji, 1990). Empirically, the work is based on quantitative data on the career and trajectory patterns of 416 Brazilian researchers in the field of human and medical genetics, as well as bibliometric analysis of their work in international co-authorship. In addition, 50 in-depth interviews were conducted in three Brazilian regions (North, South and Southeast). This paper analyses the tensions between the local and the global in the constitution of a research agenda presenting convergences and tensions regarding patterns and parameters of what has consensually been named "international science". In terms of legitimating the type of research conducted in the local context, we discuss i) different conceptions of research "impact"; ii) tensions regarding publication versus care for people with genetic diseases and public health policy formulation; iii) basic research versus application to the local context; and, finally, iv) advocacy for dealing with local problems (and local samples) versus an international agenda that emphasizes the most up to date techniques and methodologies.

RC38-484.1

TONAH, STEVE* (University of Ghana, Ghana)

Migrants and the Making of the City: A Biographical Study of Selected Community Leaders in the Neighborhood of Accra

Since its declaration as the capital city by the British colonial authorities, migrants have played a prominent role in the transformation of Accra not only from a small coastal fishing village into the nation's main commercial and economic center but also a hub for social, educational, sports, entertainment and cultural activities in the country. Unlike elsewhere in West Africa, the autochthonous Ga population of Accra have always welcomed migrants into their fold and successfully integrated them into their society. The influence of migrants from West Africa and abroad has been prominent in the transformation of the city. Accra has benefited so much from the continued arrival and active participation of migrants in the areas of trade, transport, sports and entertainment, manufacturing as well as education, and public administration. Today, Accra has several neighborhoods with a modern, cosmopolitan and vibrant multi-cultural and multi-ethnic populations.

This paper seeks to elaborate on and contribute to an understanding of the historical development and current trends in the city by examining the experiences and observations of selected leaders of the different migrant communities in Accra. Using largely a biographical approach, it will document the perspectives and contributions of different individuals and migrant groups such as the Hausa, Fulani, Lebanese and the Akan to the growth and changing developments in Accra since the beginning of the 20th century. The life stories and life histories of these individuals should give us useful insights about their activities, interactions between and among neighbors as well as how the city of Accra has been influenced and transformed by these migrants.

RC31-381.5

TONHATI, TANIA* (University of Brasília (UnB), Brazil)

Brazilian Transnational Family Practices: The Ageing Process and the Death of a Loved One.

This paper explores how Brazilian migrant women in the UK 'do family' with their elderly parents in Brazil, and how they face their own ageing process in migratory context. This investigation was carried out during my doctoral research. It has focused on how Brazilian migrant women, who moved to the UK in the 1980 and 1990, have (re) created a sense of familyhood, even while living at a distance for an extended period of time. The research dialogues with transnational family studies that consider the significance and continuity of family relationships in the process of migration. The study was framed by a qualitative methodological framework which includes a multi-sited ethnography, biographical interviews and diaries. Fieldwork was carried out in the UK and in Brazil. Among several family practices done by the participants of my study, to this paper I shed light on the creation and recreation of family during the life-course event of death. Facing the death of a love-one from a distance involves practising a set of activities heavily encoded with symbolic and affective meanings (e.g. taking part in the funeral) as well as some social constraints, which can influence the capacity and opportunity to practise them. Moreover, going through the death process of a loved-one led the Brazilian migrant women interviewed reflect on their own ageing process (where to grow old, who will take care of them, die in a foreign land). These were dilemmas listed by them. The study, then, showed that for the Brazilian migrant women studied taking part in the death process of their elderly parents even from a distance was a family practice especially important for them in order to (re) constitute their sense of familyhood. In addition, experiencing such practice was crucial to make them thinking about their own ageing process in the UK.

RC16-202.3

TORRAS GÓMEZ, ELISABETH* (University of Barcelona, Spain)

Engaging Citizens in Science with and for Society: Contributions from Social Theory

In spite of the contributions from social theory, many are the citizens who do not see the need to participate in scientific research. But these same social actors can potentially be engaged through actions which connect the scientific advancement they appreciate and interact about with the research that led to them. In this vein, the ALLINTERACT proposal was born to shed new light on how citizens access, act and react around scientific research with social impact. The project's contribution from social theory is twofold. On the one hand, it draws on the social theories which have greatly contributed to the improvement of societies and have had a key role in the promotion of the social impact of all sciences. For example, the contributions from the communicative theory of action (Habermas) have demonstrated the potential of the inclusion of all voices through dialogue and critical rationality; or the contribution from Public Sociology (Burawoy) and real utopias (Erik Olin Wright) to the social impact of SSH. On the other hand, ALLINTERACT promotes methodologies of research deeply rooted in the advancements from social theory, such as the communicative methodology of research, and puts forward a novel use of a new methodology, the Social Impact in Social Media methodology (Pulido, Redondo-Sama, Sordé-Martí, & Flecha, 2018), which relies on social media users' interactions in social media to assess the social impact of a research.

ALLINTERACT contributes to building the knowledge base of SWAFS (Science with and for Society) drawing on the theoretical and methodological advancements led from social theory, which in turn lead to the improvement of the cooperation between science and society.

Pulido, C. M., Redondo-Sama, G., Sordé-Martí, T., & Flecha, R. (2018). Social impact in social media: A new method to evaluate the social impact of research. PloS One, 13(8), e0203117.

RC32-398.4

TORRAS GÓMEZ, ELISABETH* (University of Barcelona, Spain)

The Pleasure in Falling in Love

The coercive dominant discourse (CDD) conveyed through TV shows, popular songs and social media, among others, is socializing some women, from a young age, into attraction towards violent attitudes and behaviours (Puigvert, Gelsthorpe, Soler-Gallart, & Flecha, 2019). Alongside, we find a parallel discourse which portrays romantic love as an imposition that limits girls' sexual freedom.

Drawing on this evidence, our aim was to explore the relationship between the CDD and the pleasure women associate to their sexual-affective relationships. Our hypothesis was that the socialization to such discourse might be driving young women to sexual-affective relationships in which there is neither freedom nor desire, but the pressure to meet social expectations leads them to internalize those relationships as exciting. To that end, we conducted a pilot study with women between 20 and 29 years-old, who were interviewed following the communicative methodology of research. Results unveiled a lack of pleasure in coerced relationships, while those in romantic egalitarian relationships reported them as being passionate. Moreover, girls who had fallen into the pressures of the coercive discourse, but had decided to break with such pressures, denounced the lack of freedom and pleasure in the former, and strongly advocated for romantic egalitarian relationships that united passion and love. Unveiling the lack of pleasure in coerced relationships in contrast to the pleasure reported in romantic egalitarian relationships free of the coercive discourse, brings new evidence that both contributes to breaking with the CDD and vindicates our right to the pleasure of falling in love.

Puigvert, L., Gelsthorpe, L., Soler-Gallart, M., & Flecha, R. (2019). Girls' perceptions of boys with violent attitudes and behaviours, and of sexual attraction. Palgrave Communications, 5(1), 56.

RC32-399.5

TORRES, ANALIA* (CIEG/ISCSP University of Lisbon VAT#600019152, Portugal)

Why Are Gender Equality Issues Under Attack. a Reflection from a European Perspective

Over the last decade, gender issues have been hotly debated. The financial, economic and migration crisis, which has accentuated the precariousness in the living conditions of the populations and raised fears and feelings of insecurity, has created the grounds for the emergence of authoritarian, dictatorial leaderships that use sexism, homophobia, and xenophobia, attacking **directly gender equality issues,** when not overtly defending the use of violence.

While there have been reactions against these politics - huge demonstrations on the streets or in the social media, where activists have had a very relevant role – the fact is that they have been unable to stop these movements from growing. And despite being supported by powerful economic and military interests,

authoritarian leaders continue to find additional supporters among the disempowered and the poor, who unfortunately believe that they are the solution for their problems.

But why is gender equality under attack? Why do these new authoritarian leaders use sexism and homophobia as weapons in their nationalist discourses? Why is it that in countries where these policies are not so strong, we are nevertheless still witnessing a sort of *backlash,***or what some consider** *an anti-genderism trend***? Importantly too, how are these trends affecting academic life and women's, gender and feminist studies? And what strategies have been developed to address attempts to erase, marginalise and/or silence the field?**

These and other topics will be addressed reflecting in this presentation.

RC35-JS-40.5

TORRES, CARLOS* (UCLA, USA)
MORROW, RAYMOND* (University of Alberta, Canada)

Deliberative Democracy and Pedagogy of the Oppressed: A Critical Reading of Paulo Freire's Contributions.

In this paper, we continue our collaborative work in social theory focusing on the question of deliberative democracy and dialogical democracy emerging from the social construct of *Pedagogy of the Oppressed*, the famous book by Brazilian philosopher Paulo Freire. Without attempting a full reconstruction of his work, that will be done in another place (Morrow, 2019a) in this paper we will discuss his analysis of deliberative democracy in light of critical cosmopolitanism. We emphasize Paulo Freire's agonic attempt to propose a hermeneutical strategy in defense of a democratic model that could be helped by a new educational model. Yet, simultaneously, in each of the historical periods of his oeuvre, he developed an understanding of postcolonial traditions looking at the risks but also the benefits of deliberative democracy.

To develop our argument, it is important to situate the location of this important book in the history of social sciences and pedagogy—though we shall move beyond this book in our analysis--, and to briefly outlined Freire's historical and analytical stages while constructing his oeuvre. In our conclusion, we will discuss *alternatives* and *resources* in Freire's theoretical insights while hinting that one of the key references not fully understood in his work is his analysis of *alienation* drawing very closely with traditional sources of Critical Theory a la Frankfurt School but departing from it in several ways.[1]

[1] Given the now widespread use of the term "critical theory" to refer to textual criticism and rather speculative theories of society in the humanities, the term "critical social theory" will be used to describe approaches linked with a sociological theory of society and related historical and empirical research. Capitalized as the "Critical Theory", the term will be used to refer to the Frankfurt School tradition, usually specified by generation, as forms of critical social theory.

RC02-24.1

TORRES, MIGUEL* (CEPAL, Chile)

Estructuralismo, Dependencia y Neoestructuralismo En El Siglo XXI

La Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL) ha desarrollado un rico pensamiento teórico sobre el desarrollo económico, social y ambiental de esta región. Desde su fundación en 1948, este pensamiento se ha caracterizado no solo por elaborar diagnósticos sobre la materia sino también por estar orientado hacia las políticas de desarrollo. Se puede afirmar de manera fehaciente entonces, que el pensamiento de la CEPAL es un cimiento de la "socioeconomía" latinoamericana y caribeña por más de 70 años.

A partir de la noción centro-periferia de Prebisch y de la incorporación del método histórico estructural, la CEPAL ha contribuido al análisis de los problemas del desarrollo en la región, mediante tres enfoques bien acotados en términos de periodos históricos que pueden ser considerados parte de una "sociología latinoamericana", pero que también han influido las escuelas sociológicas de otras regiones. Estos enfoques son: a) el estructuralismo latinoamericano (1948-1990), b) el enfoque o teoría de la dependencia (1965-1980) y c) el neoestructuralismo (desde 1990).

El objetivo de la presente investigación es identificar cuales son los elementos analíticos de cada uno de estos tres enfoques teóricos que hoy pueden ayudar a comprender mejor el proceso de hiperglobalización que enfrentan las regiones periféricas en su proceso de desarrollo económico, social y ambientalmente sostenible.

RC11-131.4

TORRES, SANDRA* (Uppsala University, Sweden)

Social Exclusion in Health and Social Care Services Offered to Minority Patients: Does Racialization and Racism Play a Role?

The starting point of this presentation is the ongoing debate on social exclusion in old age that is currently taking place in Europe. The debate in question

acknowledges that ageism is an important exclusion mechanism and that the implications of cultural and ethnic identity for how people's experience exclusion in later life have not been sufficiently acknowledged by scholars engaged in old age social exclusion research. It is also acknowledged that the increases in the migration flows that most of the Western world has experienced over the past two decades means that the study of late-life exclusion needs to take into account the post migration stressors that older people with a migrant background experience. This presentation asks therefore whether racism figures in the gerontological imagination on older ethnic and racial minorities and older migrants. Based on a scoping review of peer-reviewed articles on the intersection of old age and ethnicity / race published between 1998-2017 (n=336), this presentation asks if the kind of social exclusion that older ethnic minorities (and migrants) experience as a result of racism is taken into account in this literature. Focusing primarily on the articles that tap into health inequalities (n=117) and health and social care (n=55), this presentation will show if, and how, racialization and racism inform this research. In answering these questions, the presenter will argue that the debate on old age social exclusion needs to expand its agenda so that the specific social exclusion mechanisms that affect older ethnic and racial minorities can be studied in a systematic fashion.

RC43-534.1

TORRES ANGARITA, ANDREINA* (City University of New York, The Graduate Center, USA)

Housing and Revolution: Women's Access to Housing in Caracas, Venezuela

In this paper I analize how women's access to land and housing has expanded in the context of the Bolivarian Revolution in Venezuela (1999-present). By focusing on a specific social movement that embraces the principles of "urban revolution" and sees itself as part of a larger process of social transformation, I focus on how women have become pivotal actors in activists' efforts to fashion themselves as "legitimate actors" within a range of actors involved in housing policies and activism. I propose that while poor women's work has become essential for the organizational structure of the movement, the materialization of its core values, and the maintenance of land occupations and self-building of housing overtime, this participation also traps them in particular gendered and racialized subject-positions and a sexual division of labor, which ultimately undermine their rights. Thus, using Nancy Fraser's distinction between "recognition" and "redistribution," I ask what kind of redistributive effects are made possible through the recognition of the barrio resident as a key actor in the Bolivarian Revolution? How are these effects gendered and why? I recognize an "uncanny" effect in activists' efforts to upset established property relations and create a collective property regime, which are presented as new and yet carry with them historically established patron-client relations between urban dwellers and community activists, and between the urban poor and the state. Along with opening oportunities for the creation of self-governed communties with strong female leadership, these forms of access to housing also perpetuate barrio women's "precarious possession" of their homes.

TG04-744.4

TORRES HARO, MARÍA* (Universidad de Almería,)
AINZ, ALEXANDRA (Universidad de Almeria, Spain)
RODRÍGUEZ-PUERTAS, RUBÉN (Universidad de Almería, Spain)

"La Generación Invisible". El Edadismo De Género En El Mercado Laboral.

La edad en su dimensión social, como relación de poder y concepto construido social y culturalmente, actúa como una potente barrera de acceso al mercado laboral y es además un motivo de expulsión del mismo. Este criterio de discriminación afecta indistintamente a hombres y a mujeres; pero son ellas las que lo sufren en mayor medida. Las consecuencias sociales son muy graves: pobreza, precariedad laboral, economía sumergida y exclusión social.

Esta preocupante realidad se desprende tanto del análisis de los datos publicados por el Instituto Nacional de Estadística, los Servicios Públicos de Empleo y Servicios Sociales, así como de las entrevistas realizadas a personas desempleadas de larga duración mayores de cincuenta años e informantes claves pertenecientes al ámbito de la intermediación laboral. No por predecibles los datos dejan de resultar alarmantes. Cada vez más personas desempleadas se encuentran en la difícil tesitura de ser consideradas demasiado jóvenes para jubilarse y demasiado mayores para trabajar.

Es necesario identificar los mecanismos de discriminación para poder combatirlos eficazmente. La presente investigación, se realiza bajo el paradigma feminista y desde una perspectiva interseccional; al analizar la importancia del edadismo y sexismo como discriminaciones laborales que intervienen significativamente en el desempleo de larga duración y que a su vez interactúan con otras variables discriminatorias como la etnia, el origen o la nacionalidad.

RC12-154.2

TORRES-FALCON, MARTA* (Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana (Autonomous Metropolitan University), Mexico)

El Derecho Humano a Una Vida Libre De Violencia: El Caso De La Alerta De Género En México

En 2007, la *Ley general de acceso de las mujeres a una vida libre de violencia* estableció algunas directrices para la coordinación de los órdenes de gobierno (federal, estatal y municipal) a fin de prevenir, sancionar y erradicar la violencia de género. Crea también un mecanismo novedoso para atender la violencia que por su magnitud o severidad requiera acciones extraordinarias e inmediatas: la alerta de género. Para su activación, se requiere la solicitud expresa de una organización de la sociedad civil.

A doce años de distancia, en más de veinte estados del país -de un total de 32- se han producido solicitudes y en 17 entidades, se ha decretado la alerta. El caso de la Ciudad de México es particularmente interesante por varios motivos: la solicitud documenta tanto la violencia extrema perpetrada contra las mujeres (feminicidios) como la falla en la investigación penal; hubo cambios de gobierno tanto a nivel federal como local, que retrasaron notoriamente la emisión de un dictamen; la instancia de la Secretaría de Gobernación (CONAVIM) se negó a declarar la alerta de género, a pesar del bajo cumplimiento del gobierno de la entidad; finalmente, el uso de las organizaciones peticionarias de los recursos legales existentes para obtener la declaratoria por la vía judicial (amparo).

La ponencia que se propone busca ofrecer un panorama general de la aplicación de la alerta de género en México, a través de un análisis comparativo de las solicitudes presentadas, así como analizar el caso de la capital del país, donde claramente interactúan motivaciones políticas y jurídicas.

La alerta de género puede ser un mecanismo de gran utilidad en otros países de la región. Por ello resulta útil una evaluación de su funcionamiento de diversos contextos.

RC30-367.2

TOSCHENKO, ZHAN* (Russian Academy of Sciences, Russian Federation)

"Old" and "New" Professions in the World of New Reality

The professional structure of society has always been a vivid indicator of maturity, development and success in the use and application of human capital. It has been and remains a characteristic of its compliance with the needs of scientific and technological progress. Speaking about the "old" professions, the lion's share is occupied by engineering personnel and workers in the mass professions, since for a long time not only the functioning of what was achieved depended on them, but also the further improvement of equipment, technologies, functions and management methods. This professional structure is undergoing major changes. Arrival of Fourth industrial revolution involves the use of cyberphysical systems in production and servicing of human needs, including everyday life, work and leisure, as well as the transition from industrial to local and even "home" production of most goods thanks to the 3D printer technology. This revolution is aimed at the widespread use of flexible avant-garde technologies, digitalization of many sectors of the economy. Consequently, professions of a fundamentally different order will be required; the remaining ones will cardinally change the functions and methods of implementing; those that can/will be replaced by employees capable of performing fundamentally new functions will vanish.

However, real processes in the Russian economy show that of the approximately 450 elementary professions that make up 9 enlarged professional groups, two groups lead by a large margin in number: car drivers and sellers (about 7% each). This is followed by specialists with higher education in the fields of production, natural and engineering sciences (5.1% of all employed). Professions associated with the digital economy occupy a modest place (2-3%). Thus, in real life, we are dealing with a solution to a very complex socio-economic problem - the continuing preservation of old professions and the difficult formation of new professions.

RC41-516.3

TOULEMON, LAURENT* (Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED), France)
TRIMARCHI, ALESSANDRA* (University of Vienna, Austria)

Couples' Fertility Differentials By Education: Do Stepchildren Make a Difference?

Increasing divorce and union dissolution rates, and ensuing constitution of single-parent families or stepfamilies represent important societal changes in Europe, taking place over the second half of the 20th century. Stepfamilies often present peculiar combinations in term of partners' human capital, which eventually has consequences on family wellbeing. The diffusion of these family be-

haviors may contribute to an increase in social inequalities because they tend to be more common among the lower strata of society. The way social inequality is linked to these family behaviors substantially depends on fertility behaviors of individuals who have experienced partnership disruption.

Recently, a growing number of studies has explored both partners' educational characteristics as potential determinant of couples' fertility behavior, acknowledging the fact that the decision to have a child is couple-based. Still, those studies have especially focused on children born to the couple, without considering stepchildren in their counts. As a result, in studying couples' birth rates by educational pairing, previous studies do not account for the complexity of family composition, which also affect partners' decision to have a common child.

In this paper, we emphasize family complexity, its association with human capital and possible ways to analyze it in a comparative way. Using Generations and Gender Surveys data of 15 European countries, we analyze the association between educational pairing and couples' fertility based on different definitions of couples' children. Applying standard fertility indicators (mean number of children, proportion childless) and regression techniques, we test whether highly educated homogamous couples have less often stepchildren (born from one partner before the union) and less often remain without shared children. Next, we test whether, among heterogamous couples, the partner with the lower education, male or female, is more likely to bring children within the new union. Country-differences and time trends in Europe are discussed.

RC12-151.3

TOYAMA, MÍRIAM* (UFSCar, Brazil)
FERRATTI, GUSTAVO* (UFSCar, Brazil)
CÔRTES, MAURO R.* (UFSCar, Brazil)

Loot Boxes and the Changes in the Gaming Market

The videogame industry is a recent one among in the cultural industries, the arcades (here we are considering coin operated electrical-mechanical games, and disregarding games like pinball) emerged during the 1960 and in the next decade we had the emergency of the console market. Since then, this market has evolved from a niche one to a blockbuster market; during 2018 the videogame market earned revenue of US$137.9 billion, according to Newzoo (2019). Despite the apparent success the videogame industry has faced criticism and doubts about its effect on the players. Since the arcades there is a concern about the effect of violent games and violent behavior, especially on the long term. Khaled Jr. (2018) argues that this concern first turns into moral panic in the 1970s with the launch of Death Race (a arcade game based on a movie and that would give points to each ran over gremlin). This article aims to study the last wave in this kind of concern; recently gaming addiction has been recognized as a disorder by the world health organization. And the concern surrounding loot boxes (loot boxes are virtual items that can be redeemed in a game, so that the player can receive a bundle of random items) and the development of this disorder has become more prominent, and several countries have been discussing and imposing restriction to the loot boxes (UK, Japan, Netherlands). As the restriction are imposed it changes the gaming companies' strategies. So the article aims to use the Theory of Fields to analyze the changes in the market as the loot boxes business models suffers restrictions in different countries. We use the Theory of fields because in order to analyze the market not only from an economic perspective, but also considering the importance of the historical and social perspective.

RC20-244.3

TREGUBOVA, NATALIA* (St. Petersburg State University, Russia)
STARIKOV, VALENTIN (TANDEM, St. Petersburg State University, Russia)
STEPANOV, ALEXANDER (TANDEM, St. Petersburg State University, Russia)

Are Sociologists Ready for 'Artificial Sociality'? How Russian Sociology Meets the Challenge in Comparative Perspective with Sociologists in Other Brics Countries.

Current sociology does not have a settled view on what to do with a phenomenon that in the literature has been designated as "artifcial intelligence" (AI). Sociological textbooks, handbooks, encyclopedias, and sociology classes' syllabi typically either do not have entries about AI at all or talk about it haphazardly with a stress on AI's social effects and without discerning the underlying logic that moves the prodigy on. This paper is an invitation to a professional conversation about what and how social sciences can/should study "artificial intelligence". The first part presents comparative historical analysis of AI development in BRICS countries and discusses challenges that it poses for both theoretical and empirical research in social sciences. The second part of the presentation is based on a discussion of the preliminary results of an on-going three-year research project on how different actors (scholars from various disciplines and interdisciplinary fields, professionals from AI-related organizations, expert users of AI technolo-

gies) reflect on transformative changes that are brought to human societies by AI-based technologies. We discuss the case of Russia in comparison with other BRICS countries stressing both common issues and specific features. We conclude that social sciences have to look for new theoretical and methodological frameworks to approach AI and 'artificial sociality'.

RC39-495.1

TREJO-RANGEL, MIGUEL* (National Institute for Space Research, Brazil)
RAMOS-RIBEIRO, RODRIGO RUDGE (Getulio Vargas Foundation, Brazil)
ESQUIVEL-GOMEZ, NHILCE NAHOMI (Water Youth Network, Netherlands)

Implementación Del Marco De Hyogo y Marco De Sendai Para La Reducción De Riesgos Asociados a Eventos Climáticos En Latinoamérica: Una Propuesta De Análisis Comparativo Entre Ciudad De México y Sao Paulo.

Cada vez son más frecuentes e intensos los desastres asociados a eventos resultado del cambio climático y a la vulnerabilidad de comunidades humanas. Especialmente en ciudades densamente pobladas, como las dos mayores de Latinoamérica (Ciudad de México, México y Sao Paulo, Brasil). Como herramientas de reducción de desastres, marcos internacionales promueven acciones para promover que ciudades estén más preparadas y sean más resilientes ante el posible impacto de amenazas. Por ejemplo, Marco Hyogo de 2005 y el Marco Sendai de 2015, ambos publicados por las Naciones Unidas. No obstante, existe la incógnita de ¿cómo estas herramientas han o están fortaleciendo la preparación y resiliencia? Este trabajo tiene como objetivo explorar la influencia que estos marcos han tenido específicamente en la Ciudad de México y Sao Paulo para que estén más preparadas y sean más resilientes ante el impacto de eventos climáticos (inundaciones y deslizamientos). El método es un análisis cuantitativo de artículos científicos que fueron encontrados en la base de datos de Google Académico entre enero del 2005 y septiembre del 2019, mediante el uso de las palabras: hyogo, sendai, disasters, flood, landslides y Mexico City o Sao Paulo. Los resultados, se basan en un total de 91 indicadores, 43 donde se usó Mexico City como palabra clave y 48 para Sao Paulo. De éstos, 30 están relacionados a artículos publicados en revistas científicas, 11 (36.7%) corresponden a Mexico City y 19 (63.3%) a Sao Paulo. Sin embargo, para la Ciudad de México, sólo el 27% son estudios relacionados a esta ciudad, el otro 73% tienen como área de estudio otras regiones. Para Sao Paulo, 31% corresponde a casos de estudio relacionados con de la ciudad y el restante a otras regiones. Finalmente, cómo los marcos han tenido una influencia estudios en las dos ciudades.

WG05-704.5

TREUKE, STEPHAN* (Ruhr Universität Bochum, Germany)

Assessing the Relationship between Spatial Proximity and Socio-Economic Integration in Four Shanty-Towns of Salvador, Brazil

Grounded on semi-structured interviews, we will examine the impact of neighbourhood effects on the individuals' living conditions in four shanty-towns of Salvador, Brazil, addressing the question under which conditions the proximity to affluent gated communities fosters their socio-economic integration. We demonstrate that the relationship between spatial proximity and socio-economic integration is conditioned by the capacity of public space to promote (non)employment cross-class interactions, the impact of crime, and the gated communities' degree of securitization. Whereas in Calabar, large opportunities of economic participation in its surroundings mitigate the negative impact of neighborhood effects, (non-)employment relationships decline in the less centrally located Vale das Pedrinhas and Bate Facho. The construction of the highly isolated gated community Alphaville 2 has neither fostered cross-class interactions nor benefitted the economic integration of the Vila Verde inhabitants. We urge to reflect on a holistic approach to social inequalities, comprising socially more integrative labour and housing policies.

WG05-705.4

TREUKE, STEPHAN* (Ruhr Universität Bochum, Germany)

Does the Spatial Proximity to Affluent Gated Communities Mitigate Neighborhood Effects? a Case Study from Salvador, Brazil

We shall examine the impact of neighborhood effects on the individuals' socio-economic integration on the basis of a qualitative research conducted in two peripheral shanty-towns and in three favelas located in some affluent regions of Salvador, Brazil. In the peripheral São João do Cabrito, the individuals' embeddedness in a homogeneously poor region fosters their social isolation; yet, in Fazenda Grande II/Jaguaripe I, the population's socioeconomic heterogeneity attenuates

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neighborhood effects. The individuals' functional embracement vis-à-vis their wealthy surroundings declines towards the periphery, their chances of integration being conditioned by the shared use of public space, and the gated communities' degree of spatial isolation. We discuss three mechanisms that might explain neighborhood effects: changes in the support structures, the impact of crime, and territorial stigmatization. We conclude that the individuals' chances of integration mainly depend on the spatial distribution of employments and urban services, rather than on their proximity to affluent neighborhoods.

RC22-JS-62.5

TREVISAN, JANINE* (IFRS, Brazil)
DEMARCHI, EDUARDA* (IFRS, Brazil)

Religion, Gender and Politics in Brazil: The Case of the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights in Bolsonaro´s Government

The centrality of religion in social and political life has been officially removed in Brazil with the establishment of the Republic in 1889, legally breaking apart the Catholic Church from the Brazilian State. Still, churches and religious groups maintain the claim for their role in defining laws and public policies within the Brazilian State. With the end of the military dictatorship in the 1980s, the increasing political participation of different social groups and the demographic expansion of Pentecostal evangelicals, this group began to participate in party politics by electing parliamentarians and mobilizing support for candidacies for the president of Brazil. Such movement brings up the claim of religion's centrality for the regulation of laws and public policies for the behavior control of the Brazilian population. On the other hand, feminist and LGBT movements claim their civil, sexual and reproductive rights in the name of autonomy and igualitarism, raising conflict with religious parliamentarians who seek to adjust them to what they understand as traditional moral behaviors. In this political and religious scenario, in 2018, Jair Bolsonaro was elected president of the Republic of Brazil, with strong support from this religious group, as Mariano and Girardi (2019) demonstrated. The nomination of Damares Alves (evangelical pastor and advisor of the Evangelical Parliamentary Front) as a Minister of Women, Family and Human Rights reveals the compatibility between the new government and the ideas of this group. The project analyzes the statements of Minister Damares Alves in the main official media (Folha de Sao Paulo, Globo, Estadão) and also the reaction of the population in social networks (Facebook and Twitter), as well as the actions planned and executed by the Minister with the lens of the sociology of religion theories.

RC41-524.2

TRIMARCHI, ALESSANDRA* (University of Vienna, Austria)
TOULEMON, LAURENT (Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED), France)

The Educational Gradient in Singlehood, Educational Assortative Mating and the Role of Country-Level Inequalities in Europe

In the last decades, scholars have observed great changes in partnership formation behaviour and its association with individuals' socio-economic status. Previous studies suggested that the better-educated are more likely to enter into a partnership and they are also more likely to form educationally homogamous unions. It is much less clear-cut to what extent these findings are generalizable across genders, periods, and countries. On the aggregate level, scholars have been increasingly concerned about rising social inequalities across and within countries, and how these are linked to family demographic processes. A strand of research argues that changes in family structure are responsible for changes in income distributions within a country. Recent findings regarding Western countries showed that the increase in single-headed households is an important factor associated with rising inequality, rather than the rise in educational homogamy.

As a result of these changes at both macro and micro levels, scholars have been increasingly interested in solving the puzzle of the link between individual behaviour and country-level inequalities. In particular, the link between the educational gradient in family formation behaviour and inequalities on the aggregate level has been rarely explored, mostly due to a lack of available comparable multilevel data in many countries. Using Generations and Gender Surveys data of 16 countries and by means of a two-stage regression approach, we examine whether the negative educational gradient in singlehood for men and women is steeper in countries where social inequalities are stronger. Preliminary results show that differences by education in both men and women's unemployment rates may explain differences across countries' educational gradient in singlehood. Next, focusing on two periods, we have not found a strong association between country-level inequalities and the positive educational gradient in homogamous relative to heterogamous union formation.

RC39-494.5

TRINIDAD DA SILVA, ANGELINA* (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona,)

Gestión De Riesgos En Paraguay. De La Teoría a La Práctica.

Paraguay, de forma recurrente y en periodos variables, está expuesto a fenómeno naturales extremos como: tormentas, inundaciones, tornados, sequías e incendios forestales, afectando principalmente a los sectores menos favorecidos de la sociedad, así como al medio ambiente. Los lineamientos en gestión y reducción de riesgos de desastres son responsabilidad de la Secretaria de Emergencia Nacional, que en coordinación con otros actores: gobiernos regionales y subnacionales, instituciones gubernamentales, de la sociedad civil y cooperación internacional, construyen e implementan estrategias para el manejo integral de los riesgos. Esta investigación pretende comprender tanto la dinámica actual como los desafíos a los que se enfrenta la gestión de riesgos a nivel estatal. Se trata de una investigación cualitativa, que utiliza el método de estudio de caso, y que recopila evidencias procedentes de una variedad de fuentes públicas relativas a la gestión de riesgos. El propósito es identificar las principales acciones registradas en el periodo de 2013-2019 a partir de los pilares establecidos en la Política Nacional de Gestión y reducción de riesgos. Los principales hallazgos han permitido identificar que el cumplimiento del marco normativo establecido está dictaminado por la voluntad política a nivel territorial. Además, a gobernanza local de los riesgos puede considerarse débil, ya que realiza una trasferencia de sus competencias al nivel central y organizaciones de la sociedad civil. La gestión de riesgos se orienta en mayor medida a gestión reactiva frente a la prospectiva y correctiva. Gran parte de la gestión prospectiva es realizada por la sociedad civil financiada de forma significativa con fondos de la cooperación internacional. Constituye un desafío esencial para el Estado movilizar el potencial que tienen los gobiernos regionales y subnacionales para la gestión y reducción de sus riesgos de modo a que logren resultados sostenibles.

RC31-385.2

TROITINHO, BRUNA* (University of Santa Maria, Brazil)

Amission of Haitians to the Brazilian Public Universities

After the earthquake in Haiti in 2010, the number of Haitian immigrants to Brazil increased because this country offered more jobs, in consequence, the biggest events such as the World Cup 2014 and Olympics Games 2016. Many of these migrants would like to complete their studies in Brazil and trying entry in Public Universities. This abstract is about research in the University of Santa Maria in South of Brazil, where received refugees and vulnerability migrants as of 2016 after started a Resolution to created specific vacancies in undergraduate. This Resolution results in the agreement between the University of Santa Maria and UNHCR, The UN Refugees Agency, through the Sérgio Vieira de Mello Cathedra. Afterward this initiative, entry in this University approximately fifty students from different countries. This research focuses on Haitians because they are the majorities students who ingress in university. The question guide is: How the Haitian Migrants are received in the University Federal of Santa Maria? And, which their ingress contributed to growing up the diversity in UFSM? For the answer, this question was made an ethnography with seven Haitian students during two years (2017-2018) to understand their trajectories and their insertion in the University of Santa Maria.

RC55-672.3

TRONCO, GIORDANO* (, Brazil)
RAMOS, MARILIA* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Poverty Lines in the Brasil Sem Miséria Plan: A Review and Proposed Alternatives in Poverty Measurement According to the Methodology of Sonia Rocha

This paper criticizes the methodology of poverty measurement used by the Brazilian federal government called Brasil Sem Miséria Plan (PBSM). Using a compilation and analysis of secondary data collected from the National Household Sample Survey (PNAD), we conducted a comparison between the government methodology and that one used by the economist Sonia Rocha. Her methodology establishes poverty lines which are regionalized and indexed to the consumer basket values found in different regions of the country. The results of both methodolo-gies are compared, showing that PBSM lines are incapable of detecting 12.9 million Brazilians living in poverty. In our conclusions, we present suggestions to improve the government's poverty measurement methodology, i.e., the need of a regionalization of poverty lines and that they become indexed to regional consumer basket prices.

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

RC40-505.5

TROTSUK, IRINA* (RUDN University; Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration, Russia)

Russia's Food Security: Is There a Chance for Sustainable Agriculture?

Since 2000, the transformation of Russia's food system has led to a concentration of capital and power among relatively few players, which mirrors broader trends in the global food system. With its basic food security ensured, Russia's agricultural sector will face significant challenges in the next decades in the quest for sustainable development. However, a sustainable agricultural system is not likely in Russia anytime soon. The main reason is that its industrial agricultural model has evolved into large-scale, vertically integrated agribusinesses that are linked to international trade and global markets. The industrial agricultural model has brought greater food security to many regions of the world, including Russia, and developed countries have not yet worked out solutions how to feed their large urban populations without industrial agriculture. Other most obvious obstacles to the transition from industrial agriculture is that it is (a) institutionalized in multiple levels of Russia's society and economy, (b) supported by political interests (well-fed population, several million jobs, large tax revenues and export earnings, (c) considered a basis for regional economies (Russia's modern, technologically advanced, vertically integrated megafarms have an immense economic impact in certain regions of the country). Nevertheless, there are some examples of sustainable agriculture in Russia: eco-villages that produce food for self-consumption; in some regions, farmers modify equipment to local conditions and use biological growth stimulants, micro-fertilizer and microelements to replace chemical fertilizers; many rural households still operate subsidiary agriculture, mostly for self-consumption rather than for commercial sales; there are greenhouses near many big cities. Certainly, small steps to sustainability are better than none, but small steps that develop and strengthen local initiatives for sustainable agriculture are insufficient for transforming the national food system towards sustainable agricultural practices.

RC45-553.2

TRÜBNER, MIRIAM* (Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Germany)
NISIC, NATASCHA* (Paderborn University, Germany)

Conflicts over the Division of Labor

Over the last decades, a less specialized, gendered division of labor in families has evolved, characterized by women pursuing employment and men taking on tasks in the domestic sphere (Sayer, 2010). Considering this overlap in responsibilities, negotiation about the allocation of tasks seems indispensible for modern couples. Although a wide body of research has investigated determinants for the gendered division of labor (Bianchi et al., 2012), research on conflicts regarding household labor has been scarce.

Economic and exchange approaches conceptualize these conflict as rational choice: Bargaining theory (Lundberg & Pollak, 1993) argues that a woman's individual resources determine her ability to negotiate her way out of her normatively ascribed role as the partner chiefly responsible for housework and child care. Relative resource theory (Blood & Wolfe, 1960) states that it is the intersecting responsibilities of couples with similar resources which are likely to cause conflicts. Exchange theory (Blau, 1964) emphasizes the role of mutual appreciation and concern for the harmonious assignment of responsibilities.

According to the social constructivist approaches, conflicts as a form of interaction help actors form their perceptions regarding gender-appropriate behavior (West & Zimmerman, 1987). Consequently, disagreements on the division of labor may occur as certain life stages necessitate the symbolic 'doing' and enactment of gender. In contrast, Röhler & Huinink (2010) claim that these intracouple negotiations are likely to increasingly be determined by individual preferences for housework in the context of widely accepted egalitarian attitudes.

Based on pairfam (The German Family Panel) data from 2016/17, analyses using actor-partner interdependence models (APIM) (Kenny et al., 2006), which take into account information provided by both partners, show that high expectations for a partner's engagement in domestic work, rather than their actual contributions, lead to conflicts. Conversely, reciprocal appreciation of each partner's contribution and individual enjoyment of housework reduce conflicts.

RC56-683.3

TRUZZI, OSWALDO* (Universidade Federal de São Carlos, Brazil)

Multigenerational Immigrant Paths in São Paulo (1880-1950)

What did the geographical implantation of the various contingents of European and Japanese immigrants who settled in the state of São Paulo between the 1880s and 1950s depend on? This paper seeks to answer this question by combining biographical research of families in a multigenerational perspective. It starts with the recognition of an expanding agricultural frontier in the territory of São Paulo, which also meant a continuous mobility of immigrant families. Based on a series of documentary and census sources, as well as on several interviews and data gathered from family histories, we elaborate a model to explain the social processes of displacement as they were experienced by immigrant families and individuals in the territory.

RC31-383.4

TRUZZI, OSWALDO* (Universidade Federal de São Carlos, Brazil)

Religiosity Among Christian Arabs and Their Descendants in São Paulo

This paper discusses Christian religiosity among Arabs and their descendants in São Paulo, a contingent originally composed almost exclusively by Syrians and Lebanese who have integrated the great migratory waves arrived to the country from the late nineteenth century onwards. After framing their religious identities, the article describes the situation of the different Christian faiths by taking into account their historical development, institutional building and the dilemmas that characterize the maintenance of both followers and their original traditions. Methodologically, it is based on research done by the author and on data gathered in publications both on migration studies and religiousness among Arabs. Then the article points out the factors that weakened religious identity among descendants and, in particular, the challenges to raise followers and to affirm a specific identity amid the dominant Roman Catholicism.

RC20-JS-83.1

TSAI, MING-CHANG* (Research Center for Humanities and Social Sciences, Academia Sinica, Taiwan)

Current and Prospective Well-Being: The Influence of Social Capital in Japan, South Korea and Taiwan

This paper examines the influence of social capital on current and prospective well-being in the East Asian context by comparing Japan, South Korea and Taiwan. By using cross-national online survey data collected during 2015-17 by the project of Social Well-Being Survey in Asia, overseen by Senshu University of Japan, I investigate three perceived life conditions from a life course approach: evaluation of 1) the current life condition compared to five years ago, 2) life condition 5 years from now, and 3) life condition in old age. This measurement design is particularly meaningful for the three rapidly ageing societies The Japanese (n=11,133) shows a sinking curve from now to old age, South Koreans (n=2,000) reported a higher level of life conditions, with a lowest point being at "now", and Taiwanese (n=2,132) predicted their life conditions at old age to be less secure but the change is not as obvious as that of Japan. I then estimate these three life conditions with regression techniques using two sets of social capital factors. The first is three separate trusts (trust in family, neighbors and friends), and the second set is two social interaction frequency with relatives, and friends and acquaintances outside school or work. Basic demographical factors are also considered in analysis. The findings show that social trust generates consistent and strong effects in prospective well-being across three societies. Compared to gender, age, education, and urban-rural residence, these social capital factors fare far better in sustaining a higher level of subjective well-being in the three East Asian societies.

RC08-90.4

TSAI, PO-FANG* (Taipei Medical University, Taiwan)

Between Translations and Monographs: An Exploratory Analysis of Secondary Literature on Max Weber-Reception in Chinese Context

Max Weber-reception in Chinese context relied on not only the translations of Weber's works, but also the selection of secondary literature translated in Chinese. The latter reflected the collective mentality and intellectual framework of the recipient community. The author examines these secondary materials in terms of genre and period. During the crucial 1980s to 1990s, there were three genres scattered in a common space of secondary literature (monographs, book-chapter, and biographical work), in which we could identify at least two different dynamics: divergent trend in monographs and convergent trend in book-chapters. The two dynamics represented the dual understandings of Weber as centrifugal and centripetal forces did exist around the center where located an incoherent and confirmed image of Weber. In other words, reception of Weber included a two-face image which could barely be explained in terms of external factors, such as social, economic, political changes. No matter how the secondary literature will contribute to Weber study in Chinese context, we at least have to recognize their impacts on the reception of Weber in the past decades. It is highly interesting to note that the importance of secondary literature, the mechanism by which they had formulated the knowing framework of our Chinese scholars on Weber, and then,

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of course, the way Chinese reception of Weber will be in the future. Although the former two have been demonstrated in this paper, the latter is an open question waiting for advanced research.

RC52-639.5

TSAI, PO-FANG* (Taipei Medical University, Taiwan)

Internalized Social Responsibility in Competency-Based Medical Education? a Sociological Analysis of Canmeds Framework

In the past decade, competency-based or outcome-based education (CBE or OBD), in contrast to content-based or time-based education, has become the mainstream way in medical education around the western world. However, researchers in the sociology of professions have not yet noticed this new yet contested trend. In this paper, I examine a representative case—CanMEDS framework—in terms of its formation and debate, in order to emphasize the ambivalence of internalized social responsibility in competency-based medical education (CBME). CanMEDS not only has its virtue of simplicity, in which the "medical expert" role is surrounded by six additional roles—communicator, collaborator, leader, health advocate, scholar, and professional, but also has been widely-adopted outside Canada. Nevertheless, the conventional two theories—trait approach and power approach—treat the concept of profession too extremely to see the ambivalence of CBME. Even the new theoretical approaches seldom find their one-sidedness in which social responsibility is viewed as either positive or negative residual-concept. Neither the neo-Weberian approach nor the Foucauldian-governmentality approach scrutinizes the contested nature of CBME, which no longer relies on punitive self-governance (e.g., the codes of ethics) or self-disciplined altruism (e.g., Hippocratic oath), but rather emphasizes on the idea of competency. In this paper, I provide a sociological analysis to argue that CBME or CanMEDS reflects not only the desire of medical profession who is eager to restore the golden years of the profession with an ideal medical-doctor image, but also the anxiety of being charged with a lost publicity since the last three decades. Therefore, taking the dual faces of CanMEDS into consideration would release some possibilities of new theoretical synthesis of professional power its social responsibility.

RC46-560.1

TSHUMA, NHLALO* (Lupane State University, Zimbabwe)

Environmental Governance and the Invasive Water Hyacinth Weed: A Case Study of Lake Chivero in Harare, Zimbabwe.

This paper is a general analysis of the influence of the water hyacinth weed on Lake Chivero, Harare, Zimbabwe through social science lenses. It problematizes the water hyacinth in the context of environmental governance, the latter being a huge discourse which looks at how human beings exercise authority over natural resources and natural systems. In the broader context, environmental sustainability is one of the key objectives of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. Situating environmental governance within the framework of invasive, alien species like the water hyacinth helps in understanding the intricacies of managing them. The water hyacinth, a floating water weed said to have been discovered by a German naturalist C. Von Martins in Brazil in 1823, has become a major pest in waterways around the world. The weed, whose natural habitat is South America, has become ubiquitous because of a combination of anthropogenic and environmental/ecological factors. There is polarization among scholars as to whether the plant should be referred to as a weed or flower, the latter from its ornamental value. As a result of this polarization, the plant has been invariably referred to as a "beautiful devil" or a "pest and terror". What is beyond debate are the deleterious effects of this invasive, alien species, which has seen the colonization of rivers, canals, ponds,lakes, dams, irrigation infrastructure and hydroelectrical installations around the world. It has triggered serious socio-economic and environmental problems for millions of people in riparian communities, thereby adding a constraint to development. In Zimbabwe, its impact has been far and wide. Findings of a study carried out by this author showed that over and above influencing the quality and quantity of water, land use and livelihoods, the water hyacinth can also influence race relations-a component of sociological mapping.

RC19-233.1

TSIRIKIOTIS, ATHANASIOS* (Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main, Germany)

Subjectification in Homeless Services - Social Order and the Fragile Subjectivity of Both Homeless Clients and Social Work Professionals

Homelessness is characterized by a lack of resources, both material and immaterial. These can include such things as housing, regular and sufficient income, formal educational qualifications, as well as the ability and opportunities for self-cultivation, self-formation and public participation. Becoming chronic, these conditions of shortage tend to accelerate a gradual process of economic, institutional, cultural and social exclusion which may affect individual agency of per-

sons affected. However, the loss of accommodation is not the first step of the described process. It appears as a temporary escalation of the prolonged critical life situation which might lead to a permanent state of poverty conditioned exclusion.

As part of certain welfare regimes social work is focusing the bio-political treatment of social problems such as homelessness. Homelessness services, designed as reintegration services, address 'the homeless' as subjects who failed the requirements of the present social order. The front line work of homeless services in general appears as a mutual mediation between subjectivity and social order embedded in hierarchical structured relationships between clients and social work professionals. The allocated status as a client of is based a) on the construction of deviation from social order and b) on the alienation/exoticization of 'the homeless'. (Madden) This in turn constitutes the status of normality within the present order. (Foucault) Constructing 'the homeless' as the only vulnerable part of working relationships however ignores the fragility which is passing through the professionals' subjectivity as well. My empirical contribution features the results of the research that forms the basis of my PhD thesis, which I will hand in later in 2021. My research focuses the process of subjectification in homeless services of both homeless clients and social work professionals. This process appears as an entanglement of a 'struggle for recognition' (Honneth) and misrecognition/misunderstanding (méconnaissance) of the conditions of subjectivity. (Lacan)

RC26-323.2

TSOBANOGLOU, GEORGIOS* (University of the Aegean, Greece)

GIANNOPOULOU, IOANNA (Psychiatry Department (Second), Attika Hospital, University of Athens, Greece, Greece)

Advancing Social Care in Greece By Examining the Health Needs of Undocumented Refugee Minors

The underdevelopment of social care services in Greece before the fiscal crisis and the subsequent dramatic decrease in social spending and social benefits, as a result of it, have noticeable implications for Greek society, let alone for its foreign national UASC who cannot rely on family solidarity. The systemic failures to protect UASC in Greece revealed significant gaps within the existing framework of the child protection system. As a result, the two significant changes in legislation entailing Law 4554/18.07.2018 with special provisions for guardianship and the establishment of a new department for the protection of UASC under EKKA, as well as the Law 4538/16.05.2018 with special provisions in foster care are examples towards improvement in the legal child protection framework. It remains to be seen whether law implementation will improve the chaotic and fragmented situation in place.

Research findings suggest that the gaps identified between legal/policy framework and its implementation in the case UASC in Greece provide an explanatory framework of increased levels of post-traumatic stress and depression symptoms, self-harming behaviors and violence, irrespectively of levels of pre-flight trauma exposure, among those who are living in "legal limbo" situation as compared to those who hold a refugee status. Addressing the mental health and psychosocial needs of UASC has once again brought up to the surface the syncopated process in public child and mental health care services, which do apply of course for national minors. The refugee crisis gave impetus to a new care regime for child mental health in Greece in a unique and surprising way. The paper explores for the first time this new situation in Greece. New different measures (e.g. tele-psychiatry, improving sectorization system, creating and securing funding for new posts) were activated as a result of this influx.

RC24-289.2

TSUCHIYA, YOKO* (Waseda University, Japan)

TSUJIUCHI, TAKUYA (Waseda University, Japan)

Survivor's Guilt Among People Affected By Tsunami of the Great East Japan Earthquake after Four Years

Objective: On March 11th, 2011, the Great East Japan Earthquake hit the Tohoku area, and more than 15,000 people lost lives by the tsunami and earthquake. People who survived natural disasters, terrors, or serious diseases who witnessed many deaths often reported survivor's guilt. The objective of this study is to elaborate survivor's guilt among people affected by the earthquake and tsunami after the Great East Japan Earthquake after four years. Method; Quantitative and qualitative analysis from a questionnaire survey conducted after four years of the earthquake in 2015 to ask their difficulty in their lives. The questionnaires included the open-ended question and asked them to write about their challenges in their lives. Result; we received 552 responses. Among those who responded 39 were affirmative to survivor's guilt and had shown guilt over their inaction and helplessness though many others lost their lives during tsunami and earthquake. From quantitative analysis, survivors guilt were slightly correlated with to be younger (p=0.02) and female (p=0.02), lost their families by tsunami and earthquake (p=0.04). From a quality analysis, we observed psychological distress by survivor's guilt; "Escaping from the tsunami, I ran first, and my husband followed me. When I looked behind, my husband was gone. I will never understand why I

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

survived alone (66 years old, female)", "Every day I remind of people who sought and cried for help to me but were swept away by the tsunami. I regret that I survived by myself and could not help them (82 year's old, male)." Conclusion; Survivors guilt have shown to be a factor on PTSD and many other psychological distress. Individuals who were affected by a large-scale disaster have to live with sorrow for a long time. Providing support, help such as mental care is necessary for long-range.

RC52-635.5

TUCKER, RACHAEL* (University of Nottingham, United Kingdom)

Professional Work in Austere Healthcare in the UK- Preliminary Findings of a Qualitative Exploration into Physiotherapy in the National Health Service

The growth of managerialism, technological advance and the ageing population are woven into the reality of 20th-21st century healthcare. Following the global financial crisis in 2008, austerity measures and cuts to public spending have added to the challenges professional groups face in the health setting. Austerity poses a particular challenge to professional groups in a universally funded health system; emphases on cost effectiveness, productivity and evidence-based practice are not new or unique to austerity, though increasingly, the continued commissioning of individual health services is based upon such concepts.

Furthermore, austerity has the potential to impact on the technical nature of professional work, tacit knowledge and decision making due to its influence on resources, equipment, staff and the growing complexity of service users as a consequence of the wider societal implications of austerity. This paper will outline and discuss the preliminary findings of a qualitative exploration of professional work in the context of austerity in a publicly funded National Health Service (NHS) in the UK, examining the practices of physiotherapists, a profession allied to medicine.

Physiotherapy is a profession of interest due to its course of professionalisation and relative success in terms of their successful acquisition of autonomy from medicine in 1977, though are more vulnerable to marketisation compared to their nursing colleagues. Much of the investigation into the rise of managerialism and its effects on the professions is associated with the archetypal professions such as medicine. The professions considered subordinate or allied to medicine (such as physiotherapy) are subject to hierarchy and differing processes of professionalisation and thus, their ability to react to challenges to professional work may differ. This paper will examine professional autonomy, decision making and the implications austerity poses for the professionalisation of an allied health profession in times of growing economic uncertainty.

RC05-68.4

TUMMINELLI, SANTA GIUSEPPINA* (University of Palermo, Italy)

Women on the Run: Human Suffering and Empowerment during Their Travel Towards Italy

In Italy, in recent years, the attention to female in migration has been linked to the increase in the number of women who emigrate alone to look for work like men. Women who become *breadwinners*, provide economic resources for the needs of their families; women who give rise to chain migration, and also family reunions, in which husbands are reunited, to reach them. Women engaged in jobs that have an importance for the functioning of the receiving society, but also women who are present as refugees and asylum seekers, women on the increase in trafficking in human beings and trafficking for sexual exploitation.

Women have always emigrated, but today in the Mediterranean countries they are increasingly more vulnerable.

To simplify a complex picture, we could identify five different types of migrant women, in Italy:

1. women who came on their own with a work project (mainly from Eritrea, Ethiopia, Latin America, Philippines, women from Eastern Europe);
2. women belonging to predominantly male flows, who have come for family reunification (especially Moroccans, Tunisians, Senegalese, Ghanaians, Albanians ...) often willing to work;
3. women who came together with the spouses in a more familiar migration path and who are often included in economic-commercial ethnic activities and / or managed directly by the family (Chinese, Indian, Sinhalese);
4. refugees claiming for protection;
5. women arriving through the sex industry.

The paper will be divided into two parts. The first part will focus on the situation of female in migration in the Italian territory. The second one will focus on the analysis of 25 stories of women who crossed the Mediterranean on the boats to arrive in Italy.

RC34-432.5

TUOMINEN, MINNA* (University of Turku, Finland,)
TIKKANEN, JENNI (University of Turku, Finland)

Social Capital As an Intergenerational Asset

Background
Social capital is a valuable resource that previous research has associated with e.g. better school performance, prosocial behavior and subjective well-being. This study combines theories of Robert Putnam and Pierre Bourdieu to explore the origins of pre-adolescents' social capital. In line with Putnam, social capital is understood as a combination of (i) actual social relationships, (ii) overall trust on people and (iii) norms of reciprocity.

Research questions
To what extent is social capital an intergenerational resource?
What is the mechanism that can explain the transmission of social capital
H1: Parents' social capital is directly transmitted to their children
H2: Home socioeconomic background shapes young people's social capital
Data and methods
The study builds on a survey collected in South-Western Finland in spring 2018. The data consists of 169 primary school students (12-13 years old) and their parents, the majority of whom have a middle-class background. The analysis is built with structural equation modelling on Mplus.

Results
The results suggest that social capital is partly an intergenerational asset. Parents' social capital directly relate to youngsters' propensity to reciprocate with others and their trust in other people. No evidence was found on the relationship between parents' social capital and youngsters' social networks. Socioeconomic background only has an indirect effect on youngsters' social capital, fully mediated by parents' social capital. Although, cross-sectional data are not adequate to confirm the causality or the direction of these relationships, the background theories and commonplace logic support this interpretation.

Conclusions
The study elucidates mechanisms interlinking social capital and socioeconomic background, and demonstrates the influence that parents' behavior has on their offspring's social capital. However, middle-class being over-represented in the sample, the results cannot be inferred beyond this group.

RC48-JS-64.1

TURKOGLU, DIDEM* (Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA)

As Tuition Rises: Opposition to the Neoliberalization of Higher Education

Over the past two decades, every country in the OECD has tried to raise tuitions at public universities, as part of neoliberalism's broad retrenchment of the welfare state. Not all of these proposals were implemented. Opposition arose in almost all of these countries and blocked half of the tuition hikes. Using a new dataset, this study compares the process and outcome of opposition to tuition increases across all 34 OECD countries as of 2010, along with detailed case studies of three countries, in order to understand the potential for resistance against austerity policies in a neoliberal era. It compares partisan politics explanations developed in comparative study of welfare states with the political mediation model developed in social movement studies, and offers a new model to analyze policy outcomes that focuses on opposition alliances. The findings suggest that neoliberal policies may be vulnerable to opposition alliances between protesters outside of electoral institutions and opposition parties within the system, brokered by intermediary organizations – in the case of tuition increases, coalitions of student movements and opposition political parties, brokered by organized labor. These coalitions, combining contentious politics and institutional politics, require analyses that bridge the fields of political economy and social movement studies.

RC47-589.1

TURKOGLU, DIDEM* (Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA)

Higher Education Policy Protests in Turkey and Brazil: Targets and Alliances

The process of democratization and the role of social movements in this process have been widely studied by historians, sociologists, and political scientists. However, there is very little research on how social movements react to democratic backsliding; a government-led weakening of political institutions that supports an existing democracy. In this paper, I analyze the reactions of social movements to changes in higher education policy during democratic backsliding by focusing on Turkey and Brazil. In Turkey, the expansion of the role of Higher Education Council (YÖK) and the intervention to academic freedom by executive decrees that fired many dissidents from universities marked the hyper-centralization of the higher education policy. In Brazil, Bolsonaro's attack took the form

of budget cuts in public universities targeting humanities and social sciences. Despite the differences in the political contexts and higher education structure, the oppositional framing of social movements highlight the claims against not only rising authoritarian populism but also in support of education as a social right. Using newspaper data analysis, interviews, and Twitter data of social movement organizations and labor unions in Brazil and Turkey, this study focuses on cases where social movements emerged under relatively democratic conditions and had to adapt to an increasingly closed political system as illiberal reforms reshape the political terrain.

RC34-445.3

TURNBOUGH, MATTHEW* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid,)

In Search of Good Fortune: Individualization, Youth and the Spanish Labour Market within a Context of Crisis

In 2007 Spain began to experience the effects of a deep economic crisis, which would generate a situation characterised by instability and uncertainty. This has been an obstacle especially acute for the youth of this country seeking to enter the workforce. Currently, Spain leads Europe with the highest youth unemployment at around 40%. As a result of the impact of COVID-19, the Spanish youth are now suffering the effects of a new crisis that has exacerbated an already precarious labour market. In this presentation we analyse the discourses formulated by Job Today and CornerJob, two companies which have developed mobile applications targeting young adults in search of employment in the service sector. Utilizing a discourse analysis approach, we explore the impact of individualization and how this process may contribute to an increasing reliance on individual solutions to social problems. As such, we seek to highlight the expectations and demands placed upon young workers within an unstable environment marked by chance, an element closely associated with the emergence of individualization. Furthermore, we consider the extent to which youth people incorporate these discourses and the strategies they employ basing our analysis on the VULSOCU (New Forms of Socio-Existential Vulnerability, Supports and Care in Spain) research project, specifically the results of nineteen in-depth interviews and three discussion groups with young adults in this country. Consequently, we seek to elucidate the argumentative threads rooted in the process of individualization and underline the implications of this dynamic for the young worker and his/her labour insertion, while also identifying manifestations of the goddess Fortuna as a representation of fortune or chance in this context. Finally, we approach this panorama of social change in Spain from the perspective of the individuals or young adults who find themselves immersed in this transition from one crisis to another.

RC52-JS-54.5

TUTTLE, SCOTT* (University of Kansas, USA)
KIM, CHANGHWAN (University of Kansas, USA)

Glass Ceiling Against Immigrants and Racial/Ethnic Minority Men

Though the glass ceiling effect predicts minority groups will face barriers in becoming promoted to supervisory positions, it is unclear whether these barriers persist against all minority groups once a high level of education is acquired and all else is held equal. We test this question against hypotheses derived from human capital theory and structural discrimination constructs with data extracted from the 2013, 2015, and 2017 National Survey of College Graduates. With the exception of Asian immigrants and 1.5 generation Black immigrants, we find no evidence for a glass ceiling to becoming supervisor against college-educated immigrants and racial/ethnic minority men when working in a large firm. In small firms, there was more evidence of a glass ceiling for certain groups. Additionally, we find evidence for subsequent wage disadvantage once hired as supervisor.

RC11-136.7

TØNDEL, GUNHILD* (Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway)

Taming the Home: Body, Technology and the State

During the last decade, the combination of "the home", "old age" and "the resources of the old body" has gained increased attention in Western ageing policy. The background is e.g. calculations of future capacity pressures within public health and care services, accompanied with fears of an expanding situation of dignity loss, loneliness and unsafety among the eldest. To simply keep the old bodies at home as long as possible has been a key strategy to solve these problems. To achieve this, governments have put much effort into facilitating the development of technology (welfare technology/gerontechnology), to practically realize and legitimize the home as the main arena for elderly care. These are often interpreted as "small" tools, such as safety alarms and digital monitoring systems. Yet, "bringing them home", and with them, connecting the home to the public infrastructure of care and monitoring, has material and symbolic implications for the everyday life of "the inmate". The arrangement of the home and the ways the old body can be done changes, as well as the norms for how available and transparent the personal home shall be for the State. I argue that this technocare-policy involves a taming of the home and a making of the home into a tool of governance, which is important for Sociology to explore to understand the social institutionalization of old age today. The presentation builds on qualitative empirical studies of how old age, technology and care combines, in Norwegian public health and care service and everyday life settings.

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RC31-382.6

UENO, TAKAHIKO* (Hitotsubashi University, Japan)

Relational Perspective on Best Practices in Immigrant Integration Policies: The Case of Spanish "Anti-Rumours"

Recently, best practice examples have considerably increased their political significance in immigrant integration policies. As the construction of best practices becomes an integral part of "integration model" discourse as well as a shared-process in various transnational policy networks, it is essential to revise substantialist and unidirectional approach of previous research; best practices have been considered as normative products of determinant "models" of integration. This research takes a relational perspective; it focuses on mutual dynamics between the normative discourse on integration policies and the construction of best practices.

Theoretically combining institutional isomorphism approach and Goffman-inspired dramaturgical sociology of social movements, this research analyses how apparently consistent and transnationally-shared discourse on "intercultural model" to immigrant integration in Spain has been reconstructed in relation to the local implementation of its symbolic best practices, such as anti-discrimination related "Anti-Rumours" ones. The research employs policy document analysis and semistructured interviews to the stakeholders of local integration governance in two Spanish cities (Santa Coloma de Gramenet and Getxo), both active in the aforementioned best practices and transnational policy networks, yet with contrasting local demographic, economic, and historical contexts.

The findings do not support simplistic local divergence nor transnational conversion. Instead, they demonstrate a bifurcated constructive dynamics in relation to the "model" of integration; transnational normative isomorphism in policy packages and discourse which unify formal and visible phase ("frontstage") of best practices, goes along in tension with local divergence in the approaches to prepare concrete actions ("backstage") dependent on local narratives on related topics and path-dependent institutional contexts.

RC47-577.1

UHLMANN, SARAH* (, Germany)

"the Neighbourhood Is the New Factory". Urban Social Movements and the Recomposition of Class in the Global City

Against the background of financialized capitalism this contribution aims at understanding urban protests against gentrification and displacement by taking into account theories of social reproduction, and in a broader sense, class theory. Through this approach, common features of urban protests in the Global North and South and the character of their collective agency become visible.

Based on research in Buenos Aires and Hamburg, I found that urban social movements (USM) have emerged from different contexts and conditions of protests against the increasing valorization of urban space. Since land is not a real commodity, but a fictitious one, its form of commodification has led to a class conflict between landowners and people depending on that land for reproduction. Access to and organization of urban space, f.e. in relation to housing, are causes and triggers of urban protest. Simultaneously, as I show, urban space is also the medium and the goal of USM.

Since USM have less structural power than workers - because they cannot intervene in the production sphere - they use other methods such as blocking highways, as sometimes USM in Buenos Aires do. What is to be regarded as the weapon of the weak, however, is the strong associational power that arises when the USM make possible the reproduction of everyday life in urban neighbourhoods by (re-)appropriating urban space and building territorial connections. For example, through (housing-)cooperatives, social centres and *comedores* the USM in Buenos Aires and Hamburg generate the necessary movement resources and build basic social relations and networks that protest relies on.

Regardless of their different contexts, when USM successfully create a collective subjectivity based on a shared reality on a local level, they may constitute a global class actor – but within the sphere of reproduction. Considering the growing urbanization this interpretation is of particular importance.

RC25-305.3

ULGEN, OVGU* (University of Montreal, Canada)

Trajectories of Belonging Among the Sephardic Diaspora: An Analysis of Citizenship Under the Integrative Pluralism of Quebec and Multiculturalism of Ontario

As a multinational state, Canada is very much concerned with both its diversity and the social cohesion of its diverse groups (Taylor 1994, Papillon 2012). In my project, the two discourses of integration characteristic of the multinational state (Blattberg 2003) emerged as a means of demystifying the challenges of diversity.

Indeed, a detailed examination of multicultural and intercultural policies' ramifications on the behavior of generational groups remains a significant gap in prior studies (Bouchard 2015, Laxer 2013). Hence, in this presentation, I aim to contribute to the literature of citizenship by addressing the issue of pluralism through a qualitative comparison of one specific ethnic group, namely Sephardic Jews, in two neighboring but linguistically and culturally different Canadian provinces.

How can we bridge the gap in the extant literature on integration discourses by way of a qualitative comparative study of the Sephardic sense of belonging in Canada? Do the agendas of social integration and cohesion for ethnic groups sustain a sense of belonging on their part? How do specific social networks function as bridging individuals through membership? How do Sephardic Jews negotiate their sense of belonging in two provinces? Drawing on life story interviews with the first and second generation and accounting for the intersecting interests of language, religion, and ethnicity in two pluralist spaces/contexts, in this presentation, I aim to share the empirical results I derived from the field. Throughout the presentation, I argue that a comparison of two distinct approaches to immigrant incorporation may help to illuminate some of the issues and challenges confronting diverse multinational societies.

RC08-94.5

UMEMURA, MUGIO* (Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Japan)

The Usage of 'Classics' in Sociology Education: A Case of Sociology Textbooks and Syllabi in Contemporary Japan

In this presentation, we examine the signification of 'classics' in the discipline of sociology and sociology education, focusing on sociology textbooks and syllabi in contemporary Japan. The fact itself that some of 'classics' have continued to be referred to in sociology education may be a problem and it may be polemic whether it should be continued in the future or not. However, for now, we accept the assumption from discussions in German sociology that 'classics' function as 'stock of knowledge', 'paradigm-like conception' and guidline in this discipline (Dietmar Brock et al. (ed.), 2012, *Soziologische Theorien von Auguste Comte bis Talcott Parsons*, 3.ed., p.5; Volker Kruse, 2012, *Geschichte der Soziology*, 2.ed., pp.15-17.)

First of all, sociology as major subject is educated in about 102 universities (73 private universities; 23 state-run universities; 6 universities run by local governments) in Japan (2015/16 academic year). In particular, the universities that have a faculty of sociology are almost private (20 private universities.) In those 102 universities, 91 universities have the course like 'introduction to sociology', 42 universities have the course like 'history of sociology', and 47 universities have the course like 'theories of sociology.' As the syllabi of those courses shows, the most mentioned sociologist is Max Weber (103/350 courses) and the following one is Émile Durkheim (86/350). Following these two major 'classics,' Talcott Parsons (49/350), Karl Marx (45/350), and Georg Simmel (43/350) are more mentioned in those courses. However, greater part of those courses (169/350) have not referred to any particular person in syllabi. In this presentation, we shall examine how the 'classics' have been mentioned in those syllabi and sociology textbooks in Japan in more detail.

RC24-296.5

UNDURRAGA, TOMAS* (Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Chile)
MARQUEZ, FELIPE (Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Chile)

Forest Stewardship Council (FSC): Opening the Black Box of Forest Certification and Environmental Expertise in Chile

The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) is an NGO that has promoted the certification of responsible forest management in Chile since the 1990s. It operates in a forestry sector marked by social, indigenous, territorial and environmental conflicts, inherited both from the Chilean conquest of Mapuche territory and the massive growth of the forest industry since the dictatorship of General Pinochet (Kublock, 2014). Even though FSC aims to reduce deforestation and ecological destruction (Auld, 2014), it has not been very successful in transforming the productive practices of the Chilean forest industry (Mogg, Spicer and Böhm, 2015). The incorporation of FSC standards in local contexts is complicated by the judgments and assessments made by companies, communities and the State, each of which has a distinctive approach to forest certification (Tulaeva 2013), as well as expertise (Eyal, 2013) in the context of environmental management. This article opens "the black box" of forest certification and environmental expertise in Chile, asking how the FSC was configured, how it evolved and how it works in practice. In particular, the paper (i) investigates the formation of FSC certification, addressing the conflicts and agreements that enabled its acceptance in the industry; (ii) analyzes the technologies, concepts and indicators used by FSC experts to certify responsible forest management; (iii) evaluates practices of certification and forest management in Chile; and (iv) studies the networks of environmental expertise that mobilize the forestry industry in search of legitimacy. The article is based on three research methods: a) analysis of documents and archives; b) twenty interviews with members of the FSC training team, forest management experts and state

agents responsible for environmental regulation; and c) ethnographic research with producers of certified forestry, analyzing the impact that the FSC has had on their practices of production.

RC02-25.4

UNDURRAGA, TOMAS* (Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Chile)
DIAZ, NICOLAS (Universidad de Chile, Chile)

What Conservation Looks like: Frictions and Resonances of Deep Ecology in Southern Chile

The conservation of species, ecosystems and natures has become central to the global agenda of combatting climate change. One of the most used forms of conservation has been the constitution of land trusts, that is, the private acquisition of land by environmental philanthropists and non-governmental organizations. Despite the universality of this approach to conservation (global purposes and efforts), conservation land trusts are located in specific places, and enter into particular relations with state regulators, economic agents and other interested parties. Seen from a local perspective, the promises of conservation projects are often less obvious; their universal claims enter in conflict with local provisions and interests. Based on ethnographic work, interviews with key actors and media analysis, this article explores the local conflicts provoked by the installation of conservation projects in southern Chile on the part of foreign deep ecologists. In particular, the article reconstructs the history of frictions and resistances (Tsing, 2005) that foreign deep ecologists have encountered in politicians, businessmen and rural inhabitants of southern Chile. Using the conceptual tools of economic sociology and science and technology studies, such as the sociology of justifications (Boltanski & Thevenot, 2006) and valuation practices (Stark, 2009), the article contrasts the distinctive visions of nature, development, and society that animate global conservationists and local actors in this case study. It explores the distinctive environmental imaginaries in play (Purdy, 2017).

RC11-131.2

URBANIAK, ANNA* (NUI Galway, Austria)
WANKA, ANNA (Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany)

The Lived Experience of Exclusion from Social Relations: Gender Perspective.

Social exclusion is a multifaceted social problem with disruptive consequences for individuals and society (Walsh et al. 2017; Ogg, 2005). One aspect of social exclusion is the exclusion from social relations, which is the key focus of this presentation. The subjective experience of being socially excluded may be a key factor in the generation and social construction of exclusion from social relations, and its outcomes in later lives. And while exclusion from social relations in later life might be viewed as an outcome of conditions, events, and transitions over the entire earlier life course (Dewilde, 2003), there is still not enough research effort in capturing how gender might be interlinked with (1) construction and (2) consequences of social exclusion from social relations.

In this presentation we draw on preliminary analysis of qualitative data gathered in the GENPATH project in order to answer the following questions: (1) How is exclusion from social relations constructed, and is this process different for men and women? (2) What are the consequences of exclusion from social relations for men and women?

The analysis shows that normative and non-normative experiences in life course construct life narratives that are clearly influenced by gender, which could lead to a gendered subjective experience of exclusion from social relations and its outcomes.

Literature:

Dewilde, C. (2003). A life-course perspective on social exclusion and poverty. The British Journal of

Sociology, 54, 109-128.

Ogg, J. (2005). Social exclusion and insecurity among older Europeans: the influence of welfare regimes. Ageing & Society, 25, 69-90.

Walsh, K., Scharf, T., & Keating, N. (2017). Social exclusion of older persons: a scoping review and

conceptual framework. European Journal of Ageing, 14, 1-18.

RC19-237.2

URIBE GÓMEZ, MONICA* (Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Colombia)

La Expansión De Las Coberturas En Salud Durante Los Gobiernos De Centro Derecha En Colombia y México: Entre La Inclusión y Las Tensiones Público - Privadas (2010 – 2018)

Durante la primera mitad del siglo XXI América Latina experimentó una importante expansión de políticas sociales con la llegada al poder de gobiernos de centro – izquierda a países como Chile, Uruguay, Brasil, Argentina y Ecuador. Sin embargo, este fenómeno no fue exclusivo de los gobiernos progresistas, en casos como Colombia y México donde se mantuvieron gobiernos de centro derecha también se implementaron estrategias como la *Cobertura Universal en Salud*. En ambos casos, los gobiernos hicieron una apuesta especial por fortalecer el modelo de las asociaciones público-privadas (APP) con el argumento de mejorar el acceso y la disponibilidad de los servicios. Este trabajo busca explorar las ideas y estrategias de dichos gobiernos para alcanzar la cobertura universal, a la vez que pretende identificar los mecanismos de incorporación de las APP a dichas iniciativas. El análisis pretende enfatizar en las particularidades de dos países que tuvieron como referencia modelos de expansión semejantes.

RC31-379.1

UROZ, JORGE* (Universidad Pontificia Comillas de Madrid,)

Child Trafficking, Reality or Fiction?

Según datos de Eurostat el 16% de las víctimas de trata con fines de explotación sexual en Europa son niñas y niños, sin embargo, el número de niñas/os víctimas de trata identificados en España es muy bajo. Eso no significa que no existan, sino que en nuestro país no estamos siendo capaces de identificarles de forma adecuada. Lo que sí sabemos es que esos datos están aumentando cada año de forma alarmante. Cada vez hay más niñas/os que son introducidos en nuestro país para ser explotados sexualmente.

Los datos de menores víctimas de trata que aquí vamos a presentar proceden de una investigación realizada a nivel nacional sobre víctimas de trata en España, y proceden de informantes clave de la policía (18 policías), del ámbito jurídico (9 fiscales d extranjería), de ONG que trabajan con víctimas (52 ONG) y de entrevistas a mujeres víctimas de trata (22 mujeres entrevistadas).

Analizaremos por qué las niñas/os son cada vez más interesantes para las redes de trata de personas, así como la potencial demanda por parte de los clientes de prostitución. Es interesante ver de qué manera las mafias utilizan a estos menores para sus fines e intentar ver donde podrían localizarse y ejercer estas actividades las niñas/os víctimas de trata en nuestro país.

También analizaremos la intervención de los poderes públicos para poder identificar a estas niñas/os. Estudiaremos qué tipo de procedimientos empleamos para poder identificar posibles víctimas y como sería posible mejorar estos mecanismos para ser más eficaces en la detección.

Por último, veremos los mecanismos de protección que empleamos en España para la protección y recuperación de estos menores una vez que han sido identificados y analizar si los recursos que se les ofrecen son realmente adecuados para su efectiva protección.

RC46-559.2

URVASHI, SHREYA* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India)

The Politics of Belonging and Security in India

In the urban, the identity of individuals forms a chief characteristic in determining their membership to the community. The state as well as public perception, both, play an important role in getting an issue constructed and recognised as a security threat. This security issue becomes particularly relevant in the wake of increased number of extreme events due to climate change as well as rise in ethnic conflicts. The sufferers and displaced in such cases are the most vulnerable class of people who are already disadvantaged socially and economically. Events like these raise the issues of belonging and security in the host countries and the way policymakers handle them determine the fate of millions of people.

The social construction of migration as a security question results from a powerful political and societal dynamic reifying migration as a force which endangers the good life. Migration has to be understood as both a spatial and a temporal phenomenon. Migrants, irrespective of existence of supporting empirical evidence, are perceived to be as hampering the 'way of life of the citizens who belong'. They are imposed with stricter rules and regulations. Thus, the idea of who is the object of security and whose interests are to be safeguarded comes up.

Although theorization on such lines have been done primarily in America and Europe, the same is very relevant in the Indian context as well. India forms for an interesting study in the wake of various policy formulations and the extreme climatic conditions. India's neighbours, including Bangladesh, Myanmar and Bhutan, also form part of this. This paper, using various secondary sources of information, seeks to comprehend how this politics of belonging and the consequent securitization of migration plays out in the Indian discourse.

RC09-116.3

UTAMA, RAHARDHIKA ARISTA* (Northwestern University, USA)

How Bureaucratic Clientelism Undermines Redistribution in a Decentralized Democracy

Notwithstanding a substantial increase in realized state expenditures for redistributive programs and robust political participation through elections to demand more equal resource distribution, economic inequality is worsening in post-authoritarian Indonesia. This paper investigates state processes that perpetuate

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

unequal resource distribution by examining linkages between political leaders and bureaucrats from the period of administrative state building under authoritarianism to contemporary democratic Indonesia. The transition to democracy generates more opportunities for local state actors to misuse public funds for their political interests through the mechanism of *bureaucratic clientelism.* A close look at the linkages between these state actors at the local redistributive government agencies shows that the practices of bureaucratic clientelism reduce the efficacy of redistributive policies that aim to address inequality. Using a within case analysis strategy, which traces the independent variable Causal Process Observation constructed from interviews and archival work, this paper argues that the existence of bureaucratic clientelism at the level of local governments is a necessary condition for the perpetuation of economic inequality following the transition to democracy in Indonesia. This study also addresses key debates around democracy and inequality, state autonomy, as well as bureaucracy and policy implementation.

RC09-103.1

UTAMA, RAHARDHIKA ARISTA* (Northwestern University, USA)

The Politics of Development Beyond the Developmental States in the Global South

The twentieth-century scholarly works on development demonstrate how thriving developmental states are responsible for economic transformations in the Global South. These works, however, overlooked the experience of Southeast Asian countries other than Singapore in establishing industrial economy to catch up with their first developer counterparts. Many scholars have attempted to improve the feasibility of the developmental states as a concept by adding political variables and locating the institution in the context of globalization but narrowly assume state-society relations as merely the coordination between state actors and elites. The scholarship has to not yet investigate the dynamic political and economic relations of the state with non-elite groups of society. It is unknown how those relations affect the feasibility of the developmental state in successfully achieving economic transformation. This study proposes the agrarian relation as a vital explanation for the economic transformation in the Global South. It argues that the developmental state is no longer a feasible explanatory factor for the variation in economic development without taking the agrarian relation into account. By employing comparative-historical methods, the study aims to produce an interpretive framework of agrarian relation to contest, refine, and organize existing theories of economic transformation in late-developing countries in Southeast Asia.

RC46-561.1

UYS, TINA* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

Certification: Process and Benefits

Certification is an important way in which clinical sociologists can demonstrate the professional nature of their work through publicly exposing it to scrutiny by other professionals who make the judgement whether their work is effective, in particular, the extent to which their work is making a contribution positive social change. This paper considers the rigorous process that is followed from applying for certification up to the conclusion of the process. It also looks at the benefits that individual clinical sociologists receive from subjecting themselves to the process and achieving certification. Finally the paper explores the ways in which certification strengthens the field of clinical sociology overall.

RC46-567.2

UYS, TINA* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

The Emergence of Clinical Sociology in South Africa

Clinical sociology is an area of sociological practice that focuses on assessing social problems with the aim of improving people's living conditions through a combination of analysis and intervention. This chapter starts with an overview over the development of sociology as a discipline in South Africa. It then looks at the contribution of various scholar-practitioners in establishing clinical sociology as a field within sociology, whether explicitly or implicitly. This includes scholars such as Harold Wolpe, Fatima Meer, Jaclyn Cock, Frans Bezuidenhout and Edward Webster. It concludes with a discussion of curricula at South African universities that demonstrate the emergence of clinical sociology as a field within South African sociology.

RC30-368.5

UYSAL, KADIR* (Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey)

Digital Labour Platforms As Mechanisms of Neoliberal Governmentality. the Case of Domestic Workers in Turkey

Recent studies on digital labour platforms are mostly focusing on the neoliberal elements within platforms or working conditions of workers within platform economy or the regulation debate surrounding platforms. Governmentality perspective is important in the study of platforms to analyse the sociological change that these platforms create around work in the era of informatization. Also, studies are almost exclusively undertaken in developed economies. With platform work is growing around the world, there is apparent need for the study of labour platforms in developing economies and on less known local platforms where the number of workers can be very high. Hence, this research is focusing on the case of Armut platform in Turkey from the point of view of neoliberal governmentality

The purpose of the research is to explore the effects of recently emerged digital labour platforms on workers' experience and meaning attributed to work, as well as on the mechanisms of managerial control of employers. What are the effects of digital labour platforms in promoting entrepreneurial outlook attached to labour, which is a defining characteristic of neoliberal governmentality? Do the technologies deployed in platform economy change the nature of control exerted by the management on the workers? Are these platforms constitute a new phase in the prevalence of entrepreneurial culture and managerial control?

The research is based on a qualitative study of domestic workers case in Turkey, through in-depth interviews with platform workers, owners, managers and service requesters of Armut, the largest domestic work platform in Turkey. The hypothesis is that labour undertaken in Armut platform is encouraging entrepreneurial outlook on labour as described by Foucault in his analysis of neoliberal governmentality. On the other hand, Armut is marked in the increased control over the workers applied by management specifically using the data and technology available in the platform structure.

V

RC07-85.3

VALDERRAMA, MATÍAS* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

El Giro Digital De La Sociología: Problematizando El Entretejimiento Entre Lo Social y Lo Digital

Lo digital ha expandido la trazabilidad de lo social, generándose un mar de datos que ha sido catalogado como una verdadera "bendición" o una inminente "crisis" para la sociología contemporánea. Esto ha puesto en tensión varias de las distinciones clásicas de la disciplina y su jurisdicción sobre lo social. La digitalización de lo social aparece como un proceso excepcional que posibilitaría una supuesta redistribución y democratización de los métodos sociales y una reinvención de las ciencias sociales. Ya sea virtualizando metodologías tradicionales o posibilitando nuevos métodos "nativamente digitales" de indagación social, Internet no sólo se posicionaría como un interesante objeto u ámbito de estudio, sino que también como un instrumento o artefacto indicativo de múltiples fenómenos sociales más allá de lo online. Dentro de este debate, se ha llegado a sugerir que con este nuevo régimen de cuantificación digital se podrá acceder a los fenómenos sociales en su ocurrencia natural, inmediata y en tiempo real. En esta ponencia se discutirá críticamente el denominado giro digital o computacional de la sociología, revisando en sus principales discursos, expectativas y dispositivos materiales. Se situará lo digital dentro de un macro-proceso histórico mayor de cuantificación de lo social. Desde este marco, se problematizará las implicancias políticas del actual régimen de cuantificación digital, examinando casos de estudio que complejizan los múltiples "dobles de datos" de fenómenos sociales y la supuesta "naturalidad" o no reactividad de tales datos. Con ello se busca abrir la discusión dentro de la sociología digital sobre formas alternativas de comprender el entretejimiento entre lo social y lo digital.

RC18-217.2

VALDIVIEZO-SANDOVAL, RENE* (Universidad Iberoamericana Puebla, Mexico)

México 2018: El Movimiento De Regeneración Nacional (MORENA): De La Movilización Al Gobierno

MORENA nació en Octubre 2011 como Movimiento Político y Social, se constituyó como Asociación Civil en Noviembre 2012 y obtuvo su registro como Partido Político en Agosto 2014. Entre 2011 y 2014 se transformó de Movimiento a Partido Político. Sus antecedentes provienen del Partido de la Revolución Democrática y de su líder: Andrés Manuel López Obrador, quien encabezó movilizaciones populares en Tabasco en protesta por el fraude en las elecciones de 1988, 1991 y 1994 y en defensa del petróleo y de los campos agrícolas degradados por el petróleo, realizando dos marchas desde Tabasco hasta la Ciudad de México. En estas movilizaciones, ligadas principal pero no exclusivamente a procesos electorales, se establecían los antecedentes de MORENA, cuyo objetivoinicial como partido fue encauzar el movimiento político hacia las elecciones en México 2012.

El debate entre mantenerse como Movimiento o convertirse en Partido se centró en la discusión sobre las características y coyuntura que México vivía para esos años. Pobreza en aumento, polarización social y económica, deterioro ambiental, dependencia muy fuerte de la economía norteamericana, un orden antidemocrático en el país, partidos poco congruentes frente al gobierno, fraudes electorales, etc., lo que planteaba la necesidad de contender por el poder político y conformarse como partido político. En las elecciones federales de 2015 Morena alcanzó poco más del 8 % de la votación, colocándose como cuarta fuerza política nacional, y para 2018, triunfó en las elecciones federales y varias elecciones locales en el país.

Esta ponencia, presenta el panorama del país al inicio del 2010, ubicando el tránsito de MORENA de movimiento a partido político y analiza los resultados de las elecciones del ejecutivo del 2018 en todos los estados de México para mostrar, comparativamente con las elecciones federales del 2012, los cambios generados en la geografía política nacional.

RC39-492.4

VALENCIO, NORMA* (Federal University of São Carlos - UFSCar, Brazil)
VALENCIO, ARTHUR (University fo Campinas, Brazil)
BAPTISTA, MURILO (University of Aberdeen, United Kingdom)

Synergistic Crises at the Crossroads of Public Management: A Complex Systems Approach to Intertwining the Dynamics of Disasters, Public Finance and Sanitation

In Brazil, the way in which sanitation problems have been systematically relegated to municipal and regional public policies during periods of economic prosperity reflects a certain level of mismatch between the agendas and priorities of power groups operating in the state apparatus and the social demands for collective wellbeing. In recessive economic periods, this disengagement became even more noticeable, in an institutional alienation, aimed at its own maintenance, resulting in the worsening of the quality of life of those citizens who, deprived of this basic infrastructure, also suffered from a precarious public health care as well as due the lack of work and employment under decent conditions. While critical, this progressively discouraging scenario is made worse by the occurrence of disasters. From the administrative act of emergency decree, the government is urged to demonstrate that steps have been taken to repair sanitation problems, public health care and revive the economy. It turns out that the reversal processes of this stage of the crisis encounter several mishaps, which will feed further crises if they are not properly addressed. Taking into account the correlated dynamics between disasters, public finances and basic sanitation in the universe of Brazilian municipalities that declared emergency with worrying regularity (> ten times) over the period 2003-2017, and by applying the CaMI method and the Graph Theory, this socioeconomic study presents a schematic picture, which is used to comparatively modulate the analysis of the cases of municipalities that, during the same period, directly or indirectly related to the collapse of dams. It is concluded that the structural conditions, under which public and private wealth move and are distributed, have a greater weight to confront the acute crisis than it has to affect the local economy, while the causal links between sanitation and public health remain relatively stable.

RC43-533.4

VALENZUELA, FELIPE* (, Chile)

La Persistencia De La Informalidad Urbana En Nuevos y Antiguos Asentamientos: El Caso De Valparaíso (Chile).

Este trabajo analiza los procesos de urbanización informal en Valparaíso (Chile), que concentra la mayor cantidad de asentamientos informales (campamentos) en el país. Específicamente, se estudia el rol que ha jugado el Estado en la reproducción de la informalidad desde 1990 en adelante, a través de las políticas de vivienda, los programas de regularización y la planificación urbana.

Situaciones como la de Valparaíso, donde los asentamientos informales han crecido, suelen ser interpretadas como una "anomalía" en el contexto de una política habitacional exitosa en términos cuantitativos. Sin embargo, al analizar este caso, los problemas relacionados a la informalidad estarían lejos de ser una anomalía y corresponderían más bien a una característica estructural y persistente del modo de urbanización de la ciudad. Algunos resultados preliminares obtenidos de datos censales y catastros indican que el 2017 cerca de un 13% de los hogares de Valparaíso presentan alguna condición de informalidad, ya sea referida a la autoconstrucción, la tenencia irregular de la vivienda o el acceso irregular a servicios básicos. Si bien se han aplicado programas de regularización en estas zonas, que han significado el "cierre" de muchos campamentos, ello no necesariamente ha resuelto los problemas de precariedad que se manifiestan tanto dentro como fuera de los límites de los campamentos.

Existen antecedentes para suponer que esta persistencia de la informalidad tiene una importante relación con la inadecuación de las políticas urbanas implementadas desde el Estado, debido a factores como: la incapacidad de generar suficientes alternativas habitacionales formales mediante proyectos de vivienda social con buena localización; la descoordinación institucional que deriva en la entrega de títulos de dominio sin la existencia de condiciones de infraestructura para reducir la vulnerabilidad de los asentamientos; y la obsolescencia de instrumentos de planificación territorial que habilitan la urbanización, pero sin vincular proyectos de inversión que la acompañen.

RC32-397.1

VALENZUELA, MARIANA* (Universidad de Santiago de Chile, Chile)

El Sistema Moderno Colonial De Género. Un Análisis Del Pensamiento Feminista Descolonial Latinoamericano De María Lugones.

La ponencia analiza el pensamiento de la filósofa feminista descolonial argentina, María Lugones. Se focaliza en su comprensión del sistema moderno colonial de género como una imposición heterosexista y patriarcal de carácter eurocéntrico. Con este propósito, primeramente, se aborda la definición del sociólogo peruano Aníbal Quijano sobre el sistema moderno colonial que ha sido abordada y críticamente reformulada por Lugones. Luego se centra en la concepción de la autora del género y la raza como categorías ideológicas de la episteme colonial moderna, a partir de las cuales utiliza la concepción de interseccionalidad como una herramienta teórica que aunada a la noción de colonialidad del poder dan forma a los principales postulados de la corriente feminista descolonial latinoamericana. Finalmente, la ponencia se focaliza en la crítica que hace Lugones hacia lo que ella denomina el pensamiento hegemónico feminista occidental, aduciendo que ha impuesto una máscara feminista basada en una visión de la feminidad que solo contempla a un modelo de mujer: blanca, heterosexual y burguesa, siendo cómplice de la sumisión de las mujeres de color. En este sentido, la autora propone los feminismos de mujeres de color como una estrategia de resistencia que quiebra la representación de ellas como subordinadas. Esta concepción que ha sido desarrollada por feministas descoloniales latinoamericanas como Yuderkys Espinosa Miñoso, Rita Segato y Breny Mendoza, entre otras, ha implicado un giro epistemológico que moviliza la capacidad de agencia desde la posición de la subalternidad para pensar el feminismo descolonial como una corriente de pensamiento crítico relevante en América Latina. Esto plantea un desafío sociológico para comprender la apropiación que hacen los movimientos feministas latinoamericanos de la categoría de lo subalterno como un eje emancipatorio. La ponencia es una exposición oral que no requiere apoyo técnico.

RC32-411.2

VALENZUELA, MARIANA* (Universidad de Santiago de Chile, Chile)

Heterosexual Couple Relationships in Contemporary Chile. Subjectivities Conflicted in the Neoliberal Model

The military dictatorship in Chile (1973-1990) implied the establishment of a neoliberal economic model that was deepened since the 1990s with the arrival of democracy. According to the research developed by Araujo & Martuccelli in *Desafíos comunes. Retrato de la sociedad chilena* (2012), this neoliberal model implied the emergence of a new type of individuality characterized by the generalization of the principle of competition and individual success in all social dimensions while continuing to establish a series of moral values that placed the family as one of the bases of the social life. A type of politically demobilized citizen was generated, in which the previous demands for political equality translated into an expectation of horizontality in their daily relations, while being strongly responsible for their personal destiny as a result of the mixture between traditional values and pro-market attitudes. This presentation, based on the results of a research on conflict management and decision making in the relations of Chilean heterosexual adult men and women, raises that the type of individuality generated by the neoliberal model is a framework for understanding the discourses on the daily dynamics in the relations of couple and expectations in relation to the significant other. The problems around relationships are formulated from the gender position of men and women, revealing a conflicted subjectivity between a project of personal autonomy, the constant demand for respect for individuality on the part of the other and conservative values associated to the family. All this within a complex context marked by gender inequities in the country that place the members of the couple in an asymmetrical position, having access to differentiated resources to be able to face them.

RC48-605.2

VALENZUELA FUENTES, KATIA* (Universidad de Concepción, Chile)

Another Politics Is Possible: Radical Democracy and Socioenvironmental Struggles in Chile

In the last decade, a growing number of socioenvironmental conflicts have spread across Chile, opening up the debate about the deep inequalities observed both in the access and control of natural commons and in the distribution of the damages triggered by ecological degradation. While extractive industries and corporate projects in the sectors of energy, infrastructure and real estate justify their activity under the name of progress and economic growth, increasing grassroots movements have begun to question this rationale, rejecting a development model based on the exploitation and commodification of nature and their territories. Alternatively, they advocate for an alternative and interdependent relationship between human beings and the environment, where the usufruct of natural commons is not commanded by the logic of capitalist accumulation but by the reproduction of life.

Alongside the critique of the extractive model of development, these grassroots movements refuse state-centred and top-down approaches to social change and seek to prefigure in the present the social world in which they want to live in. Through innovative forms of self-organization, self-determination and self-management, they embrace the ideas of 'autonomy', 'horizontality' and 'territorial sovereignty' as a new path towards emancipation.

What are the main repertoires of action developed by these organisations in their struggle against extractivism? How do they interact with the state? What are the alternatives to capitalist and extractive development envisioned by these grassroots movements? Drawing on an ethnographic approach to inquiry combined with participatory-action research methods, this paper seeks to address these questions, exploring how grassroots movements from six coastal cities of Chile understand and defy environmental injustice in their territories, and what are the alternatives to capitalist development that they are envisioning.

RC44-550.2

VALENZUELA FUENTES, KATIA* (Universidad de Concepción, Chile)

"Our Rivers Are Not for Sale": Struggles over Water in Southern Chile

In the last decade, a growing number of socioenvironmental conflicts have spread across Chile, opening up the debate about the deep inequalities observed both in the access and control of natural commons and in the distribution of the damages triggered by ecological degradation. Far from being an isolated process, the multiplication of socioenvironmental struggles in Chile is part of a broader tendency observed in most Latin American countries, where local communities have systematically resisted the proliferation of extractive industries, investments in the sectors of energy, infrastructure and real estate, and the privatization of their territories, water and land.

The outbreak of environmental conflicts in Latin America has occurred in a context of "reprimarization" of the region's economies, with a focus on extractive and export-oriented activities. From a Marxian angle, the consolidation of this extractive paradigm responds to a renewed phase of capitalist expansion that uses dispossession, enclosure, proletarianization and commodification as core strategies for capital accumulation.

In the case of Chile, given the strategic role of water for extractive companies, and the neoliberal and privatised character of its water management system, a number of environmental conflicts over water have emerged. In this paper, I explore an ongoing conflict taking place in the region of Biobío, Southern Chile, where social movements and indigenous communities are resisting a "water highway" project seeking to transport water from local rivers to mining and intensive agricultural sectors in the centre and north of the country. What are the reasons to resist this project? What are the main repertoires of action developed by these movements in their struggle against water commodification? Do these movements posit an alternative to capitalist and extractive development? I expect that this paper would allow us to open the discussion about these key questions.

RC48-JS-64.3

VALLE, MARIA RIBEIRO DO* (Universidade Estadual Paulista Julio de Mesquita Filho, Brazil)
ALMADA, PABLO (Universidade Estadual Paulista Julio de Mesquita Filho, Brazil)

1968: The Bibliographical and Memorialist Return in Its 50 Years

The purpose of this paper is, in light of the events of 1968, to analyze the different reports and analytical perspectives that emerged in the 50th-anniversary celebrations of that event in Brazil. As is well known, about 1968 there is a huge body of scholarly references, reports of its former protagonists, and articles linked by the mainstream press, which favor the most diverse interpretations possible, as well as varied practical and political meanings and effects. Thus, in the "commemorations" of its 50 years, there are new interpretations that can be explored: the academic turns that take over 1968 globally; the workers strike (Osasco and Contagem) and their relations with the student movement; and the composition of certain political inheritances in the face of current political conservatism. Therefore, the research that underlies the article aimed at the memorial composition, based on oral history, with reports of scholars and former protagonists, who identify several points of convergence, especially regarding the identification of 1968 with a (still) current project of criticism of disciplinarity and technocracy aimed at building a more egalitarian society.

RC05-60.4

VALLE, TRINIDAD* (Fordham University, USA)

Camilo Catrillanca's Death: Changes and Continuities in Chilean Discourses on Nationality and Ethnicity

The murder of a young Mapuche student by Chilean police in November of 2018 created a new wave of protests in Chile regarding the conflict between the Chilean State and the Mapuche people. After initial attempts at a cover-up by authorities, investigations revealed serious wrong-doings by the police that lead to several convictions. The present paper focus on how media and political discourses framed the case, focusing on the language and frameworks on nationality and ethnicity. The present research attempts to illuminate the historical changes and continuities in the media and political discourse. What has changed in the last decades? What has been the role of social movements in influencing such discourses?

The analysis provides a comparison with the media discourse regarding the murder of another Mapuche student by the police in 2008, analyzing changes and continuities in the media discourses. The significance of the social movements of the latest decades in Chile (not only the Mapuche social movement, but also the student movement, women's rights movement, and regional movements) is addressed. The research analyzes how such social movements have impacted the public debate and the legitimacy of language and frameworks on nationality and ethnicity. The present research analyzes how hegemonic discourses of *otherization* have persisted; while alternative discourses have emerged challenging them.

RC25-315.1

VALLE, TRINIDAD* (Fordham University, USA)

Coding and Classifying Media Frames: Problematizing the Researcher's Standpoint

Research on framing, media, and social movements has provided a rich literature helping us better understand the power of frames in contemporary discourses. While the Weberian ideal of value neutrality still permeates the production of knowledge, new epistemological stands have opened a debate regarding the position of the researcher. For example, standpoint feminism brought to the forefront of the discussion the importance of acknowledging our position as researchers, emphasizing the relations of knowledge and power at the center of any epistemological position.

The present research analyzes the difficulties in codifying and classifying media framing of social movements, and the importance of acknowledging our position as researchers. Three case studies are discussed: the study of media frames on reproductive rights, media frames on immigration, and media frames on gun violence in the American debate of the last decade. The paper discusses the difficulties in processes of codification and classification, both at the level of open coding and selective coding, and the significance of identifying the researcher's standpoint in the analysis. Acknowledging the researcher's standpoint is central to our understanding of the selection of research questions, theoretical frameworks, and methodologies.

RC24-296.6

VALLEE, MANUEL* (University of Auckland, New Zealand)

Invasive Species, Biosecurity Concerns and Government Expertise

In 2002-2003 the discovery of an invasive species of moth in Auckland (New Zealand's biggest city) led the country's government to pursue a massive aerial pesticide spraying campaign over the city. Over the nospan of seventeen months the government conducted 45 aerial spraying sorties over densely populated areas of the city, exposing over 193,000 residents in the process. This pesticide campaign was predicated on the public's perception that the government possessed expertise to adequately define a bio-security threat and successfully address it. However, the pesticide campaign led to more than 20,000 health complaints from citizens and led to many about the pesticide campaign's on local ecosystems, prompting important questions about the kind of expertise the government possessed. Through an analysis of this case, I discuss the social construction of perceived expertise, which includes considering who claimed expertise in the crisis, what they did to bolster their claims, the differences in "epistemic frames" (Kleinman and Suryanarayanan, 2012) they deployed, who ultimately prevailed in the struggle, why, and how the deployment of government expertise put citizens in harms way, while helping to protect capital accumulation.

RC48-JS-78.5

VAN DE VELDE, CÉCILE* (Université de Montréal, Canada)

From the Indignados to Hong-Kong Pro-Democratic Movement : What Slogans of One Decade of Youth Protests Tell Us about Generational Aspirations

Indignados, student protests, pro-democratic movements, and more recently, climate demonstrations... do these various mobilizations mark the rise of a global generational outlook of future in the 2010 decade? To answer this question, the presentation proposes to compare the generational speeches born within 8 social movements that took place from 2011 to 2019: the "Indignados" in Madrid (2011-2012), the student movement in Santiago de Chile (2011-2012), the "Maple Spring" in Montreal (2012), the "Umbrellas movement" in Hong-Kong (2014), "Nuit Debout" movement in Paris (2016), the "Gilets Jaunes" in Paris (2018), the Montreal climate demonstration (2019), and Hong Kong's pro-democracy movement (2019). The comparative device is based on the direct and large-scale collection of slogans and placards within each of the mobilizations. Their textual and comparative analysis will, in this communication, bring out the different "generational grammars" about alternative futures, identify their main points of convergence, and how these generational discourses evolved over the decade.

WG08-722.2

VAN DE VELDE, CÉCILE* (Université de Montréal, Canada)

Neoliberalism and Anger : A Comparative Analysis of Social Emotions Among Young Adults in 5 Countries.

This communication aims to identify the emotional responses to neoliberal policies among young adults in 5 different countries. It is based on a comparative survey of 135 young people aged 18 to 30 from diverse social backgrounds in Montreal, Santiago de Chile, Paris, Madrid and Hong Kong. The interviews focused on life stories, social emotions and the relationship to politics and institutions. Their comparative analysis provides a better understanding of how social policies can shape certain emotions, and how these emotions can in turn structure the relationship to citizenship. In the first place, the communication will show the prominence, among these young adults, of a dominant emotion, that of a social and political anger directed against society or the "system". The analysis of these multiple speeches of anger shows how this social emotion is related to a feeling of political injustice, which allows the understanding the links between neoliberalism and social anger at the global level. Secondly, the presentation will show how these expressions of anger may differ from one social group to another, and from one society to another, which will help to think about how the different Welfare Regims structure different "regims of anger".

RC28-344.1

VAN HERREWEGHE, LORE* (University of Leuven, Belgium)
VAN LANCKER, WIM (University of Antwerp, Belgium)

The Accumulation of (dis)Advantage: An Empirical Investigation into Parent-Child Financial Transfers across European Countries.

Population ageing has major consequences for the financial sustainability of the welfare system across all European countries. In this context, the link between public and private streams of intergenerational support becomes increasingly important. The present paper examines the flow of financial transfers, from parents to their adult children (downward) and from adult children to their parents (upward), and how such transfers contribute to the accumulation of social and economic (dis)advantages. It is important to realize that people from different social classes or with different socio-economic backgrounds vary in their ability to provide financial support. Subsequently, this variability can lead to the accumulation of both financial advantages and disadvantages through higher or lower probabilities of giving or receiving financial support. What is missing in the current literature on intergenerational financial transfers is an in-depth examination of what the generations exchange, and how this potentially affects inequality between and across generations. Therefore, we will look at financial support measured as relatively large money transactions or gifts between parents and their adult children. First, by looking at parent-child dyads, we will evaluate the impact of the socio-economic characteristics of the parent and the child on the likelihood of receiving a downward financial transfer on the one hand, and an upward financial transfer on the other. Recent research shows that patterns of financial exchange between generations within the family varies substantially across countries and welfare state regimes. Therefore, in our second step, we will analyze whether the set-up of the welfare state influences the linkage between socioeconomic characteristics of the family and the likelihood of giving and/or receiving financial support. Results will lead to greater understanding in the potential mechanisms through which socioeconomic advantages and disadvantages are transmitted across generations, and evaluate the role of the welfare state in within-family exchanges.

RC17-213.1

VAN KRIEKEN, ROBERT* (University of Sydney, Australia)
DU GAY, PAUL (CBS Copenhagen, Denmark)

Writing for Publication in Organization Studies

In this paper at least two experienced organizational sociologists, Paul du Gay and Robert van Krieken, will outline the most important aspects of their experience of writing for the publication in organization studies, and they will provide helpful advice in response to questions that participants raise about difficulties and obstacles thay they might have encountered. Anyone interested in publishing organizational sociology is welcome to attend and engage in discussion with the presenters.

RC42-JS-59.4

VAN RAEMDONCK, LAURA* (University of Antwerp, Belgium)
WILLEMS, SARA (University of Gent, Belgium)
SCHELFHOUT, STIJN (,)
DE MAESSCHALCK, STEPHANIE (,)
GEORGE, RIYA (,)
DEROUS, EVA (,)

Insights for Diversity Education in Health Care: Testing a Conceptual Model on the Psychosocial Mechanisms of Diversity Competent Care within a Belgian Health Care Student Population

Rationale: Although psychosocial mechanisms such as the relationship between attitudes and behavioural intentions have been extensively studied, applications and a deeper understanding of these mechanisms remain scare within the European health care context, particularly regarding the promotion of diversity sensitive care and education.

Objective: The current study assesses how Flemish health care students' diversity sensitive task perception was influenced by their ethnocentric attitudes and their cognitive intercultural capabilities. We also explored how their intentions were influenced by their ethnocentric attitudes, cognitive intercultural capabilities, and diversity sensitive task perception.

Method: The study includes data of 364 health care students that participated in an online survey at Ghent University. Furthermore, we utilized a situational judgement test to assess health care students' intentions to act in diversity sensitive ways in a variety of intercultural situations that can occur in the health care context. The article discusses various multiple linear regression models.

Results: Ethnocentric attitudes negatively affect health care students' moral judgement over the provision of diversity competent care (here referred to as: diversity sensitive task perception) and their overall intentions to act in diversity sensitive ways. Health care students' motivational- and behavioural intercultural capabilities positively impact their diversity sensitive task perception. Health care students' behavioural intercultural capabilities and their diversity sensitive task perception positively influence their intentions to act in diversity sensitive ways during various health-care related critical incidents.

Conclusions: Psychosocial mechanisms influence task perceptions and intents to provide diversity sensitive care. We encourage further exploration in European health care contexts. Education on diversity competent health care should address ethnic bias in the medical context and encourage a diversity sensitive task perception, motivational- and behavioural intercultural capabilities in students.

RC46-569.3

VAN RAEMDONCK, LAURA* (University of Antwerp, Belgium)
WILLEMS, SARA (University of Gent, Belgium)
CLYCQ, NOEL (Center for Migration and Intercultural Studies (CeMIS), University of Antwerp, Belgium)

Psychotherapy and Psycho-Educational Group Work to Unaccompanied Young Adult Refugees in an Institutionalised Communal Living Project: Recommendations Towards Culturally Sensitive Mental Health Services in Belgium

Notwithstanding validated appeals for culturally sensitive approaches to mental health services, there is limited contemporary and practical evidence available on what this exactly entails and how to review such services within their institutional context. In this article, two specific types of mental health services are reviewed: psychotherapy and psycho-educational group work. We investigate whether these services interfere or if they are complementary. Both services are offered within a bureaucratic communal living project where 81 young adult refugees aged 19-25 years old cohabit with matched local 'buddies'. This article draws on qualitative research data that includes focus group discussions with the project psychotherapists and narratives of the young refugees' experiences with these services. Most challenges refer to the fact that although refugees disclosed

stress symptoms, oftentimes these young refugees remained reluctant towards mental health services. Hence, a key challenge was to encourage psychotherapy and psycho-education from a conventional 'preventive' perspective. Many refugees reported feeling uncomfortable to share their psychological sorrow on an interpersonal and group level. The young refugees recommend services that directly advise them on how to cope with certain issues such as grief, distorted sleep, acculturation stress, and tensions related to their insecure future perspective. This article suggests that psychotherapy and psycho-educational group work are complementary and should be customised based upon individual needs and talents.

RC15-JS-82.4

VANALST, WILLIAM* (Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University, China)
WAMSIEDEL, MARIUS (Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University, China)

Informality As a Learning Process: Chinese Medical Students' Orientation to Guanxi

While many studies have explored informality of access in medical contexts, the evidence on how healthcare practitioners develop their positioning to informal practices is scarce and anecdotal. This interview-based study fills the gap by exploring how Chinese medical students understand and signify guanxi (informality of access), and how their orientation to guanxi is acquired through professional socialization. The findings suggest that the lay perspectives students bring in as they begin medical school are challenged by their exposure to ethics classes, day-to-day interaction with doctors, and first-hand experience of hospital interactions. Thus, students pass from taking guanxi for granted to becoming reflexively aware of the practice and developing ambivalence towards it. The tension between the ethical norm of affective neutrality and the local morality is mitigated by the anxieties surrounding the beginning of the medical career. The predominant view among the more advanced medical students is that notwisthstanding its challenges, guanxi is beneficial to patients and doctors alike; patients who have a connection with the practitioners tend to trust them more and enjoy a better healthcare experience, whereas doctors reduce the risk of patient misbehavior or complaint. Chinese medical students' narratives obliterate the wider implications of guanxi use, such as the generation of inequity of access to medical services. The study indicates that the overall positive understanding of informality by Chinese medical students is in part a response to structural problems in the organization of health care. The predatory practices devised in response to underfunding (e.g., ordering unnecessary tests; prescribing expensive medicines at the expense of cheaper ones; and overmedicating) generated distrust in practitioners and led to an increased number of malpractice accusations and episodes of violence against doctors (yinao). Guanxi is seen as a means to protect practitioners from these risks.

RC17-212.5

VANDEN BROECK, PIETER* (UCLouvain, Belgium)

The Problem of the Present. Simultaneity, Synchronisation and Transnational Education Projects

The current inclination at the European level to fund education in the form of projects expemplifies the modern orientation towards the present as the attempt to bind a yet indeterminate future. This contribution proposes a close re-reading of Niklas Luhmann's oeuvre in order to problematise the place of the present in modern education. It highlights how such transnational projects articulate their specific, educational meaning in order to sketch out the need for a new educational ecology. It is argued that the strict line that school instruction draws between education and society at large in order to uphold its own autonomy, as symbolised by the isolation of the classroom, starts to stir in favour of projects steering themselves towards solutions, which construct the boundary between the two very differently, even fluctuating from project to project (*cf*. Besio, 2009, p. 289). Drawing upon empirical study, the contribution offers a theoretical inquiry of how such transnational "projectification" (Lundin & Söderholm, 1998) changes education's range of the possible, when compared with its more familiar form of the school (Vanden Broeck, 2019).

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

RC35-451.1

VANDENBERGHE, FREDERIC* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Ontology of the Present: Neo-Liberalism, Anthropocene, Populism

In dark times, we desperately need pointers to orient ourselves intellectually, ideologically and politically. For those who live in countries (like Brazil) that have gone over the edge, the question of the ontology of the present takes on an existential dimension. In this paper, I will suggest that we need to think at the same time the challenges of the Anthropocene, neo-liberalism and populism. None of these terms are analytical concepts, however. They are polemical folk notions, but as they have stuck, we need to use them as well, even if for us, liberal intellectuals, they function as Rorschach tests on which we can projects our worst fears. The challenges they refer to have different genealogies (capitalism, industrialism, liberal democracy) and cannot be lumped together. But as they have now fused into a syndrome, they have to be thought together. How to do that delineates the contours of new research agenda on the second post-modernity. In an attempt to grasp once again the ontology of the raging present in concepts, it interweaves an analysis of the conjuncture with a more structural approach to social change into a critical diagnosis of the present.

RC09-117.2

VANDEPUTTE, NATHAN* (Ghent University, Belgium)

EU Democracy Support in Uganda Revisited: "Eddembe Ery'obuntu" As a New Framework for Policy Making

The 'consolidation of democracy' has been a key objective of the European Union (EU) with the African, Carribean and Pacific countries (ACP) and is likely to continue to be so, whatever the outcome of the post-Cotonou discussions. Even more so, given the global context whereby 'democracy is being challenged and put into question' the EU has reaffirmed its commitment in the 2019 council conclusions on democracy. However, the EU's support to democracy has been firmly criticized for being depoliticized, technocratic and liberal in nature. Consequently, academic literature and civil society have called on the EU to 'repoliticize' and 'rejuvenate' its external democracy support in terms of exploring 'non-liberal' conceptions and 'varieties' of democracy whom are more locally embedded. Yet, as noted elsewhere, such recommendations remain highly vague and superficial and have insufficiently engaged with local ontologies. Also, they remain 'inward-oriented' and depart from an 'inside-out focus', rendering them rather Eurocentric. Therefore, departing from 'agonistic pluralism' as a theoretical guideline, this paper seeks to re-imagine what EU democracy support should look like in the context of Uganda. More specifically, based on qualitative and interpretative fieldwork on the ground, this paper analyses how the local concept '*Eddembe ery'obuntu'* relates with EU democracy support policies. In doing so, this paper ads an important empirical contribution to the current debate on bridging postdevelopment with EU external policy studies. Indeed, it presents at first step into 'the need to go beyond critique and concentrate efforts on articulating the narratives of those struggling to retain or create diverse ways of life against the homogenizing forces of development'.

RC22-JS-34.1

VANHULST, JULIEN* (Universidad Católica del Maule, Chile)
BELING, ADRIÁN E.* (FLACSO Argentina, Argentina)

Unholy Development. Religion As an Emerging Voice in the Global Debate on the Future of the Planet.

The current technoscientific and economistic focus in addressing the socio-environmental crisis conceals a potentially important activator in a sustainability transition: religion. Historically, religion has significantly influenced individual and collective ways of feeling, thinking and acting. Hence religion could contribute to an expanded understanding of sustainability (which includes ecological, social and spiritual well-being) and of its cultural assimilation, as well as political and everyday life orientations to build sustainable societies.

Several studies have analyzed the role of religion and churches in fostering sustainability. Here, we propose a discussion of the current and potential role of religion in the necessary socio-ecological "Great Transformation" of our world, taking the encyclical Letter of Pope Francis, Laudato Si' (2015) as a conceptual cornerstone.

Laudato Si' opens a historic window of opportunity for mainstreaming a critical reflection on the idea of development and its structuring role in the dominant political and economic world-order, as well as its social and ecological consequences. The narrative of "integral ecology" promoted by Pope Francis introduces three central points into religious thought in a novel way: care of the environment (our "common home"), the interrelation between environmental and social justice, and a criticism of economicism and technocentrism. Thus, the Church joins a growing chorus of "transition discourses" (Escobar, 2011) that seek to promote a change in the subjective and objective conditions underpinning unsustainability.

Under which conditions can religion and churches fulfill their potential as transition agents? in which concrete ways could religion and churches contribute to such a transition in cultural, environmental, and socioeconomic terms? Which risks are associated with religious actors becoming more active agents towards a socio-ecological transition? These are the central questions we seek to address in our presentation.

RC24-301.4

VARA, ANA* (National University of San Martín, Argentina)

Risk, Uncertainty and the Environment: Spontaneous Uses of Non-Knowledge Categories in Public Discussions on Agricultural Biotechnology in Argentina

Agricultural biotechnology occupies center stage in controversies over recent changes in rural activities in Argentina. Particularly, glyphosate-tolerant soybean, or Roundup Ready (RR) soybean, has been the focus of a series of debates in which different kinds of knowledge —among those, expert, local, as well as co-produced— have played a role. In this presentation, I will analyze how a number of categories taken from novel theoretical frameworks on ignorance and non-knowledge, such as "known unknowns" and "unknown unknowns" (Beck and Wehling, 2012), "negative knowledge", "nescience" and "surprise" (Gross, 2010), as well as "undone science" (Frickel et al., 2010), are spontaneously used by expert social actors and play a part in nuanced argumentations in which issues of status and trust are intertwined with divergent concerns over risk.

TG04-742.4

VARELA, SERGIO* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

Street Sport and Masculine Subjectivity: Skateboarding, Parkour and Workout in Mexico City's Public Space.

Throughout the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st, cities have undergone huge changes in their designs and ways of being inhabited, traveled and occupied. Their public spaces have been redefined by market and State forces that have promoted business and corporate interests rather than equity and respect for social and economic rights. A scarcely studied aspect, nevertheless, are the strong inequalities of gendered projection, occupation and appropriation of the urban public spaces. In the case of Mexico City, along with the urban reconfiguration, new sporting practices have appeared in the street landscape (skateboarding and parkour) and others have intensified (street workout). Far from equalizing access and enjoyment of public spaces between men and women, these new sports are still remarkably masculine and excluding of female practice, performance and social representation. What forms of male design and appropriation of public space are displayed through skateboarding, parkour and street workout? How do manly subjectivities (moral and corporal) unfold in these street spaces and sportive practices in contemporary Mexico City? Manhood virtues such as risk, pain and recklessness are displayed constant and comprehensively in the spaces where mostly young guys practice these informal and street sports. This paper discusses the preliminary findings of an ongoing qualitative research that seeks to answer these questions through exploratory questionnaires, in depth interviews and biographical stories of some of these contemporary sportsmen.

RC30-370.1

VARGAS, FRANCISCO* (Universidade Federal de Pelotas, Brazil)

Les Transformations De l'Emploi Salarié Au Brésil: Croissance, Crise Et Impacts Dans Les Trajectoires Et Expériences Du Travail

Ce travail a pour objectif d'analyser les transformations de l'emploi salarié au Brésil, en identifiant les impacts de la dynamique économique tant sur les trajectoires et mobilités occupationnelles que sur les expériences subjectives du travail. L'on focalise dans l'analyse d'une région du Brésil, où se trouvent les villes de Pelotas et de Rio Grande, dans l'Etat de Rio Grande do Sul, région particulièrement touchée, au début des années 2000, par des politiques d'expansion de l'industrie navale brésilienne, ce qui a mené à la formation d'un pôle naval à la ville portuaire de Rio Grande. Initialement, l'on cherche à analyser la dynamique de croissance économique et la crise qui ont lieu dans la période, en identifiant leurs impacts sur l'emploi et la conformation des marchés locaux de travail. Dans ce sens, une croissance significative de l'emploi salarié protégé produit une énorme ampliation des opportunités de travail, déplaçant les inégalités sociales et permettant à nombre de travailleurs à la fois un éloignement par rapport aux formes les plus précaires de travail. L'on estime que ces changements ont provoqué, chez des individus traditionnellement insérés dans des formes instables et informelles d'activité économique, un changement de leurs rapports au travail, celui-ci se constituant dorénavant une référence identitaire plus fort et positif. D'autre part, avec la crise économique observée au Brésil à partir de 2014 et sous un nouveau scénario de chômage et de réduction de l'emploi formel protégé, ce change-

ment du rapport au travail se traduit en des expériences plus douloureuses de chômage. Il faut souligner que cette dynamique est fortement marquée par des clivages de classe, de genre, de génération, de couleur/race, de telle manière que ces catégories analytiques deviennent d'importance fondamentale pour la compréhension des transformations en cours.

RC29-362.5

VARGAS, JOANA (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
DECOTHÉ, MARCELLE* (UFRJ, Brazil)
PLATERO, KLARISSA (Universidade Federal Fluminense UFF, Brazil)

A Social Cartography of the Impact of Armed Groups Violence on the Lives of Women in the Baixada Fluminense

The study explores the everyday reflexes of violence by armed groups: traffickers, death squads, police and army in the lives of women in one of the most violent regions of Brazil, located in the metropolitan area of Rio de Janeiro. Violence and its narratives (DAS, 1999), detailed by fifteen women who participated in seven workshop, were analyzed by the social cartography method (BARROS; KASTRUP, 2012). This methodology allows the researcher (implicated and reflective) to situate himself in the territory under study - intersected by gender, race and class -, as well as describing the experience and movement of the actors, their relationships, their resistances. It is argued that the daily expectation and experience of death and terror has been putting the lives of these women on edge and at first devoid of future projects. However, the pain of different experiences of violence and loss is often re-signified in struggle projects that drive changes in the lives of these women and their communities. This research pretends to contribute to the conceptual and methodological expansion of violence study in the social science. It is based on methodology that aims to 'innovate' in its ability to produce social analyzes on the impact of violence on the lives of women living in Baixada and to support differentiated public policies that meet the needs of the population of one of the regions more affected by violence of groups armed in Brazil.

RC19-238.4

VARGAS FAULBAUM, LUIS* (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

The Political Economy of Universalist Social Policies: A Comparative Research on Pensions Reforms in Chile and Brazil.

Since 1981, the Chilean pension system is based on defined contributions that finance individual capitalisation accounts and has been a central aspect. The Brazilian pension system is a mandatory pay-as-you-go system with defined-benefits, with different regimes for private-sector employees (RGPS) and civil servants (RPPS). Also, it considers a voluntary private capitalisation (*RPC*).

The Chilean 2008 pension reform, aimed to include people who were not able to receive a minimum either assistance pension, to raise the amounts of non-contributory pensions through a new solidarity pillar and to offer a complement to the contributions made during the active life. Moreover, the reform created new instruments to increase the state regulation of the contributory pillar. In 2003 a pension reform, in Brazil, was enacted which aimed to equalise the rules between public and private workers regimes, by introducing parameters modifications to the RPPS. Most of these initiatives were based on the reform conducted between 1995 and 1998.

This paper draws on Martínez-Franzoni and Sánchez-Ancochea (2016) and Pribble (2013) to explain the variation on the achievement of the different dimensions of universalist outputs (access, equity and generosity) of both reforms, considering the role of the components of the policy architecture and its connections with political parties and organised groups, mainly for the policy adoption stage.

The general findings show that Brazil experienced efforts to reduce segmentation and over-generosity to particular groups. Both countries made significant efforts in progressing on the access dimension. The differences between Chile and Brazil on generosity and equity is because advancing in access due to electoral pressures in specific components of the architecture while weakening corporatist unions (concentrated in debates about benefits) is more accessible than confronting a private sector that concentrates efforts on maintaining conditions of the provision.

RC36-455.1

VASCONCELLOS, CAIO* (Unicamp, Brazil)

The Election in Reverse. an Ethnographic Research on Jair Bolsonaro's Official Youtube Channel

The aim of this proposal is to present the results of ethnographic research on Jair Bolsonaro's official Youtube channel. Although regularly publishing videos since 2010, the early years were largely circumscribed to publicizing his parliamentary activities. Since 2015, however, the publishing patterns on Bolsonaro's official channel have changed considerably, and the composition of discourses and a particular language to digital territories has become a key element of his candidacy and one of the most important aspects of his victory in the last Brazilian presidential election. Rather than an analysis of Bolsonaro's electoral strategies, the immanent critique of the content and form of these productions is a fruitful way to analyze ideological disputes and authority figures that emerge in the latest stage of world capitalism.

In this regard, this proposal underlies a comparative approach. As reactions against 2008 crisis, the erosion of legitimation criteria that underpinned political domination and the rise of populist figures emerge in different national contexts - the Brexit in the United Kingdom, the election of Donald Trump in the United States, and the strengthening of right-wing movements in Europe are paradigmatic. From the ethnography of videos posted by Jair Bolsonaro, this proposal aims to take a look *from* and *over* the peripheral of socioeconomic system, shedding light on systemic features associated with such phenomena and elements that particularize them.

The theoretical framework of this research is based on Theodor Adorno's interpretations of the phenomenon of Nazifascism and modern anti-Semitism, especially from his lecture of the concepts of mass and narcissism, and of the mechanism which transforms libido into the bond between the leader and followers.

RC37-464.2

VASCONCELOS-OLIVEIRA, MARIA CAROLINA* (Cebrap, Brazil)

Title: Circus Women: Their Symbolic and Material Possibilites of Existence Dear Organizers, I Have Been Part of RC37 Sessions Since 2010, Presenting Papers in Gothenburg, Yokohama and Vienna Meetings, during My Master and PhD Studies at University of São Paulo. This Time I Propose a Reflection Related to a Specific Issue of My Ongoing Post-Doctoral Research at the Arts Institute of Unesp.

Mobilizing discussions of gender studies and the studies of organization of the worlds/fields of arts, my proposal discuss the possibilities and conditions of existence of women in circus arts. Considering both the symbolic and the material existence – following the approach proposed by sociologists as Nathalie Heinich –, my study combines two dimensions of analysis, which I define as the *inside the scene* and the *outside the scene* approaches. In other words, I observe the places/roles that women occupy in narratives and discourses of the circus performances, as well as their conditions of existence in the circuits and labor markets of circus.

I begin with an historical approach and a revision of circus literature to discuss how the imaginary of women and especially of the female body have been built in classical performances, based largely on patriarchal representations of the feminine. Then I try to enlighten some contradiction of this processes: at the same time that women were showing their bodies much more than men in the performances, or playing roles like the assistant, the victim or the naïve girl, circus women were also related to non-conformity, freedom and rupture with the bourgeois representation of the ideal woman. That is, these representations are both as gender-conservative and gender-revolutionary, to use the terminology of queer theorists.

In a second moment I bring information of a qualitative research conducted with women circus artists of São Paulo, Brazil, where I explore some issues related to their conditions of work (discussing the *outside the scene* dimension), analysing themes as recognition processes, authorship and especially work perspectives after motherhood (since most of the circus practices require mastering a technique and controlling the body). I also explore issues related to self-representation of the body and imaginaries of feminine they perform in their acts or spetacles.

RC16-198.3

VASILENKO, LIUDMILA* (the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration, Russia)

Social Innovations in the Context of Management of the Future

We are looking at managing the future through the influence of social innovation. We using the methodological basis of sociosynergetics, the cross-disciplinary and fractal-evolutionary approaches.

The complexity of the social system, its dynamic variability structurally and qualitatively require an interdisciplinary research approach.

However, "interdisciplinary scientific dialogue and relevant research cannot be conducted on the basis of the simple addition of various methodologies, they are were created to solely take away their field of study from other disciplines. But it is possible to use the method of crossdisciplinary analysis and synthesis in research involving various subject areas.

The mechanism of the spread of innovation is similar to the process of spreading the epidemic (self-organization, superfast mass distribution of the "infectious agent", a certain prototype of a social fractal). The aim of the article is to present a research approach related to the identification of development trends caused by the emergence of social innovations and their spread in response to the emerging needs of society.

The introduction of innovations can cause the effect of irreversibility, disrupt the symmetry between the past and the future (according to I. Prigozhin), and can change the course of evolution. We have chosen as a criterion the degree of influence the social innovationon on the social system: the local nature of the impact (Auto-Poesies models); the emergence of a new parameter of order (Synergy-integrating models); the allocation of a new sub-system in the modernized old social system (Openness entrepreneurship models); the birth of a new social system. The choose innovations is a responsible process. The most effective choose are in line with the trends in the development of the social system.

RC51-627.1

VASILENKO, LIUDMILA* (the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration, Russia)

Sociology of Digital Society

The evolution of the theoretical foundations of the study of society is swift. Industrial society was organized around the production and consumption of things. Post-industrial society has made the transition to the production of services. The information society has put forward time as the most important value. The theoretical foundation of the sociology of informatization became the synergetics (the theory of complex systems) and informational understanding of the world, constructive mechanisms of self-organization. We see the following areas of development of the sociology of a digital society:

– sociological analysis of complex social processes, of the formation of order parameters, the study of the dynamics and specifics of the spontaneous emergence of new information channels, networks, boundaries of governance information processes;

– analysis of the pace and rhythm of interacting network processes, the intersection of networks of ideas, interests, principles, rules, real and virtual actions;

– the research the network activity of virtual communities, the study of their cooperative potential and antagonism, the social potential, the social diffusion and the level of their entropy;

– creation of complex, flexible research methods, including service capabilities of the blog environment and social networks, Internet opinion polls, Web-questionnaires (Anketolog.ru, Tes-tograf.ru, Webanketa.ru, Surveymonkey.com, Survio.com), sociological flash mobs, modeling. The systems "Active Citizen", "People's Initiative", and "Russian Public Initiative" are used in decidings on "how to improve the city and the quality of citizens' living." For example, to July 11, 2016, 1,722 voting were held in the Active Citizen system (1353021 participants, 50769350 opinions), 137 proposals have been implemented.

RC51-628.4

VASILKOVA, VALERIYA* (Saint Petersburg State University, Russia)

LEGOSTAEVA, NATALIA (St. Petersburg State University, Russia)

Social Bots As a Tool for Democratization of Society

Due to resonance processes of social bots` use, especially, in political communication (voting practices, astroturfing, public opinion manipulation etc.), in the focus of authors` attention are 'malicious` bots polluting the information space of social networks. The authors of this study take a broader approach to social bots, considering them as a neutral instrument for information exposure, which could be used by different agents both for manipulative disinformation, and for constructive propaganda of interests of different groups within civil society, creating a `Megafon effect`. The authors of the article propose to consider the use of social bots as a tool for implementing various forms of civic participation. The authors present the results of a pilot study conducted by the author's methodology. The aim of the study was to identify and describe social bots on the Russian social network VKontakte. As a result of the study (February and October 2018), several botnets were identified. Content analysis of these botnets reflects various forms of civil participation: representing the interests of civil society groups (informing about the most important social problems for these groups), call for collaborative action in online and offline space (petitions, rallies, pickets), social control over the activities of officials and ensuring transparency of information from government and business structures (the fight against trolling, etc.). The authors of the study raise the question of the prospects for using social bots in Russian social networks in the formulation and discussion of social problems. The study is part of the RFBR (Russian Foundation for Basic Research) project 18-011-00988 `Structure of Social networks online bot space: network analysis`.

RC17-210.4

VÁSQUEZ-RIVERA, OSCAR IVÁN* (Universidad Santiago de Cali, Colombia)

Aproximaciones a Una Caracterización Sociológica Sobre Las Mingas Como Forma De Organización Social, Productiva y Política En Colombia.

Las investigaciones realizadas en el marco de las ciencias sociales han arrojado que las organizaciones son unidades con características individuales y únicas, en las que sus integrantes se comprometen a uno o varios objetivos comunes. Estos son alcanzados por medio de su estructura, que moldea la forma en que interactúan sus actores entre sí, y la manera en la que los mismos interactúan con los actores externos a la organización. Dentro de un sinnúmero de organizaciones, existe una clasificación llamada organizaciones políticas, cuyo fin es la concientización y lucha de las comunidades por la resolución de problemáticas sociales comunes. De esa tipología desciende una taxonomía de organización indígena en Colombia llamada La Minga, la cual es la unidad de análisis de la presente investigación.

La Minga es una forma de organización especial de las comunidades indígenas que se manifiesta en diversos escenarios sociales, productivos y políticos para reivindicar, luchar y tomar decisiones sobre los derechos y deberes de los pueblos indígenas en Colombia. A través de una exploración de artículos académicos de orden teórico y empírico y notas de prensa provenientes de investigadores de diferentes instituciones y organizaciones en Colombia, se presenta el origen de La Minga y se describirán diversas categorías sociológicas que permitan explorar sobre esta forma de organización social, productiva y política. La investigación indaga sobre las siguientes categorías: las razones de existencia de La Minga, las características que configuran su estructura interna, la manera en la que sus actores internos se comunican entre ellos, las particularidades sobre el ejercicio del poder con o hacía actores externos estableciendo relaciones sociales en diferentes vías. Finalmente, se presentan los rasgos distintivos y particulares que permiten reconocer a esta forma de organización como única y diferente a otras taxonomías de organizaciones latinoamericanas y mundiales.

RC15-188.2

VAUGHAN, KENNETH* (University of Connecticut, USA)

Bridging Social Capital Moderates the Negative Effects of Disability on Healthcare Access and Depression in Contemporary Europe

Current research establishes a strong relationship between objective health measures and mental health. Disability is particularly notable as a stressor, with stigma leading to mental health problems. Further, mobility issues and discrimination make accessing healthcare a greater challenge when compared to other health conditions. In this study, I investigate the potential for bridging social ties across national divides to function as a healthcare resource. Utilizing data from the European Social Survey, I find that social ties with immigrants are associated with lower rates of depression and increased healthcare access among the disabled. This is notably true in European nations that are currently experiencing an increase in nativist hostilities. The implications for research on social-psychological coping mechanisms and social capital are discussed at length.

WG06-713.1

VAUGHAN, SUZANNE* (Arizona State University, USA)

"Institutional Ethnography As an Alternative to Studying Historical Change: A Conceptual Framework and Analytical Strategies"

Frequently institutional ethnography, as a mode of inquiry, is critiqued as being ahistoric. I argue that the ontological and epistemological basis of institutional ethnography does not preclude exploring the past, as we and others doing institutional ethnography have found. Inspired by critiques of historical sociology by Hamilton(1987), I argue that institutional ethnography is the alternative that addresses the shortcomings he identifies. In this presentation I outline a conceptual framework and analytical strategies my colleague and I used to explore ruling relations through textually mediated discourse in historical research.

I discuss the two stages of data collection we employed in our research on the transformation of the U.S. housing regime during the 20th century. These stages involved generating oral housing histories of older women living alone in the Phoenix metropolitan area in the 1990s and collecting archival materials from US National Archives and Research Administration, the Library of Congress, historical societies and museums in cities in which the women lived as children and parents. Drawing from this research, I discuss two analytical challenges we faced in carrying out our project: 1) locating so called "controlling" text in household and family settings that coordinate people's past activities; and 2) incorporating observations of texts-in-action into our ethnographic practice. Next, guided often by cultural and social historians, I illustrate various analytical strategies we used to locate texts in these women's talk about housing as a way to open up for us the ruling relations organizing and reorganizing the housing regime.

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

RC18-221.1

VAZQUEZ, MELINA* (Researcher at CONICET, Adjunct Professor at UBA, Argentina)

Entre Las Militancias Partidarias y Los Paisajes Insurrectos. Causas Colectivas, Repertorios De Acción y Militancias Juveniles En Argentina (2010-2020).

Durante los primeros años del siglo XXI proliferaron acciones contenciosas y se crearon (nuevos) colectivos que tomaron como una de sus principales inscripciones colectivas en el espacio público su condición de "jóvenes". Las primaveras árabes, los movimientos de indignados y el 15 M en España, los reclamos por el pase libre en Brasil, el movimiento #yosoy132, las protestas frente a la desaparición forzada de los 43 liceístas de Ayotzinapa, entre otros, permitieron reconocer la fisionomía de un conjunto de acciones, modos de ocupación y producción de lo público, así como la emergencia de novedosos sujetos y culturas políticas.

En ese mismo contexto, en Argentina encontramos un proceso de revitalización de los compromisos militantes juveniles que tuvo como uno de sus centros principales a los ámbitos político partidarios. El propósito del trabajo es presentar y analizar estas experiencias a la luz del ciclo político (nacional e internacional) más amplio. Se busca explorar las singularidades que adquiere la revitalización de experiencias "más tradicionales" de participación en torno a la política formal e institucional en el marco de estos *paisajes insurrectos* (Reguillo, 2017).

Se espera aportar al estudio de los compromisos militantes desde una perspectiva sociohistórica que permita sortear las lecturas binarias de las militancias (en general y juveniles en particular) en función de la tematización de continuidades o las rupturas, como si se tratara de procesos excluyentes entre sí. Por otro lado, que invite a pensar la condición situada de la producción de los compromisos partidarios, atendiendo a los impactos que posee la presencia de jóvenes y la construcción de narrativas juveniles al interior de los mismos.

El trabajo forma forma parte de la línea de investigación de la autora en el CONICET y en el Grupo de Estudios de Políticas y Juventudes del Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani (UBA).

WG08-723.3

VECCHIOLI, VIRGINA* (Universidade Federal de Santa Maria, Brazil)

Contemporary Human Rights Activism and Unequal Feelings of Compassion Towards Victims

After 36 years of searching (2014), Estela de Carlotto, president of the Grandmothers of the Plaza de Mayo Association, found her own grandson Ignacio. He was stolen from her daughter Laura, killed after giving birth in a clandestine detention camp. The event turned into an emotional drama. Newspaper reports emphasized the collective emotion that led to Ignacio recovery, who immediately became "everyone's grandson" and "a whole symbol" of the struggle of the Grandmothers. The feeling of joy was compared to winning a football world cup, a national passion. The press conference at which Estela announced Ignacio's appearance was transformed into a full-blown civic ceremony.

On the same day and at the same time, Victoria, Recovered Grandchild 53, was taking part in a union protest when she was brutally arrested by national security forces. This act of repression against a recovered granddaughter aroused neither feelings of compassion, nor moral indignation over the infringement of political rights under the rule of law. How can we explain this uneven distribution of emotions towards victims of State terrorism? What processes allow some victims to acquire titles of nobility in Argentinean politics? Both grandchildren were born in clandestine camps, their parents had been disappeared and both had been raised under a fictitious identity by appropriator families. Yet, despite these similarities, they failed to elicit the same feelings of compassion or share the same public legitimacy.

By engaging in a microscopic analysis of these performative acts, I explore diverse assessments of affective dispositions, the critical place attributed to suffering in forging forms of governmentality and the significant role played by the State in the unequal distribution of compassion, making comprehensible the moral economy that organizes current human rights activism. This paper inscribes in current debates on the place of compassion towards victims in modelling contemporary politics.

RC48-595.2

VECCHIOLI, VIRGINA* (Universidade Federal de Santa Maria, Brazil)

"La Tragedia De Los Setenta" Como Problema Público

En el contexto de la reapertura de los juicios de Lesa Humanidad (2005) y la implementación de políticas de Estado en derechos humanos, un número creciente de actores y grupos se han hecho presentes en la escena pública argentina con el fin de denunciar como moralmente inaceptable algunas de sus consecuencias: a) familiares y camaradas de las Fuerzas Armadas impugnan los "juicios de la venganza," reivindican la libertad a los "presos políticos" y el reconocimiento a las víctimas del "terrorismo"; b) hijos de desaparecidos apropiados por militares y recuperados por sus abuelas se oponen a ser restituidos a sus familias biológicas y denuncian pública y judicialmente la obligación de sustituir el apellido de sus apropiadores. c) Hijos de genocidas rompen el vínculo con sus padres y exigen al Estado poder cambiar su apellido y testimoniar judicialmente en su contra.

Buscando resolver estas situaciones problemáticas, estos actores se nuclean en nuevas y diversas asociaciones civiles y llevan adelante repertorios de movilización desde el cual interpelan a los poderes públicos. La toma de la palabra bajo la forma de dramáticos testimonios hechos públicos en los tribunales, la prensa y la publicación de relatos autobiográficos testimonia la vocación militante presente en esta dinámica colectiva que hace surgir a un mismo tiempo al problema público, su público y la causa que los convoca. Este trabajo se propone identificar este espacio de interacción y de controversias en el marco del cual testimoniar deviene una performance política. Se examinará en base a estos materiales el trabajo crítico realizado por los colectivos en la estructuración de un nuevo problema público que, utilizando las categorías consagradas del activismo en derechos humanos, las redefine al tiempo que busca objetivar los contornos de la "tragedia de los 70."

RC32-JS-39.4

VEGA, MARÍA* (Universidad Nacional de las Artes, Argentina)

Catholicism and neo-indigenous religiosity among women in the Humahuaca ravine, Argentina

Every Easter, in Tilcara, a town at the Humahuaca Ravine, the largest gathering of ensembles of a kind of native Pan Flutes called *sikus* in Argentina takes place. The *sikuris* or *sikus*' performers go on pilgrimage to a sanctuary placed at Abra de Punta Corral to honour Our Lady of Copacabana, patron saint of Bolivia. In this celebration, the pilgrims ascend to a high shrine located 25 km from the small town of Tilcara to celebrate Holy Week. These Pan Flutes of indigenous origin are traditionally played by men in large groups, being women excluded from performing. Over the past 23 years, some young women started challenging the traditions to create the first female band of *sikus*. The emergence of this band, Our Lady of Fatima, resulted in the creation of new women's groups throughout the region, fostering a feminine presence in one of the largest regional demonstration of Catholic faith. On the other hand, the consolidation of various re-ethnicization processes that are currently taking place in Latin America has reinforced the development of a religiosity that combine local traditions, rituals from other ethnic groups in North America, and New-age beliefs and practices, in which the female participation concurs with the empowerment of women and their engagement in public spaces.

Based on in-depth, open-ended interviews with key informants, participant observation and observation in Catholic pilgrimages and Catholic and non-Catholic rituals, I describe and analyse the transformations of regional beliefs systems, the attribution of new meanings and enhancement of the feminine in the public sphere, and the actions and discursive strategies of women in the appropriation of concepts, notions, and representations of foreign origin for the construction of a religiosity that integrates them and accompanies, in a symbolic realm, their emancipating claims.

RC10-JS-13.1

VEGA-TÉLLEZ, GABRIELA* (Unknown, Mexico)

EL DIÁLOGO COMO UN PROBLEMA EN EL PROCESO DEL FSM

La Coordinadora de Pueblos y Organizaciones del Oriente del Estado de México en Defensa de la Tierra, el Agua y su Cultura-CPOOEM, se unió a las actividades preparatorias iniciales del comité local mexicano de facilitación y organización del FSM 2021 en México, que se vio obligado a convertirse en virtual debido a la pandemia de Covid-19. En este proceso aprendimos sobre la naturaleza, historia, objetivos y proceso del FSM, y su lema: "Otro mundo es posible". A la luz de esto, nos dimos cuenta de que, sin la participación y la contribución de los Pueblos Originarios Ancestrales, Otro Mundo no era posible. Esta realización nos llevó a organizar un espacio temático de Pueblos Originarios Ancestrales, que desarrolló diversas actividades paralelas y convergentes al funcionamiento del comité organizador mexicano. Desde este punto de vista, tomamos conciencia de las diferentes opiniones sobre, por ejemplo, la Carta de Principios del FSM, que adoptamos, y también de los diversos intentos de interferir en nuestros intentos de organizar el FSM virtual 2021 sobre bases abiertas, democráticas y dialógicas. En un momento dado, parecía que había dos procesos organizativos paralelos, el que habíamos construido en los dos últimos años y otro organizado por un pequeño grupo de intelectuales y reformistas autoproclamados. Desde una perspectiva organizativa, este fue y sigue siendo un rico proceso de aprendizaje. Aprendimos, por ejemplo, que algunas organizaciones y movimientos hermanos apoyaban nuestro objetivo de constituir un espacio temático sobre los pueblos originarios, mientras que otros se oponían y ponían obstáculos a este respecto. Al final, es importante tener todas las cartas sobre la mesa, dado que somos una pluralidad de actores y agentes, que representamos no sólo a diferentes movimientos sociales y organizaciones de la sociedad civil, sino también a diferentes políticas e ideologías que tratan de tomar la delantera.

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RC05-60.3

VEGA-TÉLLEZ, GABRIELA* (Unknown, Mexico)

SISTEMA CAPITALISTA NEOLIBERAL: El responsable del despojo, discriminación, desprecio, violencia, imposición, explotación y daño a la Humanidad y al Planeta

Como en las sociedades de las primeras civilizaciones, de la época feudal y luego la época moderna, los pueblos originarios siempre hemos sido ignorados por existir una pugna entre los grupos de poder político y económico en el mundo. Seguimos enfrentando la discriminación, el desprecio, la violencia, el despojo y la imposición con el uso de la fuerza *(el ejército, la marina, las policías, el narcotráfico, el crimen organizado y de grupos de choque paramilitares)* de megaproyectos de infraestructura *(como el Corredor Interoceánico en el Istmo de Tehuantepec, el Tren Maya en la Península de Yucatán, el Nuevo Aeropuerto Internacional y la Autopista Pirámides-Texcoco en la Cuenca del Valle de México, Hidroeléctricas, Gasoductos, la remodelación y equipamiento tecnológico de puertos marítimos, parques eólicos, granjas de paneles solares, torres de alta tensión, etc.)* para el saqueo de nuestra riqueza natural y la explotación de la mano de obra de nuestros pueblos en México y Latinoamérica, con consecuencias de daño al Medio Ambiente, que difícilmente las futuras generaciones podrán revertir.

Otras afectaciones igualmente graves son la violación de las leyes y de nuestros derechos por parte de los propios gobiernos, quienes también actúan como facilitadores al servicio de los empresarios; la suplantación de autoridades tradicionales; la imposición de falsos íconos de identidad regional; las alteraciones a las lenguas maternas y a la memoria histórica de los pueblos; y el otorgamiento ilegal de tierras y de cargos públicos por corrupción. Existen también factores que han acelerado el sometimiento de los pueblos que no hemos dejado de luchar para liberarnos, tales como la ciencia, la tecnología, los medios de comunicación, la desinformación, el consumismo, la sobre-producción, etc., y el control de la población a través del uso de las armas, las drogas, el alcohol y la prostitución, que generan enfermedades sociales.

RC55-JS-65.3

VEIRA-RAMOS, ALBERTO* (Universidad Carlos III de Madrid,)

Establishing a Register-Based Census in Spain: Challenges and Implications

Until 2001, censuses in Spain were needed to correct the errors accumulated throughout each decade in order to precisely count how many inhabitants were residing in the country as a whole, as well as in each municipality. This had always been an important issue for city mayors because municipal budgets greatly depend on the size of the population. Since 2001, thanks to the technological improvement of IT services operating at the local level, municipalities in charge of registering citizens residing within their administrative boundaries were finally able to register (and de-register) residents in a coordinated fashion. This task has been carried out with unprecedented diligence because state funding is still dependent on population size. Thus municipalities have a strong incentive to include all of their inhabitants in their registration books. At the same time, citizens benefit from registering by becoming entitled to local public services. Similar incentives are in place among the rising population of immigrants, many of whom are residing in Spain with an irregular immigration status but are highly interested in being officially registered with the municipality. Municipal registers have never been used by Spanish authorities to locate illegal immigrants, since they are managed exclusively by a statistical office (INE). Registration not only entitles immigrants to local public services but also allows them to prove their presence in the country once they finally do meet all the prerequisites for applying for a residence permit. Thus, municipal population registers have become the most reliable source of population numbers and the census is no longer needed to make significant corrections. As a result, the Spanish government decided to replace the "old-fashioned" traditional census with a census based on register data. This presentation will discuss the implications of such change.

RC37-JS-68.2

VELAZQUEZ, ROBERTO* (Columbia University, Chile)
SÁNCHEZ-BARRÍA, FELIPE* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile)

Aesthetic Dispositions and Cultural Preferences: Latent Class Analysis in Contemporary Chile.

This paper examines the association between aesthetic dispositions and cultural preferences in cross-field domains of artistic production in contemporary Chile. After empirically identifying a cultural consumer typology based on patterns of aesthetic choices, three clusters of "cultural consumers" are estimated via structural equation modeling (latent class analysis): "omnivore consumers," "mass-culture consumers," and "inactive consumers." The findings reveal that the income-education association remains a salient predictor of the individual's chances of omnivore and mass-culture preferences. However, the effect of aesthetic disposition, operationalized as the individual's network ties with the domains of artistic production, significantly increases the chances of omnivore preferences as the years of education increment. Furthermore, additional statistical analysis shows that while the consumption of mass-culture and popular forms (live music concerts, movie shows, etc.) is related to economic prosperity, high-culture consumption (opera, ballet, art galleries, etc.) proves highly related to aesthetic socialization and network ties, even more than income relations. In the context of contemporary Chile, the findings activate the discussion over social models explaining consumption in circumstances of exacerbated cultural inequality. Finally, the paper offers further theoretical discussion on the interpretative potential of latent class analysis in the sociological study of the arts.

WG01-698.2

VELIKAYA, NATALIYA* (Russian State University for the Humanities, Russia)

Russian Opposition in the Global Context: New Topics Vs Old Strategies.

Regarding legitimating of political opposition as a fundamental component of modern liberal democracy we suppose that the nature of opposition in "one particular case" cannot be considered outside the context of political process and the peculiarities of the specific regime's functioning.

Our paper is based on the All-Russian monitoring (1993-2019) of Russian Academy of Sciences and on All Russian Survey (2019) devoted to the main social and political Threats.

Describing Russian regime as neo-autocratic we analyze evolution of opposition during last 30 years, it's role in political system and estimation of opposition by different groups of Russian people. We show that weakness of party system and immaturity of parliamentary institutions was compensated by the presidentialization of politics, growing authoritarianism, curtailing the realm of public politics and freezing of their political regimes which reduced the opportunities for evolution towards liberal advanced democracies.

We also describe social base of system and not-system opposition which can be estimated as not numerous and not consistent. Artificial character of system opposition on the one hand and not understandable activity of nonsystem on the other push people to regard opposition as useless and needless element of political system.

As for opposition we can point out different strategies of the presentation and activity, and some of these strategies are linked with international agenda. Analyzing Russian public discourse we can conclude that point of view about many actual global problems (migration, terrorism, climate worming) is not determined by ideological base of oppositional parties, they rather are determined by momentary needs and electoral interests. As the result it lead to low level of trust to oppositional parties and to low level of real party-participation of people.

RC26-322.1

VELIKAYA, NATALIYA* (Russian State University for the Humanities, Russia)

Social and Political Threats in Russian Public Opinion and Political Discourse.

Regarding modern society as society of risks we suppose that quantity of social threats have been growing up in the context of globalization. Many of those threats need to be identified and interpreted. The paper is based on the data of multidisciplinary project "Cognitive mechanism of socio-cultural threats» which include All-Russia Survey (n-1600 respondents, 2019), expert interviews (n-36, 2019) and content-analysis of mass media of 2012, 2015, 2019.

We define social threat as potential breaking of normative order in the sphere of social connection, values, public and private relations, which consider by individual or group as danger, which corrupt reproduction of social and cultural way of life. Thinking about methodology of research we proposed not to create the actual list of threats, but clasterization of threats on the base of situate, instrumental and functional character. In this logic we point out three groups of threats which help us to describe wide spectrum of imaginations and anxieties: security threats, wellbeing threats, identity threats.

Using different data gives us opportunities to see mismatch between some point in public opinion and mass media which tend to be more and more propagandistic during last period. F.e. people regard as more actual wellbeing threats which are connected with their everyday life and with worsening economical or political situation. Mass media on opposite create other landscape of threats as migration, losing national identity, losing sovereignty, conflicts with western countries ext.

We also sort out the most actual threats broadcasting in political discourse, represented by official power, system parliamentary oppositional parties and non system political organizations as well.

RC56-677.3

VELITCHKOVA, ANA* (University of Mississippi, USA)

Cosmopolitan Nationalism, Esperanto, and Consent in State-Socialist Eastern Europe: The Case of Bulgaria

In this study, I show how Eastern European cultural elites made sense of and not only accepted but also participated in building state socialism following World War II. I outline the discursive practices of Bulgarian Esperantists in 1946-1947 and trace their foundation in three discursive fields, communism, Esperanto, and Bulgarian society. The Esperanto movement, as the most institutionalized transnational social movement in the region during state socialism, is representative of the relations between the organized cultural elite and the state. Bulgaria, in turn, was selected because no widespread opposition to state-socialism was registered in the country prior to 1989. I find that Bulgarian Esperantists sided with the state-socialist project through advancing a form of *cosmopolitan nationalism,* a hybrid discourse creatively combining (1) socialist patriotism, (2) sensitivity to global developments—from war and nation-state relations to cultural achievements and progress—and to Bulgarians' position in the world, and (3) locally resonant ethics of fellowship. Consent consisted of creating a symbolic bridge at the intersection of distinct discursive fields resulting in a field-circumscribed multivocality. Bulgarian Esperantists saw the world through a lumping lens: the international and the domestic arenas, politics, culture, and the economy, the public and the private spheres were all connected. Different audiences could read into Esperanto discourse something familiar. Bulgarian Esperantists were able to thrive under the new regime, reconnect with the global Esperanto movement, and recruit new members.

RC17-JS-57.2

VELITCHKOVA, ANA* (University of Mississippi, USA)

The Logic of Transnational Community: Continuity and Growth of Esperanto

Many contemporary thinkers are pessimistic about the possibility and continuity of community, especially of transnational communities. I trace the case of the century-and-a-half-old transnational community Esperanto to alleviate such concerns. The Esperanto community developed thanks to a transnational social movement that engaged in multi-level organizational building in order to promote the international language Esperanto and, through it, communication equality and global understanding. I outline three mechanisms that ensure the continuity and growth of the Esperanto community alongside with but largely independently of nation-states, professions, and religion. The first mechanism is *rationalization*, the development of a form of the community logic specific to Esperanto, consisting of institutionalized symbols, practices, and organization. The Esperanto community logic unifies Esperanto activities at the local, national, and transnational levels across space and time and creates the possibility of growing the number of instantiations of the community. The second mechanism is the *variation* of elements of the Esperanto community logic. New instantiations of the community logic result from groups adopting alternative symbols, practices, or organization. The third mechanism is the *hybridization* of the Esperanto community logic and its mixing with other institutional logics (professional, state, corporate, religious, family, and other forms of the community logic). The variation and the hybridization of the community logic allow for internal differentiation, community continuity, and growth through the inclusion of diverse voices. With the development of a distinct type of rationality—community rationality—and its instantiation not only in patterned symbols and justifications but also in practices and organizations, the community logic is integral to modernity at the global level. Social movements play a central role in these processes of social change and institutional continuity.

RC29-356.3

VELLOSO, JOAO* (University of Ottawa, Canada)

Rearranging Penal Policies in Canada: Carcerality, Micro-Penalities, Prevention and Regulations in a Post-Jordan Framework

Canada has the lowest incarceration rate in the Americas: 131 per 100,000 habitants (2017/2018). This rate is relatively stable since the 1960s, oscillating roughly between 100 and 120, with some peaks above 120 in the recent years. However, since the late 1990s there is a sustainable drop of the rates of police reported crimes and of charges, violent crimes included. Canadian criminologists (A. Doob, C. Webster and many others) already explored this relative stability and how the country was less affected by the carceral boom and mass incarceration trend that marked the US carceral landscape and still mark the Brazilian one. I will take a slightly different approach in this paper. I will suggest that a certain punitive turn occurred in Canada, but it operated mostly through a dynamic of shadow-carcerality (Beckett and Murakawa, 2012), which is something that cannot be captured in incarceration rates. I will argue that Canadian incarceration rates remained stable in part due to the overuse of preventive aspects of criminal justice, either in terms of sanctions (pre-trial detention) or by coupling criminal law with regulatory, administrative or civil regimes (crimes against administration of justice). The boom was not carceral via longer imprisonment sentences, but a correctional boom with an acceleration in the turnover of prison population via pre-trial detention, short sentences and reincarceration due to breaches that are not necessarily criminal in nature. I will conclude that the *R. v. Jordan* (2016) decision, which set a presumptive ceiling of 18 months between the charges and the trial as the main delay to be tried within a reasonable time, paradoxically reinforces the preventive trend already in play and it may consolidate even more the plea-bargaining machine and the revolving door phenomenon.

RC32-401.2

VELOSO, DIANA THERESE* (De La Salle University, Philippines)

Gender-Based Violence and Militarism in Conflict Zones: The Experiences of Internally Displaced People from Marawi City

This paper examines the experiences of armed conflict and displacement among civilians, who evacuated from the Islamic City of Marawi to nearby cities and municipalities in the southern Philippines, to escape the clashes between ISIS-affiliated extremists and security forces. Through in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with community residents and duty-bearers, such as government employees, heads of non-government organizations (NGOs), doctors, and administrators of educational institutions who aided in relief efforts, this research identifies the safety and security issues and vulnerabilities confronting internally displaced people (IDPs) from Marawi City. This study looks into the heightened risk for gender-based violence among women and girls and men and boys in conflict zones and the challenges in the promotion of their safety and well-being. This paper examines the dynamics of gender-based violence and the respondents' experiences of private, community-based, and state-sponsored violence in conflict zones and the risk of further violence upon their return to Marawi City. This research also examines the experiences of militarism among IDPs and their views of and coping strategies under Martial Law, which was declared in Mindanao on the first day of the Marawi Siege and extended until December 2017. This study illuminates the nuances in the experiences of IDPs living in traditional evacuation centers and alternative home-based evacuation arrangements, the service needs they confront, and existing support systems and interventions that seek to abolish the risk of perpetuating dependency among IDPs in evacuation centers. The researcher highlights the links between racial, ethnic, gender, and social class inequality in the Philippines and the vulnerability of IDPs, given their dismal living conditions and the absence of normalization in their lives due to the prolonged siege. This paper highlights the intersections between private and public violence, the human rights issues confronting IDPs from Marawi, and the responses to their situation.

RC48-604.5

VENTURA ALFARO, MARIA JOSE* (University of Bath, United Kingdom)

Feminist Social Movements in the Decolonial Turn

I examine the new wave of women's movements calling for an end to violence against women that has enveloped the contemporary world, with focus on the ever-growing feminist movement "¡Ni Una Más!" in Mexico City. In their struggle against the rise of feminicide and impunity in Mexico, *Ni Una Más* challenges contemporary oppressions that are reproduced by neoliberal economic policy within a matrix domination intersecting gender, race, sexuality and class. Informed by Latin American decolonial feminism (Lugones 2010, Segato 2016), I examine the historical, political and socioeconomic circumstances that allow the reproduction of feminicide in Mexico. I engage with theorisations (Lagarde, 2006; Fregoso, 2010; Monárrez Fragoso, 2008; Olivera, 2010; Segato, 2016) that enable us to re-evaluate contemporary gender, class, racial and sexual dynamics in Mexican society. My argument is that *Ni Una Más* is challenging the power dynamics that sustain violence against women in Mexico but is also prefiguring alternative social, cultural and economic relations and practices to the present ones. By so doing, the movement is engaging in creating "worlds otherwise" (Escobar, 2004). I explore the movement by deploying a community-based participatory action research approach (PAR) that combines semi-structured interviews, focus groups and storytelling data collection techniques. By recruiting social activists and policymakers as part of the study I will develop a specific form of the co-construction approach to policy: 'prefigurative policy' (Dinerstein 2014). I engage with Dinerstein's (2015) theory of autonomy and her notion of 'translation' to analyse the relationship between *Ni Una Más* and the Mexican State, and study how the movement's prefigurative practices are translated into policy.

RC29-361.6

VERDOLINI, VALERIA* (University of Milan-Bicocca,)

*Genealogy of De-Radicalization Strategies: Food for Thought.***

This paper aims at offering a preliminary analysis of the theoretical frameworks and policy responses to the phenomenon of Islamic radicalization in the

Italian penitentiary system. In particular, through a historical reconstruction of the administrative responses to political crimes, ethnographic observation and interview, the submitted proposal will make an attempt to analyze the type of specific interventions connected to the phenomenon of radicalization and their possible effectiveness. How the Italian State define radicalization? What strategies of contrast is proposing? Which are the dimensions of the phenomenon? What is the right statement for those defined as 'radicalized'? What effects the different treatment produces in terms of human rights protection, State conflict and de-radicalization? These are some of the questions the paper will aim to answer to, starting from David Matza and referring to Khosrokhavar approach to prison radicalization.

RC39-494.4

VERGARA SAAVEDRA, PAULINA* (Universidad de Chile- Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Chile)
CUEVAS, VIVIANA (Universidad de Santiago USACH, Chile)
FLORES, CAMILA (Universidad de Chile, Chile)

Mujeres Líderes EN Contexto De Desastre

Los desastres en Chile han marcado la agenda pública durante su historia, y es que siendo un país sísmico, con características geográficas y de distribución demográficas de alto riesgo, surgen una serie de catástrofes a nivel socioambiental y socionatural. En los últimos 10 años, esto se ha intensificado, y Chile se ha caracterizado por la ocurrencia de una serie de desastres: terremotos, tsunamis, incendios forestales, sequías y aluviones. Sólo en 2017, 15 regiones se encontraban en procesos de reconstrucción, afectando a nivel económico, político y psicosocial a un gran porcentaje de la población nacional.

Estas implicancias se experimentan a niveles regionales, comunales, barriales, y familiares, y en quienes suele recaer la responsabilidad de recomponer el tejido social es en las mujeres (Valdes, 2012). Las mujeres en contexto de desastre suelen destacar por su alto nivel de participación, y es que en base a los roles de género comienzan a ocuparse de toda la organización social, incluyendo la comunidad y sus familias (Guzmán et al., 2018).

En este contexto, el rol de las mujeres ha sido esencial en los procesos de liderazgo y negociación, por esto, la presente investigación tiene como objetivo analizar la incidencia de las mujeres en las políticas públicas en contexto de desastre, reconociendo desde la interseccionalidad sus roles de lideresas en tanto mujeres indígenas, de zonas urbanas-rurales, y en situación de discapacidad. La ponencia surge desde las experiencias de trabajo en terreno en procesos de reconstrucción post-desastre, y de entrevistas a mujeres claves en contextos de desastres socioambientales y socionaturales de localidades damnificadas de los últimos 10 años. En este sentido el enfoque interseccional (Creenshaw, 1989) permite determinar cuáles son las barreras para que estas mujeres puedan incidir y en qué parte de la emergencia o reconstrucción logran hacerlo.-

RC04-54.2

VERGER, ANTONI* (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (CIF Q-0818002-H),)
FERRER ESTEBAN, GERARD (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)
PARCERISA, LLUIS (Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Spain)

Schools' Responses to Performance-Based Accountability: Evidence from a High-Stakes Accountability System

Currently, both school autonomy and accountability are conceived as central policy principles to develop modern and mature educational systems (Sahlberg, 2016). However, in real educational settings, the balance between these two principles is rather precarious. When accountability pressures are high, school autonomy and teachers' discretion tend to be undermined (Holloway and Brass 2018). This school autonomy-accountability trade-off is particularly evident in countries with high stakes accountability systems, in which significant economic and administrative consequences are attached to schools' performance.

This paper departs from the premise of the autonomy-accountability trade-off in school dynamics, but considers that the specific manifestation of this trade-off is strongly mediated by the contextual and organizational characteristics of schools. The paper reflects on the multifaceted nature of schools' responses to accountability pressures, and on how such responses are often more creative, diverse and deviant than expected. Specifically, we consider that school responses to accountability are mediated by two core variables: first, the position of schools in local education markets and, second, whether the school ethos is more oriented toward academic outcomes or toward students' welfare. On the basis of these factors, we expect to identify different types of responses to performative accountability pressures.

Chile is a privileged context to investigate this phenomenon due to the historical presence of a national large-scale assessment, which is used to, one the one hand, promote school choice and, on the other, govern schools at a distance through the distribution of a incentives and sanctions. Regarding the method, we adopt a mixed method approach. First, we explore the data of a questionnaire administered to a sample of Chilean school leaders (n=250) and, secondly, through the interviews to some of these leaders (n=30), we deepen in the articulation of the most relevant aspects that emerged in the questionnaire phase.

RC39-488.4

VERMA, CHETNA* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India)

An Exploration into Women's Agency during Disaster Response and Recovery: A Comparative Analysis of Three Disasters in Gujarat

The present study, based in the Morbi and Surendranagar districts in western Indian state of Gujarat, is an attempt to explore women's agency during disaster response and recovery. Set in the context of three different disasters - drought (1986), Bhuj earthquake (2001) and floods (2017), this explanatory and exploratory study employs qualitative research methods to compare the actions and agency of women affected by these events. Women are often recognised as only vulnerable and victims in a situation of crisis and their contribution in disaster recovery is limited to the traditional care giver role. This perception of women is so embedded in the patriarchy that women's active participation is overlooked or neglected equally by society, government and other institutions like media. This study through an exploration of women's stories and narratives of disasters shows that affected women do contribute to disaster response and recovery as also long-term Disaster Risk Reduction using their knowledge, skills, networks and groups. An attempt is also made here to analyse how women's participation has changed during the course of these three disasters specially after the 2001 Bhuj earthquake after which India adopted the Disaster Management Act and Policy and more recently, in 2016, published the National Disaster Management Plan based on the global blueprint of Disaster Risk Reduction – the Sendai Framework.

This study explores, examines and stresses the need to recognise women's agency in disaster management policies and programmes at local, district, state and national levels, using the rights-based approach. Extensive research should be conducted in remote and rural regions of India to make women's agency visible and change the old, patriarchal narratives, which remain gender blind or at best neutral, but not gender sensitive.

WG05-704.1

VERMA, MANISH K.* (Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, India)

Displaced People in a Volatile World: The Nuances of Infrastructure and Livelihood

Accomplishment of development necessities is essential for human survival on earth. However, the gigantic urge for development activities in recent past has seen man reaching to such a threshold where their endless craving results in the exclusion and under-development of their fellow brothers. A large number of socially marginalized and economically deprived populace, involuntarily displaced due to development projects, is forced to live in an extreme adverse condition exposed to greater 'impoverishment risks'. The paper articulates the nuances of project induced involuntarily displaced populace of India living in resettlement colonies. Studies confirm that the condition evokes existence problems among them. Involuntary dispossessed struggle to adjust and accommodate in a small patch of land in a resettlement colony which is generally planned to cater urban conditions. The adverse condition of housing and other basic services are not the only problem for these displaced. Living in distant places among aliens and hostile people, after losing their age-old traditional agronomic activities, force them to venture into such strange occupations for which they are never mentally and psychologically prepared. The perennial situation creates a question mark on their sustained source of livelihood, loss of seed money in entrepreneurial activities often results into hand-to-mouth existence. Resettlement colonies are also not far from trouble. Most often it consists of poor infrastructure, sanitation problems, lack of availability of potable water, poor availability of electricity, lack of communication and transportation facilities along with little space to accommodate joint families and cattle. The common property resources like orchard, ponds, wells etc. remain missing in these colonies which mars the possibility of traditional pattern of life for which the displaced are habituated since ages. The existing situation urgently entails reconsideration of development priorities to create a just society which shares the fruits of development equally among all.

WG05-707.2

VERMA, MANISH K.* (Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, India)

Neo-Capitalism, Special Economic Zonese and Involuntary Displacement: Resistance Among Rural People in a Volatile World

India being the fastest developing economy of the world has shown a new degree of development preference in contemporary times wherein the governance is vying for 'industrial development' and inclusion of the marginal to the main-

stream society. But behind such admired development achievements lays the grave for the underdevelopment of millions of marginal whose land is utilized for the sake of attaining national goal – creating paradoxical situation of 'neo-capitalism'. By virtue of claim of sustainable and inclusive growth of the marginal farmers and labourers, the development endeavours carried out in recent past, contrarily, proved to be bane as it aggravated the problem of involuntary displacement, loss of land and livelihood, unemployment, food insecurity, human rights violation and negate the chances of creation of an egalitarian society. By introduction of SEZs in 2005, on pretext of rural development, industrialization and employment generation, government opened flood gates for MNCs and big industries, further aggravating the problem of development induced displacement and making situation worse for the farmers. In this background, the paper critically comprehends the predicament of development induced displacement vis-à-vis state of farmers in India especially after the inception of SEZs Act 2005. The paper brings under sharper purview the politics of governance which lacks social accountability by remaining apathetic to the plights of the farmers. The fluid condition of land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation acts in India, despite many revisions and amendments, act as catalyst to strengthen hegemonic minority against the feeble majority representing proletariat. The situation has set-up battle ground, wherein fierce struggle, protests and violence is seen on streets of India between the government, MNCs, industrialists and planners on the one side and; farmers, labourers, marginal communities supported by exponents of civil society, human rights activists, NGOs and environmentalists on the other, destroying the tranquil environment.

WG08-726.4

VERNIK, ESTEBAN* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Simmelian Contributions to a Relational Sociology of Senses and Emotions. the Case of "Platforms Workers"

In *The View of Life*, the last Simmel criticizes the Kantian approach to ethics, because it considers the individual exclusively from his rational dimension, leaving aside his sensitivity; that is, "temptation and seduction by the senses." At the same time, he warns about the dangers for modern life of the technical expansion of the sensitive world, such as when "a being who has the structure of a giant telescope" or legs, "half-kilometer stilts" is conceived. But throughout Simmel's work, and in particular from *Philosophy of Money*, the connection between the problem of technique and the sensitive and emotional condition of individuals has been a frequent topic.

This paper aims to make a reconstruction of elements of the Simmelian relational sociology referred to this topic, in conditions of being applied to an emerging phenomenon of contemporary capitalism, such as the constitution of precarious working relationships between distributors of the current platform companies of delivery.

RC02-JS-70.6

VERONESE, MARILIA* (Universidade do Vale do RIo dos Sinos (UNISINOS), Brazil)

Associativism in Traditional Communities: Overcoming Inequalities through Solidarity Economy

The presentation focuses on a qualitative study, theoretically supported in Boaventura Sousa Santos' critical sociology, especially in the sociology of absences and emergencies and the prospect of epistemologies of the South. The epistemologies of the South are understood as a metaphor of human suffering caused by colonial predatory relationships through exclusion, exploitation and hiding. It refers to existential cultures, which produce *habitus*, behaviors and values. In a world of appalling social inequalities people are becoming more aware of the multiple dimensions of injustice, whether social, political, cultural, sexual, ethnic, religious, historical, or ecological. Cognitive injustice is another vital dimension and the object of the research were the knowledge and socioeconomic practices produced by communities of traditional origin, such as *quilombolas* and Indigenous, small fishing and riverine. Such groups, quite diverse in the production of collective identities, refer to peculiar social situations with a strong territorial link. The concept of *buen vivir* or *sumak kawsay* expresses in Latin America a worldview that can be identified with the epistemologies of the South. During the fieldwork, we were staying with community-based groups in the south of Brazil that practice associativism, in the context of different experiences of solidarity economy. They produce various strategies of work, mobility and militancy. The main findings point to the plurality of organizational forms; the importance of association as a central community figure; and how ethnic, gender and generation diversity impact on the construction of their identities and trajectories, marked by the adversity of poverty and sociopolitical suffering. In the proposal to combat inequalities, we think of an ethic being with those who are put in the place of "inferiority"; in an aesthetic that aims the inventive character in valorization of the life; and of a politics that conceives the subject in its historical contexts in search of citizenship.

RC49-617.1

VERONESE, MARILIA* (Universidade do Vale do RIo dos Sinos (UNISINOS), Brazil)

Mental Health and Solidarity Economy in Brazil: Care in Freedom and Artistic Production for Socioeconomic Inclusion

This presentation approaches the articulation between solidarity economy practices and the production of citizenship and autonomy between subjects in psychosocial suffering, through artistic/cultural production. The confluence between mental healthcare and associated work as an alternative to labor insertion for people in psychic suffering is important, although still challenging in Brazil. The Brazilian Psychiatric Reform has as its basic nucleus the rescue of citizenship, and it is observed that the practice of solidarity economy provides the expansion of workers' capacities, which originates from the creation of access to cultural goods, which may constitute products and services. In this paper I analyze two consolidated experiences, each extending over a period of about two decades: The *Suburban Madness* group in the city of Rio de Janeiro, and *GeraçãoPOA* in Porto Alegre. Some theoretical articulators of the text are George Yúdice with the concept of culture as a resource and Paulo Amarante with the theorizing about psychiatric reform. Participant observations and interviews with the users of mental healthcare services were carried out. We have also used photography to record the sensitive realities of the arts produced and sold by the groups. The questions we asked ourselves were what effects do these experiences have on their life trajectories, previously marked by exclusion and confinement? What are the most potent socioeconomic and cultural forms of insertion at the intersection between the anti-asylum struggle and the solidarity economy? The relevance of this research lies in showing the fruitful intersections between social movements, public health care and arts, especially now that Brazil is entering a period of authoritarianism that places at risk the democratic achievements of both.

RC16-202.2

VERPRAET, GILLES* (University Paris OUest Nanterre, France)

Configuration As Metaphor and As Hypothesis inside the Diagnosis of Contemporaneity

The category of configuration has been leading so to analyze and to combine the symbolic forms of State inside absolute state (Cassirer, Adorno), the construction of nation State and people identification (Benjamin, Elias). This categorization can be reassessed facing new forms of State between weak State and exceptionalism inside the network society (Beck, Castells). This symbolic categorization can be questioned by the subaltern situation

The concept of configuration, generated inside relational anthropology, sustain the notion of social space and cultural field, under symbolic domination (Bourdieu, 1977). The saturation of the social by symbolic forms underlines some incompleteness. The questions of prefiguration and configuration concern deeply precarious subjects, half positioned subjects (Browne, 2017). The relevance of cultural configuration is questioned by the diversity of refiguration processes such as subjectivation (Foucault), conversion (Mannheim), subjective affirmation instead of emancipation . In this regard, the quality and consistency of a cultural space frames an anthropological support to stabilize between the different subjectivation processes (Adorno, Benjamin, Panofski, Alexander).

This demonstration on subjectivation and cultural supports will be assessed from the litteracy texts of Edouard Glissant, caribbean author regarding the creole condition and its progressive emancipation, within a cultural emancipation. Configuration appears as an important category of cultural creation who complements the division of the subject (Fanon). It contributes to clarify understanding between different processes of subjectivation, as referential of subjectivation, as space of displacement for new subjectivities. This approach differentiate the leading contributions of metaphors inside contemporary social science, such as genealogy and ontology, such as social space and symbolic order, such as morphogenetic and new creative space

RC47-584.3

VERPRAET, GILLES* (University Paris OUest Nanterre, France)

Transnational Solidarities and Trajectories for Sustainable States

Our analysis envisions transnational solidarities, as communication and intersection between communities, but also as communities of issues and as a politicization of these issues. The development of the Internet sustains a community of problems and stabilizes the connection between local communities. But it is necessary to specify the intersection of solidarity within mediated governance (Hajer 2009). The federation of issues has to consider the resistance of the micro-worlds, how the contingency could fix some points of reluctance and the new combination due to the fractalization of issues (Chateauraynaud 2015).

Transnational solidarity arises from the articulation of these different public spheres. We induced some insights on the social relations bounded between global interdependence and collective expression (Verpraet 2006). The French yellow jackets revolt (gilets jaunes) in December 2018 was first envisioned as a

resistance to carbon tax and sustainable development. In a context of income and energy precarity, a new demand of social justice can be framed, sustaining the continuity of energy transition.

The third methodological question frames a progressive reconstruction of multilevel mobilisations and environmental solidarities by examining the coupling and decoupling between mobilization and conflict, between transnational solidarities and trajectories of sustainable State. This methodology examines the transnational solidarities as communities of issues, as politicization of common issues and common problems as interconnection of issues (Tassin, Beck). The new configuration of environmental solidarities can be linked with reconfiguration of environmental issues.*We will present a comparison between France, Korea, on the different ways of coupling State and civil mobilization, on the different linkages between sustainable policy and development trajectories, on the implementation of coordination mechanisms elaborated in each country.

RC48-592.3

VESTENA, CAROLINA* (University of Kassel, Germany)
RIBAS, LUIZ OTÁVIO (IESP Institute of Social and Political Studies, Brazil)

Lawyering for Social Transformation? a Debate on the Role of Lawyers in Social Mobilization and Protest

The work is inscribed in a research agenda on legal professionals and cause lawyering in their interactions with social movements in processes of collective mobilization. The objective of our presentation is to discuss how groups of professional lawyers operate in social mobilizations and protests and how they articulate the purpose of their professional practice with the objectives of social movements. These actors are fundamental to support the struggles of social movements and to foster their demands and politicize a social issue. In this specific work, we offer in the first hand a theoretical debate drawing on the critical debate on the limits and potentials of cause lawyering. In the second hand we discuss insights from empirical research carried out on the engagement of lawyers both in the Brazilian large-scale demonstrations of June 2013 and the anti-austerity protests in Portugal in 2011-2012. This research opens questions for a research agenda on multiple forms of interaction between collective and legal actors and jurisdiction.

RC47-581.5

VESTENA, CAROLINA* (University of Kassel, Germany)

Social Mobilization and Legal Institutions: Complex Relations in Times of Austerity Crisis

The worldwide wave of demonstrations that started in 2011 had a specific resonance in Europe. The protests in Ireland, Spain, Portugal, Greece and more recently France, represented a milestone for the debates on the democratic characteristics of the European Union and the role of economic institutions in shaping political decisions. The critique of austerity measures and curtailment of social rights was and still is at the core of the claims of social movements, this time not only in the Global South, but also in Europe, especially following the impoverishing effects of the "one size fits all" policies proposed by international institutions and the so-called "Troika". The mobilizations, however, are not only summed up in the confrontational moments of the protests; they represent a complex context characterized by interactions between social movements and political and legal institutions. Between 2011 and 2014, during the Portuguese financial crisis, the Portuguese Constitutional Court issued a series of judgments declaring certain austerity measures unconstitutional. Despite the escalating political and economic crisis, the legal system has been responsive to collective mobilizations. The decisions of the Constitutional Court act as an intermediation point between the "politics of the streets" and the institutional options for action within the political system. Considering the example of anti-austerity movements in Portugal, the central contribution of my presentation is the discussion about the potential of transformation and emancipation of struggles of social movements using legal strategies. In order to understand those, they will be analysed from a critical materialist legal approach.

RC46-563.1

VIANA BRAZ, MATHEUS* (Minas Gerais State University, Brazil, Brazil)

Groupes D'implication Et De Recherche En Sociologie Clinique : Faire Face a La Psychologisation Des Contradictions Sociales Dans Le Contexte Du Travail Bresilien

Dans le scénario de travail brésilien, les modèles hégémoniques d'intervention dans les organisations traitent des conflits et des contradictions au travail strictement sur le plan psychologique: problèmes de communication, manque d'information, conflit d'intérêts entre départements ou interpersonnel, malentendus,

«structure émotionnelle affaiblie ou limitée», «personnalité incompatible avec la fonction»,« comportement non stimulant», «manque de motivation personnelle ou de résilience», etc. Afin de chercher une voie alternative à ces modèles, qui tendent à individualiser les souffrances et les contradictions sociales, l'objectif de ce travail est d'analyser et de valider les possibilités d'utilisation des Groupes d'Implication et de Recherche (GIR) dans des organisations, publiques et privées, au Brésil. Puisque le chercheur a mené des recherches et des interventions au cours des dernières années dans le cadre de la Sociologie Clinique, les données obtenues proviennent de sa pratique quotidienne et ont été analysées selon la méthodologie des *réminiscences du chercheur*. Il a donc été conclu que les GIR constituaient un outil fructueux pour la construction d'espaces d'écoute, d'implication et de changement, qui remettent en question la structure collective et les enjeux de pouvoir dans les organisations. Outre le refus d'un travail régi exclusivement par le réalisme économique, la construction d'alternatives à la souffrance et aux conflits semble faire émerger des liens de solidarité, d'affections et de coopération parmi les travailleurs. En pratique, ce processus n'est pas une tâche facile. La construction d'une l'écoute sensible nécessite l'humilité du professionnelle de reconnaître ses erreurs, sa volonté d'apprendre toujours et l'implication, de façon à ne pas abandonner le travail face aux résistances qui se manifestent dans sa vie quotidienne. Enfin, les effets de ce travail, progressivement perçu à travers les changements et les retours offerts par les travailleurs, sont ce qui nous mobilise pour répandre l'utilisation des GIR sur le scénario du travail brésilienne.

RC49-610.4

VICARY, SARAH* (The Open University, United Kingdom)
STONE, KEVIN (Plymouth University, United Kingdom)

The Least Restrictive Principle within the England & Wales Mental Health System, Keeping Families Together

In England & Wales there has been attempt to see mental disorder transcend a purely medicalised construction and label, but to be balanced by an understanding of the consequences of difficult social circumstances being applied. The use and benefit of such social responses, including engaging with family and friends, increasingly frame and underpins policy in this regard. Conflated with the social approaches or perspectives, this approach is referred to in some jurisdictions as applying the least restrictive alternative. It is, for example, the second of five legal principles highlighted in the final report of the Independent Review into mental health legislation in England and Wales (Department of Health and Social Care 2018 p. 100). Despite this, the Review makes little attempt to explain what is meant by least restriction either in theory or practice, and it is this gap which this paper seeks to address. It will do so in the context of two jurisdictions, the one from which it said to originate, America, and the one which now uses it to underpin its current mental health legislation, England and Wales.

Department of Health and Social Care (2018b) Modernising the Mental Health Act Increasing choice, reducing compulsion Final report of the Independent Review of the Mental Health Act 1983 London, Department of Health and Social Care.

RC44-542.3

VICKERS, TOM* (Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom)

Mobility Struggles in the Platform Economy: The Case of Private Hire Drivers in England

This paper theorises the interrelated fields of everyday contested mobilities and collective action among private hire drivers working via digital platforms. This draws on a qualitative empirical study, which involved drivers working for Uber and a variety of local operators, conducted in partnership with the Nottingham branch of the United Private Hire Drivers union (UPHD) in England during 2018-19. The paper integrates a Marxist analysis of the labour process with a framing of mobility as a contested terrain, to argue that drivers' conditions of work require them to use their relative autonomy largely reactively, to navigate between competing demands of customers, platform operators, and licencing authorities. These demands are conceptualised as embodying different and sometimes contradictory logics of mobility, which shape both the everyday labour process and the demands, alliances and organising strategies that adopted by UPHD. The paper concludes that while digital platforms are implicitly dislocated from physical places, they nevertheless produce employment relations for private hire drivers that are shaped by local factors and centre on struggles over material mobility. Understanding these mobility struggles can help to explain both the forms of collective organisation that emerge, and through this understanding can potentially inform further improvements in organising strategies.

RC52-JS-28.6

VICTOR TILLBERG, LOTTA* (Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden)

When Rules Are Not Enough – an Investigation of Military Competence-in-Use

The search for military professionalism could today be seen as moving target. What is right in one situation might be wrong in another and every new situation requires a new kind of flexibility from the soldiers and commanders. Accordingly, scholars showed renewed interest in what military competence actually is. The aim of this study is to examine *competence-in-use* in military international operations. The paper investigates 32 critical incidents from Swedish soldiers and commanders between 2010–2014.

Two theoretical tools have been used in the analysis – Critical Incident Technique (Flanagan 1954) and a model for understanding Occupational Competence focusing on competence-in-use i.e. the interaction between the individual and the task (Ellström 1997).

The paper contributes to the current debate on post-modern warfare by highlighting how soldiers and commanders diagnose situations and cooperate (sometimes with unpredictable and unreliable partners) and transform actions to fit the current situation.

RC26-JS-46.2

VIDAL, VERA* (UOC,)

Platform Cooperatives and « Cooperatives Commonwealth » : Scaling in the 21 St Century for the Sharing Economy

First conceived as an alternative to neoliberal markets - with many expectations regarding potential environmental, economic and social benefits - sharing economy platforms have turned out to have mixed outcomes. They have challenged traditional sectors, public authorities and local communities, putting more pressure on already strained resources and infrastructures, contributing to labor precariousness and being a further driver of inequalities.

As a response, communities and local governments have been exploring alternative models such as platform cooperativism, that aims at creating a fairer practices by combining the democratic ownership and governance approach of cooperatives with the transparency of open technology and knowledge. Nonetheless, platform cooperatives face many difficulties when trying to scale as they are opposed to platforms in quasi-monopolistic position in their sectors they benefitted from network effects. How do platform cooperatives manage to scale?

This contribution proposes to reflect on how platforms are scaling through the development of a three-level governance : locally - communities of member-users self-organizing; nationally - members deciding on the strategy of the cooperatives and internationally - national cooperatives that use the same free software share knowledge and decide on how to further develop the platform.

The analysis is based on a series of case studies operating in Barcelona – where the local government, civil society organization and the social and solidarity economy have been actively supporting such endeavors since 2015 – but sharing their software at a European level with other cooperatives. The study will be carried out using a combination of qualitative research techniques: participant observation and interviews.

RC53-648.5

VIDIZ, MONICA* (, Brazil)

Proximity and Distance: An Exploration of Brazilian Young Care Leavers' Sense of Belonging in Light of Their Relationships with Godparents in the Befriending Programme in Sao Paulo.

Belonging refers to experiences of being part of the social fabric, encompassing emotional, relational, social and political elements of inclusion and participation. Belonging is a matter of particular relevance for individuals and groups who have a non-normative positioning in society, as is the case of looked-after children. The presented qualitative research aimed to investigate how Brazilian young people who left the care system in Sao Paulo narrate their constructions of a sense of belonging, and how this is worked through their intergenerational relationships with volunteer 'godparents' in the Befriending programme. Moreover, the study aimed to explore how the intersecting social distinctions among them appear to influence this process. The data was generated through two focus groups with young participants, with the use of visual and verbal activity-based discussions, and one individual semi-structured interview with each participant. For the sample, five care leavers and their godparents were recruited through purposive sampling. Data were analysed using thematic analysis with an intersectional approach. The findings reveal boundaries facing young people while constructing a sense of belonging, related to their inferiorised and stigmatised positioning and their sense of inability to 'play the game' as functioning adults. In this context, the close, affective and lasting relationships with godparents emerged as a source of recognition, self-trust, support and expansion of young people's capital. However, paradoxical

effects related to the hierarchically distinct social positionings among befrienders appear to actualise young people's inferiorisation, reproducing adult-child as well as racialised and classed power dynamics. Young people's positioning as 'apprentices' being to some extent 'civilised' by godparents open up attempts for their adaptation to dominant forms of belonging, as well as affirmation of their marginalised identities and forms of belonging.

RC11-136.6

VIDOVICOVA, LUCIE* (Masaryk University, Czech Republic)
PETROVA KAFKOVA, MARCELA (Masaryk Uni, Czech Republic)
MATULIK, MARTIN (Czech Technical University in Prague, Czech Republic)
VAVREČKA, MICHAL (Czech Technical University in Prague, Czech Republic)

Social Robot and Humour: New Spices for Active Ageing?

In the HUMR project „The Use of Humanoid Robot in Promoting Active Ageing in Older Men and Women" (2019 - 2021 TA CR TL 02000362) we utilize a humanoid robot as a provider of entertainment and education for older adults, achieving enhancement of their active ageing and community involvement on one hand and bridging the generational digital divide on the other. By such approach we encompass the need of older users to familiarise with the new technologies by providing the opportunity for human-robot interaction and communication based on two-way learning processes. The robot-assisted edutainment is also an innovative approach to active ageing as such, as the robot helps to include the gaming aspect into specific setting of the community centre for the active-agers.

The provisional results of the project show that older adults, and especially women, are active users of ICT devices and greatly enjoy the initial contacts with humanoid robot Pepper. There are however serious hindrances in achieving the first encounter as there is a hesitance to the notion of a robot. The actual human-robot interaction then is a source of enjoyment and humorous situations as the limitations of the state-of-the-art technologies are revealed.

The paper discusses the role of the humanoid robots in achieving some of the ageing societies goals and calls for reflected introduction of humour and play into later life experiences.

RC12-150.3

VIDU, ANA* (University of Deusto, Spain)

A Reflection on the Legal Relevance of Consent in Relation to Sexual Assault Cases

Gender-based violence is the leading cause of death among women aged 15 to 44 all over the world, ahead of deaths produced from cancer, traffic accidents or wars (according to the latest WHO report). It also occurs at younger ages, since 30% of girls between 15 and 19 have suffered some type of violence in their sexual-affective relationships. Facing this reality, much consideration has started to be raised on approaching sexual violence also from the legal approach. The gang rape case occurred in Spain (known as "La Manada") during a regional famous festival (San Fermín, Pamplona 2016) placed the trial against its five aggressors on an unprecedented media and social scale. The court ruled for sexual abuse and not for rape sparking a prompt social rejection of the decision, and so, also against the Spanish current legislation. To overcome revictimization and give voice to survivors, considering sexual consent from the legal perspective is essential. In view of this paradigm, some legislations in the US and Europe have already included consent as the basis of their sexual violence convictions. The Spanish government also expressed its interest in modifying the Criminal Code in the same line. In our duty to provide scientific knowledge on the matter, this paper frames the debate on the crime against sexual freedom and the context under which consent can neither be asked for nor conceived. As language takes place through interactions, the analysis of verbal and nonverbal communicative acts sheds light on specific situations that can promote or prevent violent experiences. Thus, the current paper deepens on the analysis of communicative acts for ensuring consent, while emphasizing on the current social opportunity needed to raise awareness and transform legislation with the aim of considering consent as an essential element in the assessment of this type of behaviors.

RC25-308.3

VIDU, ANA* (University of Deusto, Spain)

Speaking about Second Order of Sexual Harassment to Prevent Gender Violence

Gender violence and sexual harassment are still huge challenges of our current society. Understanding sexual harassment from a wider perspective involves analyzing Second Order of Sexual Harassment (SOSH) and its social implications. From its first definition (Dziech & Weiner, 1990), SOSH raised awareness on the need to protect not only survivors of gender violence but also those who actively

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dare to support them. While sexual violence' prevention and response actions have been broadly approached during the last decades, the role of SOSH for the overcoming of gender violence is still little explored. This paper pretends to fill this gap from shedding light on the negative consequences for victims' supporters and the limitation for victims' complaining and coming forward, which it implies. While it is widely agreed that *bystander intervention* constitutes one of the most efficient mechanisms for action and prevention, the protection of the *bystanders* has not been addressed enough yet. Indeed, those who take a stand on survivors' side are more likely to suffer from defamations and attacks, among other consequences. Scientific studies reveal that breaking the silence on sexual violence involves revictimization, not only for the victims but also for their supporters. The efforts for combating sexual harassment, protecting direct and second order victims, have to entail contemplating SOSH in the current debates about sexual violence prevention and response mechanisms (involving media, documentaries, awareness campaigns, social networks, etc.); empowering and supporting direct and second order of sexual harassment's victims. Aiming at contributing to overcoming this social scourge, the pioneer contribution described in this paper demonstrates the impact of approaching SOSH from a global and broad framework as a way to empower survivors and to engage people into action, while introducing this perspective in the scientific agenda of sexual harassment analysis; contributing to the struggle of sexual harassment eradication.

RC11-136.1

VIEIRA, MAGDALENA* (Uppsala University, Sweden)

Materiality of Age-Coded Bodies in Interaction Moments: Exploring Non-Verbal Mundane Interaction in Swedish City-Bus Riding

This paper explores the role of materiality of age-coded bodies in heterogeneous mundane non-verbal interaction in a Swedish city-bus riding context. The analysis presented here is based on a micro-sociological study of what the phenomenon of city-bus riding could contribute to our understanding of mundane social interaction. In the thesis I systematically apply a Goffmanian informed theoretical framework on fieldnotes from structured participant observations. The empirical data consist of detailed descriptions of interaction moments and the gestural patterns (gazing patterns, movements of bodily limbs etc.) carried out within them. This paper focuses on the materiality of spaces (territories and the design of urban places), and bodies (where age is addressed as a phenotypical key category). The findings concern two dimensions of significance in non-verbal interaction: intensity of involvement and territorial orientation. In regards to these dimensions, this paper shows *how* public places such as a bus stop can shape behavior and expectations on the interaction, and thereby also non-verbal interaction between older and younger bodies. The complexity of the dimensions of non-verbal interaction in focus here is moreover illuminated by two empirical examples showing 1) how using a walking aid (a walker) impacts non-verbal interaction between age-coded bodies, and 2) how using a jacket opens up alternatives for connectivity seemingly enhancing the rider's awareness of others around them. The findings highlight the interplay between some of the dimensions of non-verbal interaction (concerned with space and bodies), the material aspects of this kind of mundane interaction, and the role that (old) age plays. In doing so, they offer us insight into the role materiality and the corporeality of age-coded bodies plays for non-verbal mundane social interaction.

RC37-468.1

VIEIRA, MARIELLA* (Universidade Federal do Recôncavo da Bahia (UFRB), Brazil)

Political Resistance and Local Cultural Dynamism: The Alternative Carnival of Santo Além Do Carmo (Salvador, Bahia, Brazil).

Santo Antonio Além de Carmo district is located in the Historic Centre of Salvador; it is today one of the most important colonial sites in Brazil, recognized as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1985. In the 1990s, the region, more specifically Pelourinho zone, experienced a classic gentrification process resulting from a tourism modernisation policy that juxtaposed culture, tourism and the enhancement of the State's cultural identity. On the other hand, the Santo Antonio Além do Carmo district has been relatively untouched by the effects of the gentrification of the 1990s. Recently the district has experienced a spontaneous movement of culturalflourishing that is more the result of the initiatives of artists, its residents, small collectives and cultural entrepreneurs than of local public policies and interventions.

If we take as a premise the notion of models such as creative cities and neighbourhoods (Landry, 1995, Florida, 2002), Santo Antonio meets fullfils some of its requirements, but differs strongly by others. The cultural dynamics of the neighbourhood are not rooted in production practices based on digital technology or technological innovation. The cultural production of the district is rather driven by initiatives of small cultural collectives that are organized on a logic of networks and proximity systems based on values such as informality, autonomy, cooperativism.

Based on the concept of cultural scenes (Straw, 2005, 2014) we take as our starting point the analysis of the Carnival of the district organized by the cultural

collective "Bloco de Hoje a 8", whose organization and values are guided by a policy of resistance to the industrial carnival model in vogue in Salvador. A model of resistance that has developed strongly in recent years and has contributed to the cultural, social and economic dynamism of the territory.

RC32-406.4

VIEIRA, MIRIAM STEFFEN* (Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos, Brazil)

Gender Studies in Cape Verde

This paper aims to present preliminary reflections on the production of knowledge in gender in the social sciences developed in Cape Verde, based on South-South cooperation. To this end, it is supported by an analysis of the production carried out in the Postgraduate Program in Social Sciences of Cape Verde, from the year of 2007 to 2015, from my personal experience as a collaborating teacher of this program. During this period, more than 15 dissertations and theses were concluded in this field of study, in themes such as gender violence, sexuality, family dynamics, masculinity, work and immigration, among others. This production is characterized by a focus on ethnography as a way to access daily agencies and negotiations in the context of gender relations. In this paper, I am interested in looking at this production with the objective of focusing on the ethnographic dimension and its epistemic possibilities for the construction of knowledge from the perspective of the Global South.

RC38-474.3

VIEIRA DE SANT`ANNA, FERNANDA* (UERJ/FAPERJ, Brazil)
TELLES, MARIA SARAH* (Pontifical Catholic University, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Brazil)

The Challenge of Indigenous Youth in the City: Between Identity and Its Erasure in the Urban Scenario, Based on Biographical Analysis of a Young Indigenous in Rio De Janeiro

The issue of indigenous people in Brazilian cities is the subject of research and debate as a result of the struggle and mobilization against their situation of invisibility in the urban space. Both the public administration and Brazilian society, in general, deny the presence of indigenous people in cities, triggering numerous control and/or prejudice mechanisms to combat and deny a process that is still underway and that points to important achievements, such as largest visibility for the fight for rights.

In Brazil, a non-urban population still predominates among indigenous peoples. There are about 315,000 indigenous people in the cities, according to the 2010 census, corresponding to 49% of the native population. However, the situation of urban indigenous peoples involves very different processes. Based on Latour's notion of the hybrid, Alcida Rita Ramos (2008) highlights the colonizer's view of indigenous peoples: they must continue to be considered part of nature; or must be acculturated and lose all traces of their indigenous identity.

Based on biographical research (Rosenthal, 2014 & 2017), we analyze some of the dilemmas faced by the indigenous subjects in the urban landscape, a space which complexity is multilayered. Thus, from the trajectory of an indigenous young woman born in the city of Rio de Janeiro, we approach some challenges of the process of the native identity. It is important to mention that forced displacement has greatly hampered the preservation of indigenous identities despite self-determination, which is not sufficiently respected or even recognized. Thus, we will unfold a better understanding of some ongoing processes, whose challenges range from the legal issues - the 1988's Brazilian constitution unquestionably presented some achievements, but also brought bureaucratization and its dilemmas - to the recognition by society and by the indigenous peoples themselves.

RC31-JS-73.3

VIEIRA MEIRELES, GUSTAVO HENRIQUE* (Kanda University of International Studies, Japan)

Brazilians Overseas and Their Interactions with the Brazilian Government

The present paper proposes to discuss how Brazilians communities abroad have interacted with each other and the Brazilian government in order to strengthen their bonds and stimulate the birth of ethnic organizations in order to achieve their social and political goals. We focus in the Brazilian community in Japan and analyze the transnational connections with other Brazilian communities abroad. The activism of Brazilians abroad dates to the beginning of the 1990s and it is related to the social, political and economic environment that surrounded these immigrants. It began in Europe, where restrictive policies resulting from the Schengen Agreement led to the deportation, death and even murder of undocumented immigrants. This was a defining factor in stimulating Brazilians to demand the recognition of migrant rights both in Brazil as well as in the host society. In the case of Japan, even though the matter of health security for for-

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eign residents and labor issues which became a concern during the late 1990s, it wasn´t until the 2008 financial crisis that we witnessed a stronger push for organization. High unemployment and insecurity about the future led many Brazilians to organize themselves and demand solutions from the authorities. After understanding the context in which these changes happened, we move on to the analysis of how the Brazilian government has formulated policy tending to the overseas Brazilian community. Our analysis will be based on field work in Japan during the period of 2011 to 2019 and analysis of policy change from the part of the Brazilian government. That includes interviews and surveys as well as the participation in meetings of the Brazilians Citizen's Council of Tokyo. We intend to highlight how mechanisms from the community have contributed to both shaping the community in Japan and changing the policy making process in Brazil.

RC14-174.2

VIEIRA SANTOS, JOÃO FERNANDO* (, Brazil)

Between Symbolic and Economic: The Role of Music in the Contemporary Phonographic Industry

With the reconfiguration of the music market, driven mainly by the decentralization of the music industry, the immateriality of music and the emergence of streaming as one of the main means of access to music content, new ways of relating the cultural and economic spheres are emerging. Indicative of this is the alignment of these services with the logic of the financial market and the participation of technology companies in structuring their platforms. From this scenario we question how the circulation of music is regulated and how the hierarchies of availability and access to this content are operated. Our hypothesis is that music starts to function as mediator between the economic, technology and culture spheres, and thus becomes a bond between global flows of symbolic and economic capital.

With a huge database on the music consumption habits of millions of people, streaming services currently hold valuable information about people from around the world, which has already attracted the interest of countless companies in various sectors, as well as represent the main source of revenue for today's recorded music industry. Thus, this research analyzes the effects of the new forms of consumption and availability of music content, understanding that they reflect, at the same time that they affect not only the cultural markets, but also the business model of large corporations.

To do so, we study the operation of music streaming services, the organization of the contemporary phonographic industry and the logic of financialization and investments in the sector, as well as the way artists seek to position themselves in this scenario.

RC52-JS-28.1

VIGNA, ANA* (Universidad de la República, Uruguay)

Profesionalización De La Fuerza De Trabajo Penitenciaria: Desafíos Observados a Partir Del Proceso De Reforma En Uruguay

Uruguay atraviesa desde 2010 un proceso de reforma penitenciaria que tiene entre sus ejes centrales la profesionalización y despoliciamiento del personal asignado al trabajo en cárceles. Así, se creó un nuevo escalafón civil, un Centro de Formación Penitenciaria con una currícula especialmente diseñada para la nueva concepción de la privación de libertad y se incrementaron los niveles de educación formal requeridos para el ingreso a la fuerza. Sin embargo, y a casi 10 años de iniciados los cambios, las condiciones de vida en las cárceles continúan siendo preocupantes desde el punto de vista del respeto de los derechos humanos más fundamentales (Comisionado Parlamentario, 2018).

Esta ponencia sistematizará la literatura internacional sobre profesionalización de la fuerza penitenciaria (Vickovik y Griffin, 2014; Liebling, 2011; Bensimon, 2005; Robinson et al., 1997; Jurik et al., 1987), vinculándola a cambios que este proceso trae consigo en otros aspectos relativos a los perfiles del personal (por ejemplo, su feminización y mayor presencia de profesionales universitarios). Dichos elementos se discutirán a la luz de los resultados del Primer Censo Nacional de Funcionarios Penitenciarios de Uruguay desarrollado por la Universidad de la República en acuerdo con el Instituto Nacional de Rehabilitación.

Los resultados ponen de manifiesto el carácter contradictorio de la tarea de los custodios, donde se entremezclan mandatos ligados al cuidado y la rehabilitación de la población reclusa, con otros que enfatizan la idea de control y castigo. Si bien los factores sociodemográficos (sexo, edad, nivel educativo) explican en parte las diferencias en las orientaciones del personal hacia la tarea y hacia los internos, los factores derivados del puesto de trabajo y del nivel organizacional (ambigüedad del rol, vínculo con las autoridades y los pares, compromiso organizacional) son los que más peso explicativo tienen para comprender el modo de concebir y llevar adelante la tarea.

RC08-96.3

VILA, ESTEBAN* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Argentina)

Catolicismo y Sociología En Argentina. La Recepción De Durkheim En La Universidad Nacional Del Litoral (1910-1947).

La presente ponencia aborda la recepción, circulación y apropiación argentina de la escuela de sociología francesa fundada por Émile Durkheim en las cátedras de sociología de las Facultades de Ciencias Jurídicas y Sociales y de Ciencias Económicas, Políticas y Comerciales de la Universidad Nacional del Litoral, Provincia de Santa Fé, en el período que va desde la fundación de la primera de ellas en 1910 hasta el alejamiento de su entonces profesor titular, José María Rosa (h) 1947. El objetivo central del trabajo es analizar la forma en que un proyecto laico de sociología fue procesado localmente por los profesores a cargo de las mencionadas cátedras, los cuales pertenecieron, en su mayoría, a vertientes del nacionalismo católico, tal como fueron los casos del ya aludido Rosa, Gustavo Martínez Zuviría, Alberto Baldrich y Jordán Bruno Genta. A su vez, se tiene en cuenta la trayectoria social, la apropiación y los usos del padre de la sociología francesa por parte de José Oliva y Francisco Ayala, quienes también formaron parte del plantel docente de la Universidad.

RC52-JS-37.3

VILACA, LUIZ* (University of Notre Dame, USA)

From Human Rights Advocates to Anti-Corruption Crusaders: Prosecutors' New Professional Identity

Sociologists have been increasingly concerned with how professions emerge, become internationalized, and transform broader fields. However, the processes through which professional identities change remain unclear. This paper draws on institutional theories and organizational sociology to explain how professional identities change over time through a case study of public prosecutors in Brazil, who switched their focus from human rights advocacy to combating corruption. Based on document analysis and 80 in-depth interviews with prosecutors and other law enforcement agents, I show that this professional change was not driven by an increase of corruption in Brazil or by exogenous pressures from other fields (eg changes in Law Schools), and nor was it driven by an attempt to control knowledge and power. Rather, I argue that this new professional identity emerged from changes in the division of labor within the Public Prosecutor's Office. In the 1980s, a new Constitution was passed during the transition to democracy, which granted prosecutors autonomy and investigative powers. However, prosecutors faced multiple challenges using this new authority: they had little experience conducting their own investigations and their traditional division between criminal and civil prosecutors did not work for corruption cases because they often contain both criminal and civil violations. In order to deal with these organizational hurdles, prosecutors created Anti-Corruption Centers, departments exclusively dedicated to corruption work. But these centers also changed the way prosecutors are socialized as newly-recruited members were slotted into these centers, often against their will. As they began working on Anti-Corruption Centers, prosecutors started to get the taste for corruption investigations, embracing this new professional identity. Anti-corruption prosecutors consolidated this professional transition by reframing corruption in terms of a tool to fight for human rights as well as by developing new outreach strategies to publicize their work, which gave them both internal and external legitimacy.

RC17-207.1

VILACA, LUIZ* (University of Notre Dame, USA)

Subterranean and Public Activism: Anti-Corruption Reform in Brazil

What explains administrative reform? Current explanations tend to assume that reform is originated outside bureaucracies and can be explained by two factors: the executive will of political elites and pressure from social mobilization. This paper proposes an alternative framework for state reform based on an analysis of anti-corruption reform in Brazil. Until recently, corruption had largely gone unpunished in Brazil. But this changed with Car Wash, the largest anti-corruption operation in Brazilian history, which has convicted over 200 high-profile politicians and businessmen since 2014. This paper compares Car Wash with three previous unsuccessful attempts to promote reform and draws on 80 in-depth interviews with prosecutors, FBI detectives, judges, and other public officials. I argue that reform was the result of an iterative process of subterranean activism by regulatory and law enforcement bureaucracies and public activism from politicians and sectors of civil society. Bureaucrats learned from every defeat by actively 1) clustering officials into Anti-Corruption Centers and task-forces, cultivating a professional identity focused on combating corruption, 2) building capacities to create inter-institutional and international networks, and 3) developing new ways to engage with the press and with society in order to secure public opinion support. This subterranean work of law enforcement bureaucracies was boosted

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by public activism in specific moments, such as when the government helped restructure the Polícia Federal (Brazilian FBI) and when mobilization against corruption escalated. By examining the interactions between subterranean and public activism, this paper highlights the role of bureaucratic organizations in promoting state reform, which is often obscured by elite- and movement-driven explanations. Additionally, the paper shows that factors traditionally understood as exogenous - such as social mobilization - can sometimes be triggered by endogenous sources: the public outreach strategies of bureaucrats.

RC31-383.3

VILADRICH, ANAHI* (Queens College & The Graduate Center, City University of New York, USA)

"Puertas Afuera" Versus "Puertas Adentro": Latino Immigrants' Religious (In)Visibility in the Trump Era

Based on a long-term study of "botánicas" (religious-healing dispensaries) this presentation will focus on the open and subtle ways in which Latino immigrants in New York City engage in Afro-Caribbean religious-healing practices. These religions have become increasingly popular among Latin American immigrants who find in botánicas a safe place where they can advertise their creeds, shop for religious items and share their experiences with peers.

Religious healers and immigrants who work, and shop, at botánicas tend to display complex in/visibility tactics, as they both exhibit and camouflage their religious beliefs. On the one hand, botánicas have become "hypervisible," implying a demand for recognition in the public space. This is reflected in their colorful window displays and services openly promoted on billboards, newspapers and social media. On the other hand, they conceal certain religious and spiritual practices in order to shield themselves and other immigrants from punitive state surveillance—which has dramatically increased during the Trump Administration.

Puertas afuera (outdoors) and *puertas adentro* (indoors) epitomize botánicas' innermost predicament as they navigate border-crossing religious discourses and practices. While *puertas afuera* these dispensaries advertise the use of healing herbs and plants for minor ailments (e.g., rue for fertility problems or valerian root for *nervios* or nervs); *puertas adentro* they display a complex spiritual world that is mainly shared with religious followers and trusted patients. In this way, botánica providers are able to merge and conciliate different religious-healing explanatory models while protecting themselves, and other immigrants, from unnecessary public attention. The latter is crucial given the increasing harassment experienced by vulnerable immigrants (i.e., mostly the undocumented) and those who ascribe to non-mainstream religious-healing systems (such as Santeria). In the conclusions, this paper reflects on the theoretical implications of these tactics of religious (in)visibility embraced by diverse immigrant groups in the global city.

RC14-167.5

VILELA, CLEIDE* (Universidade de Brasília (UnB)/ Instituto Federal de Brasília (IFB), Brazil)

Jóvenes Cineastas y Circulación De Contenidos Audiovisuales En Plataformas Digitales: ¿Surgimiento De Nuevas Estrategias?

Este artículo busca comprender las estrategias de circulación de productos audiovisuales brasileños en plataformas digitales propuestas por cineastas que comenzaron sus carreras en la década de 2000, especialmente aquellas cuyas producciones fueron financiadas por políticas y programas cuyos objetivos discursivos se centraron en expandirse acceso a la cultura y diversidad cultural. Analizamos las trayectorias de estos cineastas y cómo su producción se articula y circula a través de plataformas digitales. En la relación ambigua del desarrollo de la industria audiovisual brasileña, las políticas específicas para el sector y los grupos y colectivos que producen sus contenidos, nos gustaría entender cómo surge el surgimiento de nuevos grupos, colectivos y movimientos socioculturales que se autodenominan periféricos, subalternos, decoloniales o cuestiones contrahegemónicas y cómo se articulan en redes de apoyo transnacionales desde reuniones en festivales o ideas para establecer estrategias para la difusión de sus productos. Además, el tema de la circulación, difusión y distribución de contenidos audiovisuales merece mayor discusión. Aunque la producción de contenido audiovisual necesita técnicas, artefactos y tecnologías a las que no todos tienen acceso y, por lo tanto, necesita promoción, el número de películas producidas en Brasil ha aumentado. El aumento en el número de películas se puede ver en el aumento de productores, grupos y colectivos que pueden participar en las políticas de acceso a la producción. Sin embargo, existe una mayor limitación en la participación de mercado como distribuidor de películas, por ejemplo. ¿Qué prácticas de circulación en plataformas digitales proponen estos cineastas? ¿Cómo se articulan con los mercados y cómo los mercados se apropian de estas prácticas?

RC04-40.1

VILLA LEVER, LORENZA* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

Los Jóvenes Universitarios De Grupos Vulnerables: Anticipación y Desarrollos De Futuro En Contextos De Desigualdad

La educación superior es considerada un importante insumo para imaginar el futuro. Pero en contextos de desigualdad vale la pena preguntarse cómo es vivida la incorporación a ella por parte de grupos vulnerables: pobres, indígenas o mujeres, por citar algunos. Es común que los jóvenes universitarios y sus familias asocien a la educación superior con la posibilidad de alcanzar "una vida mejor". Asimismo, se puede decir que hay entre ellos un cierto grado de concenso sobre el hecho de que las decisiones que tomen en este periodo de la vida tendrán repercusiones importantes para configurar su futuro. Por eso, interesa indagar la manera en que los jóvenes universitarios anticipan los potenciales desarrollos de futuro con base en las decisiones que toman, para transformar los posibles peligros en riesgos manejables. Para ello es necesario preguntarse: ¿Cuándo ingresan a la educación superior, a qué aspiran las y los jóvenes pertenecientes a grupos vulnerables? ¿Cuáles son sus anhelos y cómo son modelados en su paso por la institución en la que estudian? El hecho de estudiar la licenciatura o la maestría ¿orienta de manera diferente sus aspiraciones de futuro? Lo anterior se tratará de responder con base en una encuesta ya aplicada a estudiantes de tres programas universitarios diferentes, en seis distintas instituciones de educación superior, en Ciudad de México y Guadalajara.

RC55-JS-65.1

VILLACIS, BYRON* (UC Berkeley, USA)

Population Censuses in Crisis: The Cases of US, Brazil and Ecuador

Population Censuses are sociotechnical objects product of practices within and between political contingencies. These procedures –publicized as open and democratic while in practice are closed and technocratic– start long before the production of population indicators. They follow complex and tangled bureaucratic courses of action involving public servants, consultants, politicians, activists and journalists. This implies that their outcomes are influenced by power inequalities and conflicts for economic, symbolic and political capital. Consequently, the objectivation of censuses and their indicators requires the objectivation of its diversities, contradictions and controversies, as well as points of encounter.

The 2020 census round exposed an opportunity to study these struggles. Three countries faced exceptional political interventions, allowing an investigation of regularities and asymmetries. Since 2018, Trump's administration attempted to include a citizenship question in the census, putting in danger its coverage and quality. The intervention opened a battle in the legal field where pro-immigrant organizations played a crucial role. Since 2019, Brazilian President Bolsonaro intervened the Brazilian Institute of Statistics nominating a Director who ordered a dramatic cut of the questionnaire in the name of austerity. Worker's unions and activists defended the institution, facing the resistance of a section of bureaucrats inside the institute. Since 2018, Ecuadorian's President Moreno dismantled the public system of statistics, provoking that the census depends on international organizations.

This paper shows the results of a systematic comparison between these countries through in-depth interviews, methodological documents, archival methods and media reports. It shows the mechanisms behind interventions and how local forces reacted. It reveals the role of institutions at the time of defending public assets and exposes the consistent participation of international experts when justifying homologations, frequently misjudging local demands. More broadly, it helps to understand the sensitivity of these sociotechnical devices, which, at the time, change the configuration of social imaginaries.

RC09-103.2

VILLACIS, BYRON* (UC Berkeley, USA)

The Role of NGOs in the Construction of Anticorruption As a Dimension of Development

Corruption, as a dimension of concern of development, emerged in the 1990s due to the popularization of country rankings based on perceptions. These measures were accompanied by ideological prescriptions designed to normalize governments in the Global South, historically affected by weak institutions and fragile models of development. Non-Governmental Organizations promoting the use of these rankings belonged to fields with institutional motivations, constantly accumulating political and symbolic capital. In the same way, countries where anti-corruption policies were applied recurrently shaped this knowledge through cultural and institutional channels.

Through in–depth interviews, prosopographical analysis and in-situ archival research in Germany, Brazil and Ecuador I investigate the emergence of corruption as development concern in Brazil and Ecuador through the arrival and constitution of European anti corruption NGOs. Preliminary results show that corruption and its materialization as development concern produced: (1) the expansion of

transnational political fields, (2) the emergence of an international network of elite experts, and (3) dissimilar understandings of corruption, which are locally instrumentalized under political interests. Consequently, in some cases corruption concerns provoked social mobilizations; in other cases, they were passively acquiescent with the political establishment.

The interviews also reveal how the network of anti-corruption experts (1) pay more attention and interest to the expansion of professional networks influenced by political and corporative interests, and (2) tend to underestimate or ignore unethical practices of agents related to the members of the network. Finally, a detailed analysis of the network of experts in anti-corruption exposes their convergence in terms of type of education, connection with key international organizations and their understanding of corruption as a homologous and measurable concept, capable of being inserted in formulas of development. The paper brings into light how experts construct components of development and how contingent is the notion of corruption in the Global South.

RC17-212.1

VILLAR, EDUARDO* (Instituto Federal Catarinense, Brazil)
ROGLIO, KARINA (Universidade Federal do Paraná, Brazil)

The Entity-Ness of Decisions: Taking Agency Seriously in Organizational Decision-Making Studies

Historically there has been a discussion about the differentiation between action and decision (i.e. Mintzberg & Waters 1990, Chia 1994). In organizational literature, and particularly in decision-making studies, these terms have been sequenced, i.e., first the actor (e.g. individual, group, organization) decides and then acts (e.g. Simon 1960, Mintzberg, Raisinghani & Théorêt 1976), or else, first acts and then retrospectively rationalizes the process as a decision (e.g. Weick, Sutcliffe & Obsfeldt 2005). This controversy led the field to a fruitless debate, without noticing that the very understanding of action and decision had problems in their assumptions (Chia 1994, Tsoukas 2010). In this theoretical paper, we problematize the agency concept employed by well-known decision theories by rescuing Dewey and Bentley's levels of inquiry, namely self-action, inter-action and trans-action. Based on the trans-action perspective, our objective in this paper is to propose an understanding of the decision as a relational element of/ for the action. Therefore, we articulate an explanation based on the relational understanding of reality (Emirbayer 1997). In this perspective, the action ceases to be an intentional result of the rational, non-problematic and reflective human actor. And so, it is understood as an effect of the system of relations (Emirbayer & Mische 1998) of multiple and heterogeneous participants distributed throughout time and space (Latour 2005, Sayes 2014). As a contribution, we combine the processual dimension (fluid, ongoing and temporally and spatially distributed) with the performative dimension (decision as a hybrid entity) of decision and suggest the concept of decision entity-ness (see Abbot 1996). Through the proposed theoretical and explanatory framework, we can explore the decision in organizational studies given the centrality it occupies in organizational reality (Laroche 2014, Ahrne, Brunsson & Seidl 2016), without breaking with the relational ontology in question and respecting the complexity required for theorization (Tsoukas 2017).

RC31-388.1

VILLAS BOAS, IZABELA* (, Brazil)
ATCHABAHIAN, ANA (Mackenzie Presbyterian University, Brazil)

A Brazilian Perspective on International Drug Trafficking, Women Mules and Human Trafficking

The research seeks to analyze treaties and national laws aimed at protecting victims and criminalizing the perpetrators on the topics of international drug trafficking and trafficking in persons, as well as highlight the gender vulnerability existing in both scenarios. Thus, it addresses the aspects of human rights, globalization and epistemologies of the South to show how the crimes are being discussed in Brazil. In order to examine the situation of women who are victims of the international drug trafficking as mules, the Resolution 52/1 of the United Nations will be studied to put in evidence the gender issue, demonstrating that the involvement of women in trafficking points to their vulnerability. In addition, with regard to human trafficking, the important role of the Palermo Protocol, ratified by the Brazilian government in 2004, should be mentioned and explained. As a complement, informations will be presented on the topics provided mainly by the Brazilian Government and other national authorities, the United Nations, with special focus on the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and the International Labor Organization (ILO), as well as representatives of national and international third sectors organizations, such as the Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GATTW) and the Brazilian Association for the Defense of Women in Childhood and Youth (ASBRAD). In order to achieve the abovementioned results, documentary and bibliographic research with a descriptive character will be made, combined with the use of the inductive method for its main conclusions.

RC14-172.2

VILLEN M. SCUTARI, GABRIELA* (University of Campinas (Unicamp), Brazil)

Far-Right Narratives Against Public Universities in Brazil: An Analysis of How Social Media and Governamental Attacks Have Been Articulated

Public universities and science have been under aggressive attack since the far-right former army captain Jair Bolsonaro assumed the presidency in Brazil, in January 2019. Government mesures go from budgetary contingency to investigations and moral offensives. The political discourse, highly delivered through social media, has multiple repercussion, reproduction, reinforcement and amplification by different groups. In spite of sounding an univocal speech for university delegitimization, we argue that it is composed by different interests and values that should be analyzed in depth in order to provide better understanding of the political moment. Based on a data set of twetts of federal government political authorities around the restrictions on university budgets and research grants, as well as on its reverberation on news and social media, this paper identifies the actors present in the dispute and their narratives. Recognizing points of convergence and divergence within these narratives, we pretend to contribute to building puzzle of the meteoric growth of the far-right in Brasil.

RC09-JS-61.3

VILLETTE, MICHEL* (AgroParisTech, France)

Conclusions Principales D'une Enquête Sur Les Grandes Entreprises Marocaines Réalisée En 2019

Dans un pays où la productivité des facteurs de production (travail et capital) est relativement faible, les entreprises ne sont profitables que tant qu'elles bénéficient de la protection de la coalition dominante qui contrôle l'appareil d'Etat, c'est-à-dire, le Makhzen et ses alliés. Une telle protection est une condition nécessaire mais non suffisante pour qu'une entreprise puisse croître et durer.

Une seconde condition de la prospérité des entreprises est leur connexion avec des multinationales ou des investisseurs étrangers qui apportent les ressources qui permettent d'améliorer la productivité des facteurs de production (expertise, management délégué à des expatriés, financement, technologie, débouchés commerciaux, crédibilité sur les marchés...). Ces connexions permettent aussi aux dirigeants des entreprises de contrebalancer les tendances de la coalition dominante qui contrôle l'appareil d'Etat à abuser de son pouvoir. Ainsi, les liens capitalistiques avec des investisseurs étrangers peuvent permettre, dans une certaine mesure, d'éviter les spoliations auxquels se livrent régulièrement des membres de la coalition dominante.

En principe, l'activité économique du pays est régie par les mêmes règles que celles qui ont cours en Europe de l'Ouest et aux Etats Unis). Cependant, la mise en oeuvre effectives des lois et règlements d'inspiration libérale relève de décisions arbitraires sans lesquelles ces lois et règlements restent lettres mortes.

Qu'il s'agisse des milieux d'affaires, de la haute administration ou des universitaires, que l'on soit soutien du régime ou contestataire, l'importance cruciale du patronage et du clientélisme dans la vie des affaires marocaines est un lieu commun. On en tient le plus grand compte dans la pratique, c'est un élément essentiel dans la stratégie des entreprises. Lorsque le sujet est abordé publiquement, c'est toujours pour signaler les mesures nouvelles, prises ou à prendre, en vue d'éradiquer ce phénomène.

RC51-630.2

VINHAS, OTÁVIO* (University College Dublin, Ireland)

The Meanings of Jair Bolsonaro's Stabbing: An Online Sociocybernetics Network Analysis on Twitter

One of the most prominent events during the Brazilian presidential election of 2018 was the "stab" suffered by the representative from the Social Liberal Party (PSL), Jair Bolsonaro. Since the moment it was noticed, a multitude of social interactions instantly emerged on online social networks in order to address the complexity of the event. Following a sociocybernetics' perspective (Almaguer-Kalixto & Giglietto, 2019), we observe this phenomenon as associated to a wider context, in which contemporary complex society is characterized by the instability surrounding the concept of "truth" as an uncontested social construct (Altmann & Peters, 2018). Thus, we propose a methodology that combines the theoretical framework presented by the cultural network analysis (Fuhse, 2009) to the research model developed by the online social network analysis (Recuero, 2017). Following this approach, our research focus on the communication dynamics developed on Twitter, and how the social interactions through online social networks constantly produced meanings related to the "stab". More precisely, our main objective is to describe, comparatively, how the interactions on Twitter signified the "stab" during the occurrence of three different events associated to Brazil's political context: 1) the day of the stab (06/09/2018); 2) Jair Bolsonaro's presidential inauguration (01/01/2019); 3) the period when Jair Bolsonaro was hospitalized due to the

stab (01/28/19 to 01/30/2019). For this purpose, we analyzed a dataset of 41,413 messages (tweets), collected directly through the Twitter API using the software NodeXL. Through a second order observation (Luhmann, 2006), we verify how certain meanings emerge overtime, while others tend to disappear. Hence, we describe how themes such as post-truth and disinformation are related to the semantic overflow enabled by digital media, such as Twitter. Finally, we suggest the emergency of a paradigmatic transformation on the communication forms in which society deals with complexity (Bastos, 2013).

WG06-713.3

VINSON, ALEXANDRA* (University of Michigan, USA)

"Values Talk" in Healthcare Systems Change

Coordinating the action of group participants is a challenging task that draws on organization-specific forms of social control and organizational culture. However, this challenge becomes even more complex when the group is composed of multiple stakeholders, is a newly formed group, or is going through organizational change. In this paper, I discuss how several condition-specific healthcare collectives with all three of these features create cohesion and common purpose through the mechanism of "values talk." "Values talk" refers to an explicit organizational practice of naming key group values, associating the values to particular group events, and appointing different members to explicate the meaning of those values and the application of the values to the group's current activity. "Values talk" also includes elements of social control, as the action of members can be redirected using group values as a rationale. The data for this paper come from a multi-sited institutional ethnography of four condition-specific, multidisciplinary healthcare groups in the United States, as well as the Coordinating Center that is leading these groups through their organizational change.

RC15-JS-4.3

VINSON, ALEXANDRA* (University of Michigan, USA)

The Scholarly Renaissance in the Sociology of Medical Education

The medical profession continues to grapple with the crisis of confidence that began in the 1960s and continues today. On a structural and macro-sociological level, it appears evident that the medical profession has lost autonomy, stature, and cultural authority. This is due to various factors beyond public mistrust; the democratization of healthcare information via the internet and the resurgence of complementary and alternative medical providers are other important contributors to the profession's loss of monopoly over healthcare provision. However, a crucial insight into the reproduction and perpetuation of professional groups is that they do not simply take their losses and move on. Rather, research has demonstrated that medical professionals find creative ways to maintain autonomy, authority and status, if not on a structural level, then on an interpersonal level. But how can this insight be demonstrated? Drawing on a renaissance within sociology of studies of medical education and professional socialization, as well as original empirical data, I will show how ethnographic approaches to medical education expose important aspects of medical culture that lead to a greater understanding of the preservation of professional authority as part of the cultural reproduction that occurs in professional socialization.

RC29-JS-77.1

VISCARDI, NILIA* (, Uruguay)

Sensibilidades, Violencia e Historia Reciente: Un Análisis De Las Dinámicas Sociales y Afectivas De La Violencia Letal En La Novela De Fernando Butazzoni

Fernando Butazzoni estudia las décadas de finales del siglo XX, colaborando en denunciar los olvidos de un período signado por la violencia de Estado. Extremando los recursos de la imaginación, ahonda simultáneamente en el abordaje de la verdad y su novela tiene carácter de testimonio. Aporte clave a la historia reciente, su obra consolida la posibilidad de reconstruir la verdad, contribuye a desarmar los usos del olvido y colabora en la construcción de la memoria colectiva a través de novelas que recrean las marcas del pasado reciente en los recuerdos, los testimonios, los relatos, el imaginario y el cuerpo. El autor, ha buscado revalorizar una de las posibilidades de la literatura que es la de impedir que lo que es verdadero quede oculto debajo de lo que aparece como "real". Es en este sentido que su obra reivindica la dimensión política de la reescritura de los acontecimientos y el posicionamiento del texto dentro de un relato aún en debate.

A través de dos de sus novelas, "Una historia americana" y "Las Cenizas del Cóndor", analizaremos las dinámicas afectivas y sentimentales que unen a los personajes. Centrados en la construcción social de las dinámicas del odio, el sufrimiento, el temor, el amor y la confianza, tal como aparecen en las dos novelas, abordamos la obra a través de una sociología de las sensibilidades. Ello contribuirá a focalizar, en el conflicto y su reconstrucción, las dinámicas expresivas que habilitan la emergencia de una violencia letal en contexto político. Recuperando la crítica, la reconstrucción política de la realidad y la búsqueda de la verdad

que el trabajo de Butazzoni permite, estaremos en condiciones de preguntarnos por las dimensiones ontológicas de la violencia y sus rastros estructurales para profundizar en una sociología del conflicto a través de la novela latinoamericana.

RC29-355.4

VISCARDI, NILIA* (, Uruguay)

Territorio, Jóvenes y Castigo En Uruguay. Justicia De Adolescentes y Control Policial En Los Barrios Vulnerables De Montevideo

Uruguay continúa siendo el país de América Latina que mayor tendencia tiene a privar de libertad a adolescentes y jóvenes. Aunque sus índices relativos son bajos para la región, en los territorios vulnerables de la ciudad de Montevideo se verifican dinámicas de violencia similares a las de los países más violentos del continente. Nos proponemos explicar en qué medida las prácticas punitivas y represivas de las instituciones de control social y de justicia colaboran en la radicalización de la violencia vivida por adolescentes y jóvenes de esos territorios.

Con la idea de abordar el proceso social de construcción de la violencia institucional, caracterizamos primero las visiones que tienen los agentes policiales que se dedican a tareas de patrullaje de los adolescentes pobres. Asimismo, analizamos las características fundamentales de la violencia policial en Uruguay. Los datos muestran evidencia significativa respecto de los procesos de etiquetamiento de adolescentes y jóvenes pobres y de exceso en el uso de la fuerza por parte de la policía, colaborando en el aumento de la letalidad policial en el país.

En segunda instancia, analizamos las prácticas del sistema de justicia adolescente, con particular énfasis en el estudio de las dinámicas que entorpecen la puesta en práctica de medidas alternativas a la privación de libertad. Abordamos las visiones de los operadores del sistema, el dispositivo institucional de atención a la infancia, la formación de jueces y fiscales y el rol de asistentes sociales y psicólogos en los tribunales especializados para explicar los motivos por los cuales la privación de libertad se consolida como práctica de rutina, aumentando la violencia sufrida por los adolescentes vulnerables en conflicto con la ley penal. Aquellos que, precisamente, viven en los territorios en que la experiencia de la cárcel colabora en radicar sus violencias.

RC46-569.1

VISSING, YVONNE* (Salem State University, USA)

Crisis for Children at the US-Mexico Border

Children and youth who come across the border from Mexico into the USA are being separated from families, detained in locked facilities, or moved into foster care with no idea when, or if, they will see their loved ones again. Reports indicate they are being subjected to preventable physical, emotional and sexual abuses. Despite political statements that they are being well cared for, data questions that conclusion. This paper will explore the historical foundations that led to this current crisis, and examine current treatments to determine if they are in line, or violate, child and youth rights as defined in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

TG03-737.1

VISSING, YVONNE* (Salem State University, USA)

Relationship between Social Structure and Willingness to Embed Human Rights Education

This paper explores the relationship between the social structure of a state or community and its willingness to embed child/human rights and human rights education. It focuses on United States data in 50 states and its relationship to both child rights and human rights. It is hypothesized that there is a reciprocal relationship between how a community is structured and the degree to which it embeds child and human rights into its cultural climate and institutions. A multivariate analysis using secondary data sets of indicators, including well-being, crime, support for education, poverty and other indicators will be tested in relation to child rights and well-being standards. Data will focus on how some areas are designed to be more, or less, supportive of human rights. Factors will be identified that are worthy of alternation in order to promote better human rights education and treatment.

TG04-744.5

VITALI, IRENE* (, USA)

Cooperation and Competition between Public and Private Sectors in Active Labor Market Policies' Local Implementation: Enterprises' Role. First Evidence from Lombardia and Emilia-Romagna

Despite the entry, alongside the public employment services (PES), of numerous private actors and the attempt to improve the coordination of services dedicated to employment policies and the passage of the PES to the regions (Legis-

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

lative Decree 150/2015), what can be seen from the Unioncamere data (2019) is the constant difficulty that companies have, in mobile and constantly changing labor market, in finding particular professional figures, because often characterized by transversal skills, often not related to coded ones. Although the data of Unioncamere show this mismatch between supply and demand, they do not tell us why this occurs and few studies focus on analyzing the relationships between the enterprises and the labor intermediary. Therefore, it becomes interesting to frame, by adopting a street-level perspective, the relationships that bind companies and labor intermediaries. This contribution, therefore, aims to analyze labor policies and, in particular active policies, from a multi-level perspective. It is in fact at the local level that the effective implementation of the policy takes place. In this context, labor intermediaries play a central role in shaping regional development. To try to answer, two Italian regions in particular are examined: Lombardia and Emilia-Romagna. The choice of these two regions lies in the fact that they represent, within a geographic macro-area with a dynamic labor market,, two different models in the offer of employment services: a quasi-market regime of the public service offer (Lombardia), collaboration and integration between public and private (Emilia-Romagna). The research question is the following: how does the different institutional nature of the region affect the research mechanisms of companies and the requests made to labor intermediates? And how does the street level bureaucrats guide how the policy is implemented?

RC53-JS-43.6

VITALITI, JOSÉ* (CONICET, Argentina)

Pobreza y Desigualdad Social En Torno a La Infancia Institucionalizada En Los '90.

La década del 90 en Argentina, estuvo marcada por la pobreza y se intensificó en especial en los niños/as. Según se informaba desde la Secretaría de Desarrollo Social, el 45.3% de los chicos del país menores de 5 años vivía en hogares pobres y sobre un poco más de 10 millones de menores de 14 años, había 4.5 millones que vivían en hogares pobres e incluían a casi 1.4 millones de indigentes (Rappaport, 2010). La desigualdad social imperante debido a la precarización laboral y falta de empleo, inducía a las familias a buscar diferentes estrategias de supervivencia que permitieran lidiar con la cotidianeidad empobrecedora.

A su vez, las instituciones de infancia tenían significativas cantidades de ingresos de niños/as debido a diferentes motivos de internación. Así es como en la provincia de Mendoza las medias de ingresos comenzaron a tener los mismos números que entre los años 1988-1990 cuya etapa estuvo marcada por la hiperinflación que derivó en entrega anticipada del poder político nacional.

En el presente trabajo nos proponemos indagar en las causas del ingreso por internación de niños/as en la provincia de Mendoza entre los años 1995 al 2000. Con este fin, profundizaremos en casos de niños/as internados, reconstituyendo los mecanismos burocráticos, los documentos profesionales y las comunicaciones interinstitucionales hasta el momento en que es dado de baja. A su vez, repondremos los atravesamientos sociales, políticos e institucionales a fin de comprender las causas propias del ingreso. Por último analizaremos las dimensiones que operan a nivel familiar para internar a un/a niño/a o a un grupo de niños/as, la situación laboral a escala centro periferia y las motivaciones en razón de la decisión, si hay tal decisión a nivel parental.

RC29-355.2

VITE PEREZ, MIGUEL ANGEL* (Universidad de Alicante Spain, Mexico)

Ilegalidad y Castigo En La Convivencia Juvenil Mexicana

El objetivo de la ponencia es interpretar el resultado de una intervención policiaca realizada en un bar de reunión y diversión juvenil (llamado el *"News Divine"*) contra 350 jóvenes, el 20 de junio de 2008, en la colonia Nueva Atzacoalco, localizada en la alcaldía Gustavo A. Madero (Ciudad de México), donde murieron 9 jóvenes (entre 14 y 29 años) y tres policías (20, 55 y 65 años). Pero para cumplir con el propósito establecido, en la elaboración de la interpretación de ese hecho social, se usaría la idea de dispositivo manifestada como una relación de poder violenta (Agamben, 2016), por un lado, y por el otro, recurriendo al desfase existente entre la infracción de normas o leyes y el consecuente castigo, es decir, analizar cómo ese desfase ha generado situaciones de ilegalidad que no sólo se concretan en el encierro penal, sino en la justificación de acciones violentas que vulneran los derechos humanos de los que han sido transformados en supuestos infractores, desde las instituciones penales estatales (Fassin, 2017).

Al mismo tiempo, el análisis del hecho particular se acompañaría de la construcción de una explicación que es una realidad de cómo en México se ha ido consolidando una representación social que liga los diversos tipos de ilegalidades con las acciones sociales criminales, lo que ha legitimado, desde una perspectiva general, el llamado vigilantismo, ante la multiplicación de grupos armados regionales, que buscan impartir la "justicia propia", lo que ha sido tomado como una supuesta evidencia para argumentar que es una realidad la erosión del monopolio de la violencia legal del Estado, lo que debe de ser cuestionado porque la legalidad y la ilegalidad son parte de un proceso social.

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RC39-499.2

VITTI, GUSTAVO* (UFRJ,)

Coloniality and Extractivism in Post Mining Disaster Contexts in Brazil

This paper relates two central concepts to understand the reality of power relations in southern countries: coloniality and extractivism. It aims to discuss the permanence of coloniality dimensions in the contemporary period and their relations with the extractive sector. The practices of power in the colonial project have been permeated by relations of pacification, coercion, and protection. We could observe the continuity and modifications of these practices in the corporate actions and policies of the mining companies nowadays through actions as "social risk management" and "indirect government". There are forms of control in how extractive companies manage the conflicts and the actions and subjectivities of the communities affected by their projects. We focused on the analysis of the Brazilian mining industry before two post-disaster scenarios: Mariana and Brumadinho, both in the state of Minas Gerais. We observed the forms of action of the different actors involved (mining companies, government, and social movements) and compared the mechanisms of power and the consolidation of governance structures in these two different disasters. We conclude that the practices and actions of mining companies and the government present dimensions of the permanence of colonial practices updated in the context of neoliberalism.

RC20-249.6

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Fake News As a Tool for Aggravating Mistrust in Political Institutions in Latin American Countries

The last Brazilian presidential elections marked a turning point regarding the use of social networks in Latin American politics. Nevertheless the use of Fake News within Latin American politics is increasing, especially in the perspective of the new regional electoral cycle. Even if the use of Fake News has particularities in each country, they usually have been used to discredit opponents and institutions in order to gain support for a particular politician or cause. The question that emerges from this panorama is if the Fake News are the cause of the renewed discredit of Latin American politics or if they are the result of a long-standing political processes of democracy's discredit? Our hypothesis is that Fake News reflect the mistrust that Latin American have in their institutions. In that sense, from the perspective of political culture, we propose to analyze Fake News as a form of virtual expression of an existing political culture in the region. The dissemination of false content in social networks is a way in which Latin Americans express their values and attitudes in relation to their institutions, and in general about their society. Based on the data of the last wave of the World Values Survey, comparing Latin American countries, we can see how the positions of frustration with democracy, dissatisfaction with politicians, tiredness with corruption and the defense of traditional values of order, authority and family seem to have favored the dissemination of content that reaffirmed those beliefs. The preeminence of these values, paired to the increase in the use of social media and digital media over traditional channels of information (TV, radio, newspapers) have contributed to the success of Fake News as a political tool in Latin American Politics.

RC20-242.1

VIZCARRA CASTILLO, SOFIA ISABEL* (Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos (UNISINOS), Brazil)
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NEGRI, CAMILO (Unb,)

Hybrid Political Culture As Breeding Stock for Fake News in Brazil: New Tools, Old Phenomenons

Fake News erupted in the Brazilian political landscape during the 2018 presidential election, but the processes that led to the conditions of their success run way deeper in Brazilian History. This kind of news seems to be a symptom of a degrading relationship between brazilian citizens and politics. The success of fake news has its breeding stock in the distrust between Brazilians and their institutions and a growing dissatisfaction with democracy, both characteristics of a hy-

brid political culture. Thus, based on a longitudinal analysis of the data available in the World Values Survey - Brazil, the objective of this study is to reconstruct the evolution of the hybrid characteristics (a general support for democracy but also authoritarian attitudes) of the political culture of Brazilians. Our hypothesis is that Fake News success appeal to characteristics of the local political culture adapting their contents to these characteristics. For this purpose, we will also use data gathered from social networks and fake news revision websites in order to show these correspondence between Fake News discourses and Brazilian values. In that sense, we state that even if Fake News are in part a product of technological advances, the main components for its boom were already present within Brazilian society.

RC56-679.4

VOIGT, LUCAS* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), Brazil)

Memory Institutions of German Ethnic Elites in Southern Brazil: Social Consecration, Ethnicity and Legacy

This PhD research, at a development stage, seeks to analyze the strategies of social consecration of German business elite families in Southern Brazil, through the formation of "memory spaces", such as museums, memorials and memory centers. As studies on elites have highlighted, self-assertion, self-legitimation and social consecration of elites in the most varied social spheres depend on specific strategies and a consequent investment by the ruling groups. In this context, the social uses of memory gain projection and centrality. Thus, this research proposes an analysis of the strategies of social consecration of German business elite families – that is, families of entrepreneurs linked to the processes of immigration and settlement in Southern Brazil –, through the investment in the spheres of culture, memory and history, by the institutionalization of the trajectory and the "legacy" of "pioneer" entrepreneurs in branches of commerce and industry, through the establishment of "memory spaces" destined to the consecration of such agents. The research, of an interdisciplinary nature, is based on the fields of the sociology of elites and memory, combining reflections from the fields of anthropology and history, especially anthropology of things/objects, material culture and public history. For the empirical analysis, three memory institutions are considered: the Carl Hoepcke Institute (Florianópolis, Santa Catarina), the Hermann Hering Foundation (Blumenau, Santa Catarina) and the Richter's Hof (Forquetinha, Rio Grande do Sul). The discussion allows, so far, to draw some conclusions: the imbrications between family and business memory and the experience of "German-Brazilian" ethnicity; the discursive emphasis on the "pioneering" and "entrepreneurship" as the "legacy" of the patrons of the memory institutions; the role of the memory institutions in the production of images and representations for the cities in which they are located, a process influenced precisely by the conceptions of ethnicity and legacy produced by these institutions.

WG06-714.4

VOLCKMAR-EEG, MARIA* (University of Stavanger, Norway)

The Welfare Pinball-Machine: Institutional Categorization of Migrant Clients in the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration

The main task of the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration (NAV) is to help unemployed people get (back) into employment. About thirty percent of NAV's clientele have migrant background. Due to this high percentage, clients with migrant background are a prioritized group in NAV. The share of migrant clients that succeed in getting employment nevertheless remains low, and a larger number of this group end up having to rely on means-tested and restrictive social service benefits on a permanent basis. In this paper, we use institutional ethnography to explore these institutional processes, through street-level caseworkers' work with migrant clients. Data consist of five-month ethnographic fieldwork at a frontline NAV-office. We map out the different ruling relations that come into play in the caseworkers' categorization work, through an inquiry into the knowledge and practices of caseworkers. In their work, the caseworkers operate amid several different policies, such as formal and informal divisions between teams, as well as regulations and criteria for different benefits and measures. In this institutional complex, the caseworkers have to categorize the clients based on what they perceive to be the clients' challenges. In this work, the caseworkers seem to make use of different policy texts and labels to *bounce* several of the cases involving migrants through the system. The caseworkers categorize several of the migrant cases as pertaining difficulties with *language*. However, our findings show that *language* is not as straightforward as the clients not speaking Norwegian, and might conceal other aspects of the case. Moreover, due to policy restrictions, the label *language* disqualify the clients from several benefits and measures. This institutional categorization of migrant clients thus enable the accumulation of migrant cases in the office's *drain*. By mapping the institutional relations at play in this categorization work, our findings have implications for policy and practice.

RC34-440.1

VOLI, STEFANIA* (University of Milan - Bicocca, Italy)
MAINARDI, ARIANNA* (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)

Speaking from the "Margins": Notes for an Intersectional Investigation in Youth Studies

Traditionally, youth studies has assumed that young people's relationships with the world are gender neutral, failing to question both masculinity (as a taken-for-granted way to experience public space) and the fact that girls' and LGBTQI+ subjectivities have been overshadowed. Furthermore, little attention has been paid to gender as a space of struggle and negotiation, and to its intersection with other vectors of inequality that affect the young people's in/exclusion from public space. Only certain feminist analyses of girls' political participation have shed light on the partiality of "youth experience", traditionally defined.

By connecting youth studies (and participation) and gender knowledge, this paper aims to contribute to the debate that seeks to define the relationships between gender and youth political participation, building on two empirical studies: the political participation of Muslim girls in France and youth trans experiences of subjectivation through body and gender in Italy.

The experiences of the Muslim girls question the rhetoric about the absence of girls' participation, and interrogate the gender order from an intersectional perspective – where colour, class, and religion are contested spaces that produce new repertoires of action, while, trans experiences demand a reconceptualization of bodies and genders in public space and citizenship.

These 'marginal' experiences, previously overlooked but nowadays more visible on a global scale, also thanks to an insurgent political subject who defines itself as intersectional and transfeminist, highlight gender as space of political subjectivation, and as a crucial dimension to claim rights and define new forms of participation. Our thesis is that these experiences represent an element of major importance in the debate around the new configurations – political, theoretical, and methodological – of (youth) action, in public space as well as in the margins of some of the categories, traditionally at the heart of youth studies: citizenship, participation, transition.

RC30-375.6

VOLKOVA, GALINA* (National Research University Higher School of Economics (HSE), Russia)
SHMATKO, NATALIA (National Research University - Higher School of Economics, Russia)

Digitalization of Research Activities: Assessing Basic and Advanced Computer Skills of Russian Researchers

Digitalization has significantly affected professional activities of the scientists; many research tasks now require the use of special information technologies and software products. The knowledge of statistical and data analyzing software, abilities to work with electronic databases, libraries, archives, to visualize research results and many other digital skills are already become basic requirements from the researchers. Digital skills of Russian Doctorate holders working for R&D organizations are examined within the framework of the project "Monitoring survey of Highly Qualified R&D Personnel". The sample included representatives from all fields of science, both from academic sector (research institutes and universities) and non-academic sector (industrial and service sector companies). The purpose of the study is to find out to what extend Russian researchers are familiar with modern digital terminology, how they evaluate their own level of proficiency in working with different software, and what digital skills they require to perform their work activities. The list of modern digital technologies and various special software tools was proposed for the assessment. The professional activity of most Russian researchers is associated with the regular use of basic computer skills, but advanced data analysis tools are not always common. Survey results show the potential for improvement of researchers' digital skills. The number of digital tools and technologies are relatively well-known, but have not yet found widespread practical application. For example, about 40% of researchers know about neural networks, but only 14% use them in their work. Significant part of Russian Doctorate holders have practiced in improving their digital skills on their own, with the help of colleagues or by taking part in various computer courses.

RC04-57.4

VOLMAN, VÍCTOR* (Universidad de San Andrés, Argentina)

Who Wants to Become a Teacher?

In Argentina there are multiple educational challenges: among others, access to education, school trajectories and quality measured through standardized tests are uneven. In addition, the results of international assessments are below those of neighboring countries.

The literature agrees that teachers are a key actor in improving educational systems and that the initial recruitment of teachers is an important stage in the

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

improvement process. In the City of Buenos Aires, the focus of this study, there is a decrease in the number of aspiring teachers while there are low salaries in the profession.

This article aims to describe the socioeconomic profile of those students who, at age 15, expect to become teachers when they are 30 years old, and to calculate the probability of teaching as expected occupation according to individual and context variables in the City of Buenos Aires. In order to do this, I analyze the PISA student and school questionnaires through a quantitative approach. The results show that women coming from low socioeconomic and cultural backgrounds who study in public schools and whose mothers also work as teachers have a higher probability of expectation to teach.

RC53-649.2

VOLTARELLI, MONIQUE* (University of Brasilia (UnB), Brazil)
NASCIMENTO, MARIA LETICIA (Universidade de Sao Paulo, Brazil)

Southern Childhoods: Field Perspectives from South American Countries' Production

The development of social studies of childhood field in South America is part of a multiple and unequal social scenario, regarding the political and economic conditions of this continent countries. Considering the results of two researches on the sociology of childhood in South American countries (FAPESP 2013/23337-0; CNPq 400829/2010-0), this paper presents researchers and investigations of the region, highlights local scenarios issues, and identifies regional approaches and characteristics that shape the childhood plurality in South American countries, which call for different research projects.

In this sense, we seek to discuss theoretical and methodological aspects of research in the South and to question the concepts of the field produced by the European and North American matrix, which may not account for certain socio-cultural contexts, or that need to be problematized in relation to these contexts, instigating a dialogue between South and North. It is noteworthy that the production found, besides the academic aspects, is concern about the elaboration of a political agenda that guarantee children and adolescents' rights.

TG04-743.1

VOLTERRANI, ANDREA* (University of Rome Tor Vergata, Italy)
CECCHERELLI, ALESSIO (University of Rome Tor Vergata, Italy)

The Role of Communication in Preventing the Risk of Radicalisation of Second-Generation Young People of the Muslim Religion. Results of a European Project Oltre

The paper presents the first results of the analysis on the application of the four phases (prevention, knowledge, incorporation, change) that compose the communication model of social problems and prevention (Volterrani, 2019) within the "Oltre" project (funded by DG Home of the European Union) whose aim is to prevent the radicalization of the second generation of migrants of Islamic origin in Italy.

The application of the model has been preliminarily focused on the analysis of the phenomenon of radicalization (perception phase) through in-depth qualitative interviews and focus groups in seven Italian cities, together with an analysis of Facebook, Instagram and Twitter profiles. Subsequently, through the Theater of the Oppressed methodology and specific laboratories on social communication, the contents of the prevention of radicalization (knowledge phase) have been deepened. Finally we started the third and the fourth phase of the model (incorporation and change), by the action research methodology and the direct involvement of the recipients of the analysis (second-generation young migrants of Islamic origin) in the communication campaign (Volterrani, 2018).

The results confirm the validity of the communication model, especially for what the perception and knowledge phase is concerned. The last two stages need more time for an adequate evaluation of the impact on second-generation young people.

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RC12-151.2

VON HOHENDORF, RAQUEL (Unisinos, Brazil)
ENGELMANN, WILSON* (Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos, Brazil)

Nanotechnologies and Their Applications in the Environment:

Between Risks, Self-Regulation and the Ods 12 - Sustainable Consumption and Production

The 21st century is characterized by the emergence of a techno-scientific revolution, driven by advances in nanotechnology products: it is the human possibility of accessing the nanoscale, which is equivalent to a billi on thof a meter. The number of nanotechnology-based products is growing rapidly. According to the Nanotechnology Products Database, we have the following data collected in September 22, 2019: 8,854products, manufactured by 2,289companies, which are located in 60 countries. The main sectors are food, cosmetics, electronics, house hold equipment, petroleum, renewable energy, textiles, medicine, environmental industry such as water, remediation and purification of water, waste water treatment and soil purification, and military use. As Klaus Schwab (2016; 2018) points out, nanotechnologies are at the hear tofth estructuring of the so-called fourth industrial revolution. A great possibility is the application to socio-environmental issues, especially those that are in theobjectivesof Agenda 2030 for SustainableDevelopment, published in 2017 by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Considering the absence of nano-specific regulation, it is intended, from these objectives – that can be placed as ethical references, that dialogue with the structuring elements of Responsible Research and Innovation - propose a model of self-regulation (as studied by Günther Teubner) from the framework to discipline the "risks law", focused on the prospec to fanticipation and risk management in a scenario of probability of future and uncertain damages. It is intended to study and propose a so-called regulated self-regulation, in the sense that the framework will be permeated by the participation of private actors, but with filters or stages of public control, as is the case with the 2030 Sustainable Development Objectives, as an expression of human rights of responsible and anticipatory innovation in relation to risk management, especially ODS 12 – sustainable consumption and production.

RC37-463.4

VON KULITZ, LAYSSA* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Discussing Popular Modernism: Caricature, Graphic Humor and Modern Art in Rio De Janeiro

The city of Rio de Janeiro was the stage of some of the most interesting incursions of the so-called "graphic humor", especially regarding the creations of Millôr, Jaguar, Fortuna, Claudius, Ziraldo and others. Their technical mastery of comics, cartoons, and caricatures gave them a kind of experimental strength that pushed each of these sub-genres to the limit of their artistic features, but more interesting than their visual foray was their relationship with modern art. In 1957 the Art Museum of Rio de Janeiro held an exhibition on Millôr Fernandes in which the reference to the "Affectation that for him was inseparable from the art world" was the central issue. Called Millôr Fernandes: Humorous Drawing, the exhibition was attended by quite an array of distinct characters, the vernissage included Carlos Drummond de Andrade, Di Cavalcanti, Paulo Mendes Campos, Jose Pancetti, Dorival Caymmi, Candido Portinari, Sérgio Porto, among other equally imposing figures. Manifested in the meeting of these representatives of national modernism is the familiarity with Millôr's form of social and artistic critique. This graphic artist from the mainstream press, dissociated with the formal artistic environment, was called to the Rio de Janeiro Art Museum, a project deeply linked to the modernist movements of the time, to start a public conversation about his civilizing project born from the newspaper, which had much to do with the popular character of many of the modernist discourses present in that museum. Rio de Janeiro lived an intense kind of popularization of the modernist discourse, with many authors, critics and intellectuals making use of newspapers to potentialize their progressive view of Brazilian art and culture. This event signaled an important attempt by the carioca art world to broaden their scope and, consequently, to create an ideal of a Brazilian civilization available to everyone.

RC10-JS-13.2

VRATUSA, VERA* (University of Belgrade, Serbia)

The Future of the World Social Forum and Other Anti-Systemic Movements According to Immanuel Wallerstein

This paper reconstructs the answer of Immanuel Wallerstein (1930-2019), sociologist, political economist and historian, theoretician of the world system of capitalist economy, empirical researcher of complex public social problems like wars, education, health…, as well as the *spiritus movens* of political activism in the

realm of class fight for alternative and post-capitalist human society, (dis)armament, ecology..., in short, Gramscian and Wright Millsian public intellectual, on the future of anti-systemic movements in general, and of the World Social Forum in particular.

The main method used to achieve as much as possible exhaustive reconstruction of Wallerstein's answer to the title question concerning the Future of the World Social Forum, presents the qualitative analysis of 500 Wallerstein's commentaries which he planned and wrote twice monthly from Commentary No. 1, Oct. 1, 1998 to Commentary No.500, July 1, 2019, when he decided that it will be the last commentary, some three months before his death.

This paper is written in tribute to Immanuel Wallerstein. Its main aim will be fulfilled if it induces like – thinking people to carry on and develop to best of our ability immense scientific theoretical, empirical and social activist heritage Emmanuel Wallerstein bestowed us, as a sort of theoretical and methodological research arms in the battle for the non-capitalist, more just, emancipated, democratic, inclusive, equal, self-managing and ecologically sustainable world.

RC04-50.3

VRYONIDES, MARIOS* (European University of Cyprus, Cyprus)
PAVLOU, VICTORIA (Frederick University Cyprus, Cyprus)

Globalization and Internationalization of Higher Education: The Case of Cyprus

In the past two decades higher education, amid influences from so-called neoliberal ideologies, expanded in many parts of the world and led to mass participation allowing social groups that were previously excluded to receive a university degree. Neoliberal ideologies have become increasingly influential worldwide and education is now a major factor in the world economy, both as a basis for national economic competitiveness, particularly in the race to develop 'high skills' labour, and as a traded good. On many occasions, however, the rapid growth and expansion of higher education should be seen beyond ideological lenses that revolve around the discussion of neoliberalism. There are at least three inter-related developments in this expansion: (a) The development of a private sector in higher education (b) the parallel development of public institutions with market conditions that usually refer to the imposition of tuition fees, which means that the cost of studies falls to the beneficiaries rather than the taxpayer and (c) the opening up of higher institution to international markets usually by offering English-speaking courses parallel to the courses offered in national languages. This paper will look into the case of Europe and will focus especially in Cyprus where over the past decade saw a rabid expansion of its higher education driven by calls to turn the country into a regional education hub. Using data from official statistics we will examine positive and negative effects of the expansion and internationalization of the country's universities to the economy and society. Findings will show that expansion policies of higher education systems did not necessarily maximize social equality prospects as inequalities persist and are now found in the unequal patterns of choices. Positive effects however, show a successful story whereby the education sector has gradually become a pillar of the country's economy.

WG05-707.4

VYAS, DINESH* (Mahatma Gandhi Central University,Bihar, India)

Women Laborers and Human Rights

This paper discusses some places rights are institutionalized or supported by law, local custom, and behaviour, whereas in others they may be ignored or suppressed. They differ from broader notions of human rights through claims of an inherent historical and traditional bias against the exercise of rights by women and girls in favour of men and boys. In 21 century India, majority of women workers are employed in the informal sector. In agriculture industry, women have to face lot of problems at the workplace. There is a discrimination against women in terms of employment opportunities, wages, and working condition. Women have tolerated all kinds of problems in agriculture industry.

The study attempts to find out the socio-economic condition of the respondents and to analyze how much human rights violence of women laborers in the agriculture industry. East Champaran (Motihari) is the study area with the universe of 50 women laborers.

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RC34-439.3

WAECHTER, NATALIA* (Ludwig Maximilian University Munich, Germany)

Digital Youth Cultures: Gendered Challenges in Peer Communities

In research it has become widely accepted that online environments have to be considered relevant for young people's social and psychological development. The theoretical concept of "self-socialization" leads to assume that nowadays, young people master socialization and developmental processes in online (media) environments largely independently from adults. Transition theories which focus on challenges that may occur when entering a new life stage further imply that young people have to learn how to fit into online peer communities and how to become a regular teenage user of social media. Based on these theories, this paper investigates the challenges teenagers experience on Instagram and in multiplayer online role-playing games (MORPGs) regarding peer relations and the strategies they develop to overcome the challenges.

Data was collected in the frame of the research project 'The Profiler', funded by the Austrian Ministry of Science, using an explorative, qualitative approach and sampling 36 female and male adolescents, aged 13 and 15, for conducting problem-centered interviews and group discussions.

The results reveal gender-specific challenges in the teenage use of social media. One of the main girls' challenges was producing the "perfect selfie" whereas one of the main boys' challenges was developing strategies that prevent getting insulted through hate speech. The teenagers face gender-specific challenges but share the common goal of becoming accepted in their peer context, of strengthening peer relationships and of constructing peer collectivities. Interestingly, despite individualized social media use and a strong focus on authentic self-presentation, young people routinely use social media for connecting and building relationships with other young people their age. Results suggest that self-presentation and peer collectivity overlap and have to be considered together – as exemplified by the group selfie.

RC10-122.4

WAGLE, ANITA* (Shaheed Smritti Multiple Campus, Nepal)

Democracy ,Inequality and Suicide: A Study of Nepal after 2006AD

This paper conduct the qualitative test on the relationship between suicide and democracy in the context of Nepal(2010-2018). This research is totally is tatally based on secondary date provided by the police and the governmental development indicators. Causes of suicide which has categorized into economic, health, education, employment, family matter. After democracy 2006 the suicide rate of Nepal is increasing dramatically. So this research present the argument that democracy is more likely to experience suicide than no democracy in the past.

Suicide is personal, family and societal crises which is generating serious social problem in the world. One person dies by suicide every 40 second somewhere in the world (WHO,2015). Nepal is not far behind from this problem. 4667 cases were recorded in the physical year 2016/2017 AD which is nearly doubled after ten years period. This shows that suicide is increasing tremendously in the context of Nepal. Nepal has declared federal Democratic Republic after the mass movement 2006, which was institutionalized by the constitution of Nepal promulgated through constitutional assembly in 2015. This democracy has not been able to meet the desire of the poor, marginalized and women of Nepal.The unemployment , crime, internation migration,the level of social injustice, has increased after democracy which leads to suicide. Overall the finding of this research shows the increasing suicide rate after democracy 2006. Now everyday 12 people kill self in Nepal.

RC57-687.4

WAGNER, CHRISTIANE* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

Challenges to Investigating the Image of Social Inequality As Fact

This proposal aims to guide visual research on "Inequality, as a Fact and a Permanent Image of Investigation." The phenomenological methodology, which implies a description of what is seen, considers visual experience as a hypothesis. Therefore, visual challenges must be overcome in situations where these assumptions are not confirmed. To advance a reflection on the condition of social inequality as fact, this study seeks answers through an iconology of the questions presented in the subject of this session about the "image" in the constant analysis. In this sense, the expected results are based on the discovery of the fundamental visual elements for understanding the representativeness of the human condition in the media and artistic achievements. This investigation directly implies the search for fundamental values of humanity still present in the social imaginary that guides cultural interpretations. The values of this human condition are thus questioned, eliminating potential illusions through aesthetic experiences, analytical logic, and the possibilities of visual representations.

RC57-JS-55.1

WAGNER, CHRISTIANE* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

The Visual Claim through Images of Children

In this work, visual manifestation is investigated by focusing on the exploitation of images of children on social media in terms of fundamental human rights or, more specifically, the rights of the child. To this end, an analysis of images of children that present content that makes one think about how they are produced and perceived is essential. First, we seek to understand the meaning of these images when they are manipulated and instrumentalized according to political-ideological interests that relate to society and its global and cultural impact. Second, the objective is an iconological analysis of the sociocultural context in Brazil. One of the fundamental subjects of this analysis is visual productions released to the media by UNICEF. The investigation focuses on UNICEF Global's image in relation to its local focus, UNICEF Brazil. Considering the polysemy of these images, this visual research seeks a strict sense, more ethical than aesthetic, by means of which to demonstrate how images are socially constructed in hegemonic cultures. Next, we identify possible signs relating to the power of image manipulation based on ideological discourses and government strategies. In this regard, certain questions guide our discussion: Is there an aim to achieve a set of political and economic goals using images of children? Given images of children that depict inequality, vulnerability, and injustice, is it possible for children to achieve their rights? The need to recognize injustices and to understand children's developmental needs is clear. There remain many goals left to achieve in order to attain the ideals of fundamental rights. Finally, what is the ideal configuration of the image of children and its dissemination in the search for these rights?

RC11-134.5

WAGNER, SARAH* (Nagoya University, Japan)
OGAWA, AKIKO (Nagoya University, Japan)

Transformative Politics and the Fourth Age: Experimenting with the Pre-Story Space in Collaborative Digital Storytelling

Digital Storytelling (DST) has been long considered an agent of social change as a mode of unearthing alternative narratives and marginalized voices (Hartley and McWilliam, 2009). Recent years has seen growing interest in DST in gerontology fields; studies account positive influences on health and lifelong learning (see Alexandrakis et al. 2020). Yet, frail, oldest old individuals are rarely involved in DST workshops. Moreover, political transformation – the founding sensibility of DST – is typically overlooked in workshops with older adults. As public concerns amount over the social and civic exclusion of older adults, this research examines the political potential of DST in later life and with individuals whose lives fall within the social imaginary of the non-agentic 'fourth age' (Higgs and Gilleard, 2020).

We employ a collaborative form of DST (Ogawa and Tsuchiya, 2017). For the purposes of this paper, we focus our analysis on experiences of the pre-story space, where facilitators and participants piece together a narrative that represents and potentially reconstructs the participant's standpoint. The material and social dynamics of this space play a key role in shaping the narrative and its positioning within everyday politics. Drawing on qualitative interviews and participant observation, we compare the phenomenology of pre-story spaces in group and individual DST workshops conducted online and offline in Canada and Japan in late 2020. Where the physical touch of photos and notepads and face-to-face interactions with other storytellers can meaningfully engage participants, we describe ways in which this (re)politicizing, collaborative work can (and cannot) be supported by an online pre-story space. Furthermore, we reflect on the value of collaborative storytelling workshops for communicative and social agency in later life.

TG03-738.1

WAITES, MATTHEW* (University of Glasgow, United Kingdom)

Contesting Colonial Criminalisation of Queer Lives: How Customary Law Requires Us to Rethink Critical Analysis of LGBT Human Rights Struggles

This paper will discuss how critical social analysis of global struggles for the decriminalisation of same-sex sexual acts needs re-thinking to address the complex legal frameworks defined by colonialism. The British Empire criminalised same-sex sexual acts, with a legal legacy that persists in 35 Commonwealth states (over half those globally that criminalise); and current social movement organisations including ILGA and The Commonwealth Equality Network campaign for decriminalisation. There have been some victories such as in India (2018). However I will argue that certain social actors in transnational LGBT politics - notably Human Rights Watch in an influential report This Alien Legacy: The Origins of 'Sodomy' Laws in British Colonialism (2008) - have produced a narrative that British colonial criminalisation of same-sex sexual acts was primarily intended to regulate colonized peoples, thus using a decolonizing discourse in struggles for human rights. This discourse has been produced by largely ignoring the existence of customary law in British colonialism, which considerably reflected indigenous law and permitted indigenous peoples to regulate their practices in various respects. By drawing on archived documentary sources, especially from post-WWII British reports on customary law in Kenya (as a case study), I will explain the scope of customary law. Different ethnic groups had differing legal practices in relation to same-sex sexual acts. Therefore to take decolonizing analysis seriously, issues of indigenous and customary law need to be taken seriously. Moreover if customary law is given due attention, there are implications for narratives deployed by LGBT social movements. To understand the meaning of decriminalisation in the present we need to understand the scope of criminalisation in the past. The paper draws together strands of international political sociology, sociology of human rights, historical sociology, sociology of law, and decolonial thought. Sociological analysis enables us to reflect on how discourses are deployed.

RC11-143.3

WALDIS, BARBARA* (Faculty of Social Work, Switzerland)
KURT, STEFANIE* (NCCR on the move, Switzerland)
MAHFOUDH, AMEL* (HES-SO Institute Social Work, Switzerland)

Elder Care in Trans-European Families: A Restrictive Legal Framework and Its Influences on Care and Gender Inequalities

The organisation of elderly care within a transnational family network represents a specific case because of moral family bonds changing the global care chain concept and the specific way it is provided in terms of gender and the restrictive legal frameworks across the borders of the European Union and thus Switzerland. An important figure in this setting is the socioeconomic successful female migrant. Many difficulties arise from a restrictive legal framework between the global south and the global north.

The amount of administrative procedures and the restrictive conditions of the European Union and the Swiss legal framework structure eldercare in transnational family networks across the European Union's borders and exclude the parental family reunification not only of most female migrants working in the low-paid domestic care sector, but also many professionally successful female migrants. Eldercare is still or even more predominantly a woman's affair, also within transnational family networks. The more female migrants are economically successful and legally stable in their country of residence, the more they contribute not only to the traditional caretaking tasks, but also to the financial elderly care. Eldercare in transnational family networks across the borders of the European Union and Switzerland adds a new perspective to the global care chain concepts as we focus on the first generation of migration. A restrictive legal framework prolongs the gender inequalities in the global care chain along gender and socioeconomic class lines and prevents more fluid care circulation.

The presentation will illustrate the above issues with a few relevant cases and situations regarding female migrants and restrictive legal frames.

RC51-632.2

WALTER, STEFAN* (VTT Technical Research Center of Finland Ltd, Finland)

Agile-Cognitive Production Systems: Social Impacts and Modifications

Research highlights the increasing pressures for companies towards short lead-times to market when it comes to product development. This is predominantly achieved through data-driven performance and is leading to a digitalization of production systems. The goal in the further evolution of manufacturing is to create quasi-autonomous, agile-cognitive production systems, which are adaptive and self-organizing in the light of increasing customization demands of products.

Concentration on core competences has created a network structure of production systems, exemplified by far-reaching supply chains. Social issues emerge firstly with the problem of interoperability, which facilitates data and information exchange across different systems, including humans, artificial agents and organizations along the supply chain. Interoperability assumes that data is existing in a decentralized manner. The concept also assumes that continuous learning and the corresponding alterations of knowledge, be it humans' mental models, knowledge of artificial agents or organizational knowledge, are occurring in a decentralized way. Data and information must of course be shared among different people, agents, departments and companies. This necessitates an ontology-based semantic interoperability, which allows models and understanding to be shared, and achieved through ontology mapping and matching. Thus, this is shaping the way humans think and communicate and this way adapts to the requirements of interoperability.

At the downstream end of the supply chain, market data is increasingly important as a driver for upstream agility. The market is the place where observations are made upon the observations of others. Thus, social aggregates are emerging. So, for the purpose of decision support, user behavior is sensed in order to analyze patterns of behavior. Using increasingly artificial intelligence approaches,

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the results of such analyses may reflect real-time situations. The status, interests or knowledge of people evolves with social interaction. Therefore, not only social interactions, but also operations in cyberspace influence human behavior.

RC15-JS-4.5

WANG, ANNE-CHIE* (National Taiwan university, Taiwan)

Brokering Good Death: Hospice Care Professionals in Taiwan

In the past three decades, Taiwanese main place of death has gradually changed from home to hospital. The transformation alters the way people organize death and the cultural meaning of death. Hospitalized death has been challenged as damaging patients' dignity. However, the hospice professionals exclaim they impotence and expertise about rendering a "good death" for patients. The study aims to examine how medical professionals possess the authority of managing death and defining the cultural appropriate death. The researcher did the participant observation in a palliative hospice ward in a medical center from August 2019, to probe how the professionals arranging the end-of-life caring process. Besides, the study adopts content analysis to investigate the documents produced by the Ministry of Health and Welfare, and the content of the Legislative Yuan Gazette from 1990 to 2018. That document shows what challenge the medical professionals faced and how they responded to those controversies. The study found that the social norms for death and dying changes owing to the advanced medical technology and the hospice movement. The rising life-sustaining treatment make is possible for saving a life. However, people also argue the problem of prolonging death caused by medical professions. The medical professions claim the authority of managing death by promoting hospice movement and patient autonomy.

RC11-140.1

WANG, ANNE-CHIE* (National Taiwan university, Taiwan)

Greying with an "Elephant Trunk": The Controversies of Nasogastric Feeding in Elderly Care in Taiwan

There is an arguably medical issue about using nasogastric tube feeding in elderly care. According to the national survey, there are 197 thousand Taiwanese using nasogastric tube feeding per year, which is 5 times higher than Japan. The controversies of prolonged nasogastric feeding arise because people concerns it may disturb the elderly's quality of life. This study investigates why does the nasogastric tube feeding distinctly prevail in Taiwan, while other countries prefer to use a gastrostomy tube as ways of artificial feeding. Furthermore, how does it become an option to withdraw or withhold at the end of life care in the legal frame? Probing this issue could reveal how the medical technology involved may help to improve life quality for the seniors. The study adopts the content analysis method to analyze the documents produced by the Ministry of Health and Welfare and the content of the Legislative Yuan Gazette from 2000 to 2018 about the discussion the impact of artificial nutrient and on life quality. And the researcher did the participant observation in a palliative hospice ward in a medical center from August 2019 in order to probe the elderly caring process. Besides observing the working in the ward, the researcher also observed the caring process of hospice home care, hospice shared care and outpatient service. The result found that the provision of artificial nutrition and hydration become an option in an advanced directive after the Patient Autonomy Act passed in 2015. It presupposes people as a reasonable citizen following the logic of choice. However, using the feeding tube is not only implicate the nutrition intake but also involve in social value and the normativity of technology.

WG06-715.2

WANG, FRANK* (Graduate Institute of Social Work, National Chengchi University, Taiwan)

IE As Resistance to the Ruling Relations for Indigenous Peoples

IE provides an approach for scholars to integrate social activism and research, particularly the work of George Smith. I will illustrate how IE's key ideas---standpoint, disjuncture, invisible work and text-mediated ruling relations, have been applied in the advocate work for indigenous peoples in long term care policy. As current long term care system fails to meet the needs as well as to reflect the worldview of indigenous peoples, an alliance to advocate on behalf of indigenous peoples has been formed to challenge current LTC policy and practices. Storytelling is combined with IE by the alliance to work with indigenous communities in order to disrupt the ruling relations of LTC in which elders are constructed as frail and dependent and the care provider as professionally trained workers. Two strategies were applied to mobilize community for change. First, following the disjuncture experienced, community workers are invited to present their daily work on elder care. For example, 'Toona Tamu', which means a land guided by elders' wisdom in the Kanakanavu tribe, is analyzed how elderly persons are empowered as keepers of culture knowledge rather than a frail dependent; relationship between the cared and the carer is reframed as collective and reciprocal companion, rather than as divided client groups in needs of help; and most importantly, care/

healing comes from deep spiritual connection with land, rather than professional knowledge/training. Secondly, how indigenous voices disappear in the representation of statistics is identified to change policy narratives. Demanding statistics to be presented at the township level is to make indigenous communities visible to the state. When the statistics become available, community members are invited to interpret the service figures by telling the stories to map out the care system at work, especially the informal care work that is unrecognized in the textual reality of the state.

RC39-500.2

WANG, HAIZHONG* (Oregon State University, USA)

LINDELL, MICHAEL (Texas A&M University, USA)

HUSEIN, RAHMAWATI (Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY), Indonesia)

Local Residents' Responses to the 2018 Indonesia Earthquake and Tsunami

This study seeks to address fundamental issues on the evacuation time estimates associated with earthquake and tsunami hazards by linking social science warning research, transportation engineering, and casualty modeling. This research used the Protective Action Decision Model—PADM as a guide and collected a valuable empirical data on people's behavioral responses to the 2018 Palu earthquake and tsunami through in-person interviews/surveys. Questions include how many people recognized the earthquake shaking as an environmental cue for a tsunami onset? How many people received warnings from officials, news media, and peers? How did people respond to the threat? This research used essentially the same survey procedures as those Lindell and his colleagues used in previous earthquake-initiated tsunamis--American Samoa (2009), Christchurch (2011), Tohoku (2011). Specifically, this study has conducted personal interviews for a random sample of 500 households to address seven major research objectives on (1) the amount of time it took officials to decide to issue tsunami evacuation warnings; (2) the tsunami warning sources, channels, messages and warning dissemination times. This will include data on people's ability to recognize earthquake shaking as an environmental cue to tsunami onset; (3) people's evacuation participation rates (vs. sheltering in-place), preparation times, and departure times; and (4) people's evacuation logistics (e.g., route choices, destination/accommodations choices, evacuation durations, and evacuation costs). The collected local residents' response behavior data is used to (5) assess the extent to which earthquake/tsunami brochures were distributed or workshops were held before the event and if they predict shorter evacuation preparation and departure times; (6) assess the ability of physical, social, and household contexts; social and environmental cues; socially-transmitted warnings; demographic characteristics; prior experience; and cultural background to predict warning receipt, risk perception/personalization, evacuation decisions, and evacuation departure times; and (7) assess the ability of demographic data to predict people's evacuation logistics.

RC37-465.4

WANG, JIAQI* (, China)

Los Conflictos Entre La Cultura Tradicional y La Civilización Moderna En Cien Años De Soledad y Bailu Yuan

La literatura, como el testigo y testimonio de la historia de una nación, siempre presenta mucha atención al cambio social. Y como América Latina y China, comparten muchas similitudes sociales y culturales, la comparación de sus obras literarias puede aproximarse a la psicología y mentalidad de los dos pueblos. Cien Años de Soledad y Bailu Yuan, como novelas panorámicas representadas de América Latina y China, describen respectivamente una historia completa de un pueblo tradicional. En la escritura de las historias, tanto García Márquez como Chen Zhongshi mencionan los conflictos que sufren el pueblo conservador a la llegada de la modernidad. El presente trabajo, basándose en las teorías de la Literatura Comparada, con el análisis textual, intenta realizar una comparación paralela entre las dos novelas mencionadas, a través de lo cual, se investiga la piscología de las dos naciones frente a la civilización moderna y el entendimiento del autor sobre la relación entre la tierra que habita y la modernidad. Al final de Cien Años de Soledad, Macondo se desaparece para siempre, sin embargo, Baiyu Yuan se incorpora a la sociedad moderna. La diferencia en el desenlace refleja la reflexión de los dos autores. Para García Márquez y América Latina la civilización moderna es algo ajena, a su vez, Chen Zhongshi muestra su identidad cultural y sentido de pertenencia a la misma.

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RC28-342.5

WANG, LEPING* (New York University, USA)

Human Capital and Upward Occupational Mobility of Rural Migrant Workers in China

Existing literature has provided abundant empirical evidences for the positive connections between human capital resources and upward occupational mobility in the labor market (Wen 2006; Yao and Yu 2006; Yang and Chu 2013; Wang and Wu 2015). Nevertheless, traditional social stratification and mobility research often discusses human capital and occupational mobility without differentiating the starting points of individuals' professional lives. Using 2012 China Labor-force Dynamics Survey data, this paper examines the associations between human capital and upward occupational mobility of rural migrant workers conditional on the occupational classes of their first jobs. Firstly, before conducting modeling, a mobility table is created to figure out the origins and destinations of occupational mobility of the sample. Then, conditional on first job attainment, one set of Multinomial Logit (Mlogit) models are constructed to predict the occupational classes of current jobs. Finally, conditional on first job attainment, another set of Logit models are constructed to predict whether there is upward mobility from first jobs to current jobs. The findings confirm the positive associations between human capital and upward occupational mobility of rural migrant workers. In the meantime, they suggest differentiated marginal effects of different human capital factors across heterogeneous occupational classes. Formal education is positively related to the upward mobility of rural migrant workers who land their first jobs as industrial production personnel or professional technicians; professional training is positively related to the upward mobility of those who land their first jobs as business and service personnel; knowledge of foreign language is related to the upward mobility of those whose first occupational class is industrial production personnel; while technical certificate proves non-significance for all occupational classes. Given the results, failure to account for the heterogeneity of first job attainment may lead to misrepresentations of the mobility patterns among rural migrant workers.

RC39-498.3

WANG, WENJIE* (Osaka University, Japan)
INABA, KEISHIN (Osaka University, Japan)

Creative Improvisation in Disaster Response : The Case of Practice in the Area Affected By the Kumamoto Earthquake

In the face of disasters, organizations and groups collaborate continuously and fluidly, coordinating with one another in order to overcome extraordinary challenges. When researchers explored this phenomenon in-depth, they employed the concept of "improvisation". However, there is a dearth of research in the area of "creative improvisation" relating to civic agencies that do not have special plans or approaches to disaster response (Wachtendorf & Kendra 2005). This study, therefor, aims at identifying some of the most effective improvisational approaches taken by civic agencies in the field of communication where information, consciousness, and ideas converge. This paper classifies cases of creative improvisation observed during the April 2016 Kumamoto earthquakes into two types and considers the respective conditions of improvisation. These are: 1) "Place-making": by raising several cases representing "place to convergence" scattered throughout the region, the improvisational condition that can be summarized as, "Awareness of gathering to support the affected key places" is highlighted. 2) "Forming a commonality": through participant observation at the "informal talk" held by local civil agencies, the interaction between agencies in the sense-making process is highlighted, thus clarifying the improvisational approaches of, "the process of realizing the role while being encouraged to participate initially," and "ingenuity to induce new movement by co-editing opposite opinions".

Wachtendorf, T., & Kendra, J. (2005). A Typology of Organizational Improvisation in Disasters. Paper presented to the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association.

RC22-261.6

WANG, WENJIE* (Osaka University, Japan)
INABA, KEISHIN (Osaka University, Japan)

Effects of Local Religious Institutions and Collaborative Networking on Post-Disaster Communities in Japan

In Japan, traditional Buddhists and their families fulfill certain key functions in the local community, and the daily activities of Buddhist institutions such as sermons, funerals, and rituals promote the formation of a community identity. However, both practicing Buddhists and traditional Buddhist institutions are facing a major crisis. After being forced to evacuate and relocate due to the numerous natural disasters Japan is subject to, many communities face collapse. To revitalize the communities in devastated areas, restoration events are held through expanded family networks of Buddhists and cooperative networks outside of devastated areas. Such events have religious as well as secular aspects, which give distant community residents an opportunity to reunite and rekindle the spirit of their previous community. Local Buddhists, who have strong connections with local people, coordinate the relationship between the local people and external volunteers in these kinds of events by establishing partnerships with internal and external collaborators such as government officers, multi-denominational religious services, civic agencies, and self-motivated individuals before and after disasters. These collaborators will support local people who are affected immediately after the disaster, and continue to support their active involvement in community reconstruction.

This presentation examines the functions of local traditional Buddhist institutions and their collaborative network in the community recovery process, through participation observation and interview surveys conducted at restoration events held by the Buddhist temple after the 2016 Kumamoto earthquake. The findings of this study can provide insights into the ways in which religious people and religious institutions may involve themselves with local resources to bolster the resilience of communities in disaster-prone areas.

RC43-532.1

WARD, PETER* (University of Texas-Ausitin, USA)

Return of the Slum? Slumification in the C21st

Today most scholars, policy makers, and residents themselves eschew the term "slum" and argue that it is high time to retire the term altogether (Mayne 2017). We agree, and yet we identify and explore counterfactual analyses of Latin American housing processes in which the conventional wisdom of successful housing consolidation appears to be severely constrained or stymied altogether. In the context of self-help ownership, low-income rental housing markets, and mass social interest housing estates which show high levels of abandonment and vacancies, this panel analyze why some types of housing remain heavily deteriorated, or having successfully consolidated, later enter a downward decline of deterioration into what might constitute the erstwhile term of "slums". This paper will draw upon examples from the Latin American Housing Network (www.lahn.utexas.org) nine-country study, and will present findings from different types of consolidated settlements (30 years after their formation) and now located in the "innerburbs" ("first suburbs"), and where we have argued for new policy imperatives of housing and community rehab to overcome deterioration and dilapidation (Ward et al 2015). Despite the apparent success of self-building consolidation since the 1960s and 1970s, we are now beginning to observe evidence of heavy distress to the physical fabric of dwellings and communities – de facto *"slumification"*. This is due in part to the failure to rehabilitate deteriorated housing conditions after many years of intensive use. Other triggers will also be examined: title "clouding" due to intestacy; overcrowding and densification; rising informality under neoliberal and post-neoliberal economic conditions, etc.

RC30-372.4

WARNHOFF, KATHLEEN* (WZB, Germany)
DE PAIVA LAREIRO, PATRICIA (WZB Social Science Center, Germany)

Implementing „Industry 4.0": Challenges for German Industrial Companies Regarding Work-Integrated Learning

In recent years there is a huge debate on the impacts of sensor technology for modern industrial companies. With an increasing connectivity of production systems IT-engineers have created a new generation of technical support options. For industrial companies the availability of Big Data and the possibility to create digital twins of production facilities enables the usage of artificial intelligence to plan, control and assist production. These so-called assistance systems affect not only the working processes of shop floor workers, but also management members. This creates new challenges for traditional systems regarding work-integrated learning.

Task profiles and thus skill requirements are considerably affected by implementing these new technologies to a socio-technical production system. While some research indicates an upskilling through the introduction of new technologies, other indicates a process of deskilling or a polarization of skill levels. This paper contributes to the discussion on the effects of digitization on skill development and working conditions. With our presentation and paper we address two main questions: How has learning in the work-process changed with the introduction of data-based assistance systems? What are side-effects of digitizing industrial workplaces for workers and on the organizational level?

To examine the interactions between digital assistance systems, organizational parameters and work-integrated learning, we conducted empirical data and analyzed the implementation of digital assistant systems in two different groups: low-skilled assembly workers and high-skilled shopfloor supervisors. Our findings suggest that a lack of autonomy in the workplace has a negative impact on learning in the work process and thus on the development of employees' competences. We want to discuss the potential consequences: If the design of assistance systems comes without learning concepts and participation, will the existing inequalities perpetuate? Does the use of assistance systems lead to a polarization of qualifications and a digital divide within the workforce?

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WG06-710.2

WATERS, NICOLA* (Thompson Rivers University, Canada)
RINGHAM, CATHERINE* (University of Calgary, Canada)

Overcoming Methodological and Logistical Challenges in Navigating Institutional Ethnography Research in a Healthcare Setting.

Institutional ethnography, Dorothy Smith's alternative sociology, offers a unique way to explore how healthcare systems are socially organized through texts that coordinate and constrain what people know and what they do. By its very nature, the work of unpicking these complex webs, even as we remain captured within them, presents a distinct set of challenges. IE's philosophical approach to staying grounded in people's everyday activities rather than starting within pre-defined concepts requires researchers to work "outside the box". Yet, when the "box" is the strict requirements of an academic study in a healthcare setting, as IE researchers, we find ourselves caught up in institutional structures that textually organize us to describe, conduct and disseminate our work in particular forms. Not surprisingly, those new to this approach struggle to explain what they are doing at each stage of the research process. Ethical approval and data collection can be intimidating when using an iterative method that resists concepts, precludes structured questions and does not identify all participants prior to a study. As IE researchers, we often experience discomfort and isolation as we uncover the structural processes organizing a particular set of actions, disrupting what we thought we knew about a situation. This sense of unease may be magnified for participants and stakeholders directly involved in the work under investigation. Even as people are keen to voice their concerns with the status quo, coming face to face with empirical evidence that things are not always as they appear can be quite disconcerting. Presenting critical analysis of health care institutions in a way that is not perceived as threatening requires skill and knowledge. In this paper, the authors discuss methodological and logistical challenges they have faced in conducting IE research within healthcare systems and offer practical suggestions for how to overcome similar hurdles.

RC11-141.1

WATKIN, THOMAS* (Université de Nîmes, France)

Designing with the Elderly for Innovative Housing Services and an Inclusive City

Housing for the elderly has been recently developed in different ways in Europe by reconsidering how it relates to generations and ages. In this ongoing creation cognitive boundaries, social norms, are usually either develop through top down initiatives such as public policies, or undertaken by private initiatives somehow commercial oriented or engaged. My talk will explain how practices of design (service design and social design) participate in repositioning these actions by bringing a user centered approach but also be part of an inquiry to observe and analyze a social phenomenon in housing and the habitat for the elderly.

I will explain this phenomenon in housing services in which both public policies and the housing market seek in designing the public realm and interests through the lens of user centered practices or even citizen centered design. Two elements within a same "research-project" will illustrate this context on housing services and codesign.

The case of intergenerational cohabitation providing a solution for an old person to organize new ways of co-living with a younger dweller in need of a cheaper rent or conviviality. Our contribution will show an experience of a "research-project" initiative using codesign methods and participatory practices to promote such intergenerational housing across cultures of work and habits while understanding at the same time its scope (health, mobility, communication) and larger context of development (central cities, rural areas). On the same perspective of this research I will explain how the inclusive habitat for the elderly has been recently introduced in public policies and promoted as a collective project through collaborative practices and the involvement of social design.

RC43-529.2

WATKIN, THOMAS* (Université de Nîmes, France)

Thinking Metropolitan Coproduction through and By Design: A Changing Paradigm in Urban Research and Public Policy Making?

In recent years the practices of design appeared in public and social policies by involving designers to change and think through "design" social issues and urban problems. This proximity between design and the public good through policies and social actions is a twofold effect. On one hand the evolution of managerial practices within the administration at different levels (from national to local) and on the other hand a progressive shift in action research, political science and public policies to integrate bottom initiatives, participatory processes and less bureaucratic actions to transform the public good and the habitat of cities.

With a more user centered way to think social problems and actions designers and design found a favorable position to put in action this context and get involved in the public realm in cities. Public innovations (Gagnon, Watkin, 2017), design of public policies (Scherer, 2015; Bason, 2013) and the design of public services (Junginger, 2016) are considered as specialized fields of social oriented design emerging from this political and social need.

Our communication will explain the composition of the panorama of the French context in this field of public innovation by design through organizations, professionals, experimental initiatives. If public innovations occur in public spaces or in development of participatory processes (Pallez, Weller, 2017) other fields of action appeared such as tools and mechanisms of collaborative governance for cities and "designing" public data.

The case of a collaborative research (POPSU Métropoles) between a public administration and research labs involved in thinking the metropolitan phenomenon of Montpellier (a growing and attractive metropolis located in the south of France) will question this evolution of design. We will explain how integrating coproduction and a "designerly way of thinking" produced a debate between researchers and public administrative on making cities and thinking urban research.

RC22-258.4

WATTS, GALEN* (KU Leuven, Canada)

Spirituality and Social Science in Neoliberal Societies: Friends or Foes?

Increasing numbers of North Americans and Western Europeans self-identify as "spiritual but not religious" (SBNR). Much of the academic debate surrounding the rise of SBNRs has focused on the relationship between spirituality and social justice. Critical scholars have argued the SBNR discourse is intimately tied to neoliberalism (e.g. Carrette and King 2005; Martin 2014; Altglas 2014). According to these scholars, the problem with the discourse of spirituality is that its individualism occludes the structural sources of suffering, and thereby encourages acceptance of, and accommodation to, the neoliberal order. What these critical accounts share is a commitment to social scientific, or critical, perspectives that remain suspicious of emic conceptions of social life, autonomy, and agency—made evident by Craig Martin's claim, "individuality is zero." Drawing from qualitative research consisting of interviews with fifty Canadian millennials who self-identify as SBNR, I argue while this interpretation has merit, it misses much of significance. First, articulating the discourse of spirituality in one realm of social life does not necessarily preclude one from articulating social scientific, or even critical, discourses in another. For instance, it was common for my study participants to invoke spiritual discourses regarding their personal lives, and to then invoke social scientific discourses when speaking about society. In short, commitment to spirituality does not prevent adoption of a structural perspective. Second, among political progressives—the majority of my study participants—spiritual discourses often serve as necessary correctives to what are perceived as disenchanting, even nihilistic, critical or (post)structural discourses—by providing their adherents with a framework of meaning and a sense of individual agency. I conclude, therefore, that critical scholars of spirituality who reduce its popularity to economic duress and ideology are not only partial in their assessments, but fail to realize their own complicity in producing a need for the very thing they criticize.

RC04-48.2

WEBB, ANDREW* (Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile, Chile)

Staff Perspectives on Creating Positive Environments in Multi-Ethnic Chilean Elementary Schools

This paper draws on qualitative interviews conducted with school staff in eight multi-ethnic urban public schools in Santiago, Chile, to provide a sociological analysis of common-sense constructs surrounding victimization, racism and inclusion. The questions guiding the study are: to what extent school staff share similar perspectives toward victimisation, and how this impacts the capacity to generate positive school climates in multi-ethnic elementary urban schools in Santiago. Secondly, in contexts where indigenous students have historically been victims of discrimination, I question how recently-arrived migrant populations from other Latin American countries change staff expectations of these environments and interpersonal relationships. Theories about institutional habitus suggest that shared pre-dispositional ideas among staff toward the types of students who attend their schools may result in deficit theories or notions of limited capacities for learning. Vang (2006) argues that schools located in multi-ethnic settings are incapable of producing positive school climates precisely because the school's culture does not consider heterogeneous norms and values, but rather reproduces a (whitened) hegemonic order. Hence, the concern of this paper is to address how ideas about intercultural/interethnic school climate are constructed in these spaces. I demonstrate that this has important repercussions in contexts of higher-than-average ethnic compositions where assimilation is encouraged, and victimisation is denied or attributed to other causes. Symbolic and superficial celebrations of multiculturalism are common, but cultural discourses of difference maintain ethnic youth in marginalised positions and prevent more inclusive educational practices. Some staff perspectives adhere to colour-blind liberal forms of racism in these contexts, and these are most common in school cultures where

victimisation is downplayed or thought to be an issue cultivated in the home. Recommendations are made to incorporate culturally-sensitive pedagogies and cultural mediators to confront these narratives among school climate committees.

RC36-462.2

WEBB, IAIN* (York University, Canada)

From Neo-Nazism to Reactionary Tribalism – The Radical Right's Journey to Brexit

Studies of the far right in Britain have posited the opening and closing of a 'strategic window of opportunity' to explain the brief success of the British National Party between 1997 and 2010. Under this hypothesis the BNP's failure after 2010 is explained by the waning salience of its core policy preferences and the lapse of a constellation of conditions that were favourable to its success. Observing the sociological movement identified by Robert Antonio in which the plural and anti-hegemonic logic of postmodernity is politicised and appropriated in such a way as to promote ethnic and cultural incommensurability, as well as the attempts by the British National Party to adapt to these changing circumstances in the light of similar movements on the continent, this paper instead posits a more long-standing shift than a passing 'window of opportunity'. The paper will assert that there is a fundamental movement away from neo-Nazi or fascist extremism, toward a postmodern radicalism that is more comfortable engaging with the liberal democratic state and so in a much better position to pursue radical constitutional change along the lines of a Brexit. The failure of the extremist British National Party, and subsequent success of the radical right-wing United Kingdom Independence Party, despite their many overlapping commonalities, is cited as evidence of such a change.

RC22-267.1

WEDAM, ELFRIEDE* (Loyola University di Chicago, USA)

Religion and Violence in American Urban Context

Religious congregations in the U.S. are members of civil society. They are voluntary institutions that nevertheless play social and political roles. The case in point is whether religious congregations can effectively address causes and consequences of Chicago's urban violence. I will review the recent history of violence in Chicago and the variety of strategies that have addressed its remediation, with great variation in outcomes. While violence is part of the human condition; it also has high human costs. I will examine the concepts of personal and structural violence (self-violence, suicide, relationship violence, child abuse and neglect, rape and homicide, property crime, corruption and fraud). At the personal level, violence has psychological and emotional consequences (traumas) that are difficult to overestimate. At the structural level, violence is associated with inequality and poverty. Violence has historically been treated as a criminal justice problem, however, recent research has demonstrated that a public health paradigm is more effective in finding solutions due to its attempts to examine a wider range of factors. Public health approaches also avoid moralistic judgments and victim blaming. To the degree religious organizations are willing to adopt such an approach, they may become effective civil actors on this issue. However, most faith groups have been limited by (and limited themselves to) the presumption that they lack the capacity to have a real impact. Indeed, much of the difficulty in finding long-term solutions stems from a lack of coherent, comprehensive, and preventative strategies focusing on long-term, widespread, and lasting changes in a community. Instead, the American public health administration recommends that multi-tiered and multi-institutional sectors become involved, including public health, health care, education, justice, social services, and business. Faith communities can have a vital role and this presentation will assess congregations that have tackled the violence problem.

RC44-550.5

WEGHMANN, VERA* (University of Greenwich, United Kingdom)
LOBINA, EMANUELE (University of Greenwich, United Kingdom)

The Struggle for Public Water in Berlin. Lessons Learnt in the Fight for Remunicipalisation.

In recent years hundreds of cities worldwide have taken back control over their water often due to public resistance. More water remunicipalisations - the return of privatised services back into public ownership on a local level - are likely to follow as the pro-public-water movement is growing and lengthy contracts with private companies are due to expire. The purpose of this paper is to conceptualise the social relations between various actors in the struggle for water remunicipalisation in Berlin to stimulate reflection and learning for future remunicipalisation campaigns. In particular, this paper sheds light on the contradictory social relations between the various agencies participating in the resistance, namely trade unions, civil society groups and progressive politicians, and shows in what

way these dynamics impacted on the strength of the struggle. By paying specific attention to the labour angle we address an important gap in the literature as to date the workers voices have been side-lined in the academic debate on pro-public-water struggles. In this regard the remunicipalisation struggle in Berlin offers important insights. Workers vehemently but unsuccessfully resisted the water privatisation plans in the mid-1990s. But a decade later when due to the failure of privatisation progressive politicians and civil society groups successfully campaigned for the remunicipalisation of water the trade unions did not join the struggle. To conceptualise the complexity and contradictory nature of the agency of resistance to water commodification this paper combines a neo-Gramscian understanding of the state-civil society complex through which the struggle against water privatisation in Berlin is analysed as part of the wider resistance against the hegemonic neoliberal mode of production with Gibson-Grahmans concept of productive powersthrough which communities create non-capitalistic spaces within capitalism that are socially and environmentally just. Empirically, this paper draws on 10 semi-structured interviews with various actors of the resistance.

RC38-479.4

WEIDENHAUS, GUNTER* (TU Berlin, Germany)

Biographical Strategies of Kenian Middle Classes

Within this talk I would like to present the first findings of the research project "Biographies of the Middle Classes: Spatial Experience and Meaning in the Life Course Narrative" that explores the typical forms of lifestyles of middle class members in Nairobi (Kenia) and Berlin (Germany) from a spatial perspective.

The emerge of the middle classes in in the global north is strongly connected to the arise of a strong nation state as a social state that ensures at least the survival of the society members in the case economic or health struggles. The middle classes of the global south, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, had mainly developed in the last decades without such a framework. So their members find different ways to build up social security often based family- or religious- or other social networks. But these networks cannot be described simply as traditional, but rather as new forms of solidarity that run on the base of mediatisation and use all forms web 4.0 interactions like crowdfunding and so on.

Simultaneously they often try to ensure basic security by staying connected to places of origin on the countryside, where it is possible to survive on a more subsistence economic level. On the other hand, the orientation within the working sphere is highly globalized. The research project seeks for biographical strategies of middle class people in Kenia to handle this tension.

RC24-290.1

WEINS, NIKLAS* (University of Campinas (Unicamp), Brazil)
FERREIRA, LEILA (Campinas State University, Brazil)

Risk and Adaptations to Climate Change in China's Ecological Civilization Project: For a Differentiated Analysis of Eco-Compensations in the Sustainability Debate

Global environmental changes resulting from human activities affect societies unequally, so it is necessary to analyze opportunities and threats of various adaptation strategies from different perspectives. The sudden economic, political and cultural changes that China underwent in the twentieth century and throughout its integration into the globalized economy contributed considerably to its current environmental challenges. In response to those challenges, the Communist Party leadership adopted the "Construction of an Ecological Civilization" in 2007. Under Xi Jinping, in 2013, the "greening" of institutions become one of the party's core missions. The policy framework is expected to guide a Chinese vision of sustainability and a future approach to, among others, urban development and ecological management. A stark rise in academic publications that apply the new term indicates that Chinese science and policy are engaging in the discussion on sustainability under the rhetorical umbrella of Eco-Civilization. We inquire about the possibilities of a differentiation of the Chinese approach to Climate Change adaptation in the form of "Eco-Compensations" and in how far Chinese scholars and theorists dialogue with Western ideas of sustainable development or question its underlying neoliberal premises. While Confucian and Daoist influences can be identified in the political modernization project of the Eco-Civilization, we understand it to be not only a contestation of the Western development mode, but also as an opportunity for reassessing the inclusion of human-nature relations in national and international politics, through the perception of the imminent environmental crisis. For this reason, the theoretical framework that guides this initial discussion uses East Asian re-interpretations of sociologist Ulrich Beck's (1986) Risk Society framework to understand in how far Eco-Compensations can be understood as a new form of dealing with risk in the Chinese context.

RC44-539.1

WEINSTABL, VIVIANE* (, Germany)

Understanding the Corporate Strategies Preventing Labour from Disrupting Global Supply Chains at Choke Points

In January 2019 the ports of Lázaro Cárdenas and Manzanillo faced backlogs of several thousand containers, causing daily losses of millions of dollars, especially in the car manufacturing industry. Yet the railways were not blocked by railroad workers; it was the CNTE teacher's union demanding unpaid compensations from the government by strategically targeting key choke points of global supply chains. Concurrent strikes held by *Maquiladora* auto parts workers in Matamoros caused technical shutdowns across Mexico and at GM and Ford assembly plants in the US. Unable to find effective alternatives, corporations pressured the government to give in to the demands.

The impact of these disruptions demonstrates the criticality of choke points in a global capitalist system characterized by increased outsourcing of production processes to low-cost countries and increased efficiency through "Just in Time" delivery and made-to-order production. However, these practices create global interdependencies that pose heightened risks of disruption to the flow of capital. To mitigate this, capitalists invest in their Supply Chain Risk Management. They fine-tune their operations and logistics strategy, organize backup suppliers, enforce harsher labour policies, and create playbooks and so-called "war rooms" to deal with disruptions.

From a left perspective, these trends point towards workers' "logistical power" to take advantage of global choke points through strikes, blockades and other forms of disruptions. Their actual power to act upon this potential not only depends on their ability to organize locally and across sectors, but also on the strategies that management directly and indirectly implements to mitigate the risk and scale of such disruptions. Through analysis of operations strategies and case studies of supply chain labour disruptions in Latin America, this paper seeks to demonstrate how corporations' Supply Chain Risk Management can inform workers' struggles to more effectively disrupt various nodes and links of global capital.

RC30-376.5

WEISS, HENRIQUE* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul - UFRGS, Brazil)
ROSENFIELD, CINARA (UFRGS, Brazil)

Riding Downhill: Precarization of Labour and Bike Couriers in Porto Alegre

The present paper discusses the precarization of labour of the bike couriers related to the companies Uber Eats, Rappi and iFood in the city of Porto Alegre, Brazil, in the year of 2019. The research has as a reference the analysis of work conditions in a wide conception, including interrelating bio-psico-social dimensions such as "Health", "Identity" and "Work Socialization". For a complex sociological apprehension of the phenomenon, precarization of labour is conceived as a social process of institutionalizing instability that includes spaces marked with uncertainty, insecurity, risk and unpredictability. Transformation in the labour distribution in the country led by recent change in labour laws and massive unemployment create the ideal structural condition for the growth of this kind of work organization. The adjective "partner" used by the priorly cited companies to describe the relationship worker-company can apparently demonstrate an open and fair association between both sides, creating an image of new opportunities for anyone who glances at an income increase or even a higher level of freedom and quality related to labor. Empirical research demonstrates the opposite, achieving outcomes further than the mere conclusion that this work is precarized - which is already expected based on similar cases. In the studied case, work journeys regularly overcome twelve daily hours, amount of income is uncertain - even tho averaging near the brazilian minimum wage - and a considerable level of work accidents with no safeguards raise the feelings of anxiety and instability within the workers. It is then possible to relate these more objective and structural indicators with subjective transformations lived by the ones who realize the work, observed in expressions as anxiety, instability and uncertainty.

RC29-361.11

WEISS, PIERRE-OLIVIER* (Aix-Marseille University, France)

Victimization and Fear of Crime on French University Campuses

Most research on school (Cacouault-Bitaud & Œuvrard, 2009) reminds us of the current situation of "violence", relayed by the media, but also of how emotionally charged this issue is. In addition, the public data processing provided to institutions shows the current instruments' imperfection in counting victims and perpetrators. While researchers are interested in victimization in Secondary Education (Debarbieux, 2004), we have very little evidence of victimization of students in Higher Education. In France and Europe, the public debate is fueled by a single statistical source: police statistics. However, researchers have developed general population surveys in the United States (Fleury DeVoe & Bauer, 2011; Barrett &

al., 2012; Sloan & al., 1997) and more particularly in France (Robert & Zauberman, 2011; 2017). Thus, we focus on positioning oneself from the victim's point of view. Based on victimization surveys conducted on 3 university campuses in France, the results of my research presented reveal the nature of the acts of delinquency and incivility among students by showing that they differ according to the location of these particular social spaces. This research, which is unprecedented in France, highlights the prevalence of victimization, the victim profiles and attempts to measure the feeling of insecurity (with statistic data: 1250 questionnaires) in an institution that welcomes a growing proportion of young people. This inventory constitutes essential scientific knowledge at a time when issues of securing public places, in the context of the Bologna Process at work, are the subject of much debate across Europe.

RC48-JS-17.1

WESTERMAN, RICHARD* (University of Alberta, Canada)

Populism, Alienation, and the Logic of Commodity Fetishism: Lukács's Theory of Reification and Authoritarian Leaders

The long aftermath of the 2008 financial crisis and its aftershocks has seen, on the one hand, the electoral collapse of the technocratic centrism that dominated in the 1990s and early 2000s, and on the other, the corresponding rise of authoritarian populists such as Trump and Rodrigo Duterte. Such figures portray themselves as "strong men," the only ones capable of protecting their supporters from a globalized economy. Their very disregard for established norms of law, politics, and even truth seem rather to have strengthened them in the eyes of their supporters; their irrationality seems to be part of their appeal.

For Georg Lukács, such an opposition between rational-technocratic expertise and the *soi-disant* 'great man' who operates outside the logic of the system is a necessary product of the alienation produced by commodity fetishism in capitalist society. For Lukács, this is seen in 'bourgeois' theories of history; I extend his argument to suggest that it explains the rise of authoritarian leaders in practice too.

I will begin with a phenomenologically-informed reading of Lukács's account of the commodity structure as a structure of social forms in the Simmelian sense. Commodity fetishism means that people and objects can only come into social relations to the degree that they can be rationalized and universalized – everything substantial and particular is alienated from social relations, signified as irrational. Authoritarian populism, I will argue, appeals precisely to such 'irrational' elements, grounding social unity on immediate particulars such as blood, culture, or spirit. They are defined in opposition to the abstract forms of social relations defined by commodification and rationalization. They consist, in other words, of that which the commodity form alienates from social relations. In this way, capitalism symbolically defines its own antithesis – not, unfortunately, a revolutionary proletariat, but a mystical unity of the *Volk*.

RC36-456.1

WESTERMAN, RICHARD* (University of Alberta, Canada)

Reification and Alienation: Reversing the Subject and Object

In introducing the concept of reification to Marxist theory in his 1923 "History and Class Consciousness," Georg Lukács brought new philosophical dimensions to a theory that had hitherto largely been understood as an economistic account of the need for revolution. Though Lukács was heavily criticized at the time, the publication of Marx's own 1844 Manuscripts in the early 1930s seemed to vindicate him: his critique of reification and commodity fetishism seemed so close to Marx's newly-rediscovered account of alienation as to be virtually indistinguishable.

Nevertheless, I will argue that there are important differences between reification and the account of alienation offered in the Manuscripts – ones that allow a reinterpretation of alienation that can have renewed relevance today. The young Marx's account, I will suggest, relies heavily on a labour ontology: alienation is the product of a subject labouring under particular social circumstances, externalizing their 'species-being' in certain ways. Lukács's account of reification draws instead on Marx's much later account of commodity fetishism, and is correspondingly more focused on the objective situation that produces alienation. It is the abstract, internally-coherent form of the commodity that excludes everything particular and concrete: by treating objects within social relations as exchange values, it excludes their use value and specific content. This, Lukács suggests, is best exemplified by the antinomic ways in which the concept of 'nature' comes to be defined in the eighteenth century, indicating both the predictable, rational universality of the laws of nature, and the spontaneous, irrational notion of natural feeling and sentiment in opposition to artificial society. It is the commodity as form that is to blame: the object alienates the subject, not (as for Marx) the reverse. Understanding this allows us to reconceptualise forms of social relations that are subject-inclusive – and which may thereby help to overcome alienation.

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

TG04-743.3

WESTON, SAM* (University of Keele, United Kingdom)
MYTHEN, GABE (University of Liverpool, United Kingdom)

Terrorism, Radicalisation and Mental Health: Unravelling the Connections and Illuminating the Contradictions

Despite longstanding agreement that the violence committed by those with mental disorders is relatively low, the relationship between mental health and offending remains an area of contention across the globe. In recent times, this debate has featured prominently in the UK, France, Australia, New Zealand and the United States in relation to what are ostensibly instances of religious and politically motivated violence. In such cases, the process of 'radicalisation', whereby individuals are inculcated into accepting extremist ideology, has been defined as a critical precursor to violent action. Whilst the discourse of 'radicalisation' simplifies a diverse range of drivers that motivate individuals to pursue violence, there is a need to better understand the 'place' of mental health in debates about the causes of terrorism. The tendency toward complexity reduction - typified in Donald Trump's response to the 2019 attacks in Dayton and El Paso - belies a range of knotty issues regarding the 'links' between terrorism and mental illness. Drawing on case studies in various global locales, this paper both unravels the complicated connections in this domain and excavates the perils that arise in establishing causal connections between extreme violence and psychological and behavioural disorders. Drawing on case study evidence, it is our contention that - echoing patterns in other contexts - mental illness is becoming an explainer that obscures the role of more material and structural factors that may push individuals toward indiscriminate violence.

RC15-JS-82.2

WETZEL, DIETMAR* (University of Basel, Switzerland)

Interprofessional Cooperation of Health Professions in the Mirror of Professional Theory

Regarding the important discussion about the professionalization of healthcare, my presentation concentrates on a sociological (inter-)professional theory of organization. What can such a theoretical and empirically based access achieve in the context of inter-professional cooperation between health professionals? Basically, it stands for a "reflexive work design", a reconfiguration of practices and an organizational development at the level of inter-professional cooperation. It also includes a role understanding as "hybrid professional" (Noordegraf 2007). An organizational (inter-) professional theory focuses on (collective) practices, discourses and material conditions in organizations in the context of professionalization. Organizational change and complex division of labor lead to the training of hybrid professionals which can communicate and coordinate their values, believes and techniques (Laloux 2014). I will face the different interprofessional challenges due to cooperation and competition with other players/professions.

Thesis 1: The sociological theory of "professional organization" contributes to a better understanding of interprofessional cooperation (Wetzel 2020).

Thesis 2: Professionalization is a multidimensional and open-ended process of developing a certain organizational form in a field of activity (cf. Brandt 2009).

Thesis 3: Based on the case study of care, the possibilities and difficulties of interprofessional cooperation (e.g. power, concurrence, struggle for recognition) can be illustrated.

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RC54-658.3

WETZEL, DIETMAR* (University of Basel, Switzerland)

Resonance and Mindfulness – Response Strategies to Vulnerabilities of the Body in Postmodern Societies

The vulnerability of societies and individuals is increasing in our times. "Multiple crises" (Welzer & Leggewie 2009) are the triggering factors in the background. Whether ecological, social, political or economic dimensions are considered depends on the perspectives and vulnerabilities of communities and individuals. The manifold aspects of "power to hurt" (Wetzel 2019) refer to the vulnerability of postmodern societies. In this lecture I am interested in the "response strategies"

that individuals or groups develop in order to be able to react appropriately to vulnerabilities of their body. To this end, I will focus on two currently observable strategies that are discussed: Resonance and mindfulness.

(1) Resonance, which can be understood as a bodily mediated response relationship and as an affinity to the world, needs a (inter-)bodily foundation. Particularly in physical interaction, an existential vulnerability of the other becomes apparent, which can express itself both positively (example: dance) and negatively (example: violence). The addresses the question of whether it is possible to eliminate or merely conceal vulnerabilities in our societies by recurring on resonance and enabling resonance experiences (and: under which conditions).

(2) The individuals suffering from the (working) world search for experiences of mindfulness in meditation and mindfulness courses in a compensatory way. There are often members of a privileged middle and upper class who achieve an individual reduction in their personal suffering with this conscious "escape from the world". The positive effects on the well-being and the body feelings of the individual can hardly be denied. It is critical to note, however, that structural and political causes that make the vulnerability of individuals and communities possible in the first place tend to be ignored (Bröckling 2017). This strategy of the individual, self-responsible coping with collectively caused experiences of a pity is explored in the lecture based on examples.

RC02-35.2

WHERRY, FREDERICK* (Princeton University, USA)

The Weight of Debt, the Dignity of Debtors

Household debt is heavy, not only in its quantity but also in its relational qualities. These relational weights along with ensuing relational damages impugn the dignity of debtors, generating costs that are material but that also lie beyond materiality. In this talk, I will draw on collaborative work with Parijat Chakrabarti, Isabel Jijon, and Katie Donnelly as well as work with Robin Lee, Dalié Jiménez, Lois Lupica, and Jeff Reichman to demonstrate the range of damages wrought by debt collection practices and the distribution of damaging debt collection actions on racialized communities. I will then turn to the lack of infrastructure for justice and describe how my new Debt Collection Lab is beginning to build data and artistic infrastructures to track, analyze, and depict the weight of debt collection.

RC10-JS-13.3

WHITAKER, CHICO* (World Social Forum, Brazil)

Would the Wsf be a Movement or an Space?

At the end of last year, during the electoral campaign in Brazil that led to the sad situation we are living here now, I wrote a long text about the WSF's future, to be published in a collective book of Globalizations, of Finland, by Routledge, to be presented soon.

In this text I tried to identify the divergences existing about the WSF as it was conceived by the WSF Organizing Committee in its first edition in 2001, and why this Committee decided to give to the WSF the character of an space and not a movement, this decision leading to a growing interest of people in the WSF all over the world. This first edition had 20.000 participants and not only 2.000 as expected by us, till the ones of Porto Alegre in 2005 and Belem in 2009, each one with 150.000 participants.

I tried to show in the text that this Organizing Committee decision was not a previous theoretical one but a result of a process of discussion on the special exigencies of creating a new tool of the planetary civil society as a political actor facing capitalism as an economic and cultural regime.

The text presents propositions on the WSF future considering the still absolute necessity of as many as possible open critical spaces - at all levels as well as on specific themes - where to reflect on the action in course and to inspire and create conditions to launch as many and diverse as possible civil society and parties new actions and movements, to face the the capitalism monster that Is menacing more and more the continuity of life in our planet. Spaces and movements are both necessary, as reflection and action must coexist, linked to each other, in the struggle for change.

RC14-JS-52.2

WILLIAMS, KATE* (The University of York, United Kingdom)

Investigating Shared Value behind Digital Metrics of Research Engagement and Impact

Research assessment increasingly includes an array of concepts and methods to determine whether research is reaching or having an impact on diverse audiences. Following an explosion of attention on digital alternative metrics - counts of online mentions, shares and bookmarks - some researchers and organisations have begun to gather evidence from these sources to complement or replace traditional bibliometric and citation data. Yet, attempts to develop and implement these alternative metrics have largely lacked credibility due to a range of conceptual and methodological issues. There is a need for greater theorisation of what it means for publications to be mentioned online and aggregated into

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

metrics. Drawing on a detailed case study of the World Bank Research Group using citation, altmetric and interview data, this paper investigates the underlying value given to the organisation's publications. This analysis seeks to determine the shared value or orders of worth that underlie online metrics. The study seeks to contribute to the clearer articulation and understanding of the meaning behind digital altmetric measures.

RC23-279.2

WILLIAMS, KATE* (The University of York, United Kingdom)

Playing the Fields: Theorising Research Impact and Its Assessment

How research is assessed affects what types of knowledge are valued, incentivised, and ultimately produced and circulated. An increasingly important element of contemporary research evaluation is the measurement of the wider impact of research (e.g. benefit to society, culture or economy). Although the measurement of impact has been highly contested, the area is under-theorised and dominated by pragmatic research policy imperatives. Informed by a sociological perspective, this article intervenes in this context by reframing research impact as the attainment and maintenance of capital (i.e. symbolic power or status) in various fields beyond academia. It argues that research impact occurs at the intersection of these fields of power. The article shows that impact involves various combinations of capital from the scholarly field, the field of politics, the field of application, the media field and the economic field, which provide credibility, clout, utility, visibility and weight, respectively. In exploring the forms of worth and value that underpin the pursuit of legitimacy in these fields, the article provides a new theoretical framework for understanding research impact and its assessment.

RC11-137.1

WILLIAMSON, JOHN* (Boston College, USA)
ZUBIZARRETA, CRISTINA (CRIS)* (Boston College, USA)

Expanding Access to Aid-in-Dying in the United States and Latin America: Lessons from a Cross-National Examination of Aid-in-Dying Practices

As many U.S. states are actively campaigning for the legalization of aid-in-dying (AID), questions regarding how to build upon the existing legislation and develop improved legislative models have become of central concern. Discussions of whether and how to expand access to aid-in-dying often ignore a number of important, but contentious issues. The present cross-national, comparative study examines evidence from a variety of jurisdictions where aid-in-dying is legal to better inform debates and foster the development of new legislation that will improve access to aid-in-dying and could be replicated, with minor modifications, across the U.S. and abroad. This study draws upon legislation in relevant jurisdictions, quantitative empirical medical studies, and qualitative sociological studies in addition to participant observation at medical conferences and advocacy events, and 50 semi-structured interviews with 27 healthcare providers with experience providing aid-in-dying and 23 policy makers and advocates. Participants were located in the U.S. (Oregon, Washington, California, Colorado, Vermont, Hawaii, Montana, New Jersey, Maine), Canada, Québec, Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Colombia, and Victoria, Australia. We find evidence suggesting that expanding the eligibility criteria and procedural requirements for aid-in-dying in the U.S. would reduce disparities in access experienced by many persons seeking aid-in-dying. Potential eligibility criteria expansions include: expanding access to individuals for whom death is reasonably foreseeable and potentially mature minors. Potential procedural requirement expansions include: legalization of advance directives, physician-administration of medication, and allowing, under certain circumstances, for waiving of the waiting period between requests. For the foreseeable future, expansion of aid-in-dying within the U.S. is likely to proceed on a state-by-state basis. As we see it, the eventual expansion of aid-in-dying to include many Latin American countries will make the experience of programs in an ever increasing number of countries around the world of interest to related debates in Latin America as well.

RC57-692.2

WILSON, SARAH* (School of Social Sciences, University of Stirling, United Kingdom)

Researching and Resisting Neo-Liberal Subjectivity in the Context of the Marketization of Universities Using Visual and Auto-Ethnographic Methods

The marketization of higher education has important effects on the subjectivities of academics. Understanding the processes of self-modulation (Raunig 2013) and subjectification (Ball and Olmedo 2013) and possibilities of resistance thereto is important. But how might these processes be researched by those affected?

For Ball and Olmedo, processes of subjectification include the isolation of the subject through individualisation, while the value of each individual as a person is simultaneously devalued through continual recording of their practice. In Foucaultian terms, such target-setting and monitoring constitute techniques of power. Academics are no longer encouraged to account for themselves in terms of the meaningfulness of what they do, but to produce measurable and continually 'improving' outputs and performances. Such techniques of performance produce feelings of anxiety and sometimes emptiness.

These techniques also open spaces for struggle and resistance however, to 'reterritorialise' and take back time and space (Raunig). Drawing on Foucault, Ball and Olmedo argue that resistance to subjectification requires the deciphering of the practices of performativity followed by a process of 'self-overcoming' to develop a technology of the self (and of who we might become) that reflects personal principles. '[R]esisting performativity at a discursive level [...] requires the [...] *recreation* of the self' and, therefore, experimentation and doing things differently. Since it would be difficult (and unethical) for academics to examine such moments of experimentation 'from the outside', I argue that spontaneous but rigorous auto/ethnographic methods are useful. The paper reflects on the author and colleagues' attempts to change the visual aspect of their university to better reflect notions of dialogue rather than individualised performance or the blandness of corporate branding, and on the successes and failures of visual tools employed in a prolonged strike in the terms of Judith Butler's call to 'take the street'.

WG05-701.4

WILTSHIRE, ANNE* (Stellenbosch University, South Africa)

Bequeathing the Burden of Work

It has been well documented within social reproduction theory that the increased participation of women in paid economically productive work has come at the cost of a 'second-shift' (Hochschild & Machung, 2012) of unpaid socially productive work for women who are unable to afford privatised services. This adversely affects lower-income women in the form of a 'care drain' (Isaksen *et al.*, 2008) which in the absence of informal networks manifests in a household 'care deficit' (Hochschild, 2004). The narrative, however, seems to end with the experiences of adult women. This chapter urges against adultcentric lenses of analysis to argue that children plug the 'care drain' and also experience a 'second shift' adversely affecting lower-income children.

This chapter draws on a longitudinal case study of households employed in the South African commercial fruit sector to examine the manner in which and the implications of how lower-income households negotiate paid and unpaid work. The case study employed an explorative qualitative research strategy interviewing 12 farm-working women stratified by employment and residential status over the course of one year.

Most research on work has predominantly focused on paid economically productive work, within the sociology of work as well as the sociology of childhood. Even when unpaid socially productive work is recognised, studies merely give reference to the social productive work of children or remain adultcentric. Not recognising unpaid social productive work and the varied scope of persons who conduct these activities silences the voices, experiences, development and opportunities of the most vulnerable in society.

RC31-JS-35.4

WINTER, MARTHA* (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

"Family Dynamics." Negotiating Temporalities of Migration and the Evolving Family Systems Among Malawian Families Living in South Africa.

Drawing from the migration timescales and new mobilities frameworks, this paper explores how Malawian men and women who are working in South Africa negotiate the uncertainities sorrounding their trajectories and at the same time maintain relations with their partners back home in Malawi. The paper will investigate the future of family in the presence of increased globalisation of labour markets that alters ways of " doing family" Acedera and Yeoh (2019: 2) and marriage. The exploration of changes in family systems is particuraly important considering the fact that it is in the family where labour is produced and maintained. Labour migration enhances capital accumulation in both the labour sending and receiving countries. However, the sale and purchase of labour power is as crucial to capital accumulation as the maintenance and reproduction of the working class is. Family systems are continuously being altered by the current global high intensity of labour migration and the transnational lifestyles. Migration time scale scholars look at how labour migrants experience, negotiate and engage with the various temporal aspects of their trajectories, especially in relation to structural constraints and opportunities. The paper will also look into how these structural constraints and opportunities intersect with gender and race to reproduce inequalities.

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RC39-496.4

WISNER, BEN* (Institute for Risk and Disaster Reduction, University College London, United Kingdom)

Disaster inside out: Room for Universals, Bridge to a Cosmopolitan, Engaged, Disaster Studies?

JC Gaillard has outlined an insightful 40-year research agenda for disaster studies (DS) that has three elements. Firstly, he calls for a DS that "builds on the importance of local researchers, analyzing local disasters using local epistemologies, especially in the non-Western world". Secondly, he asserts that "[s]uch subaltern disaster studies are to be fueled by increasing consciousness of the need to resist the hegemony of Western scholarship". Finally, Gaillard calls for us "to relocate disaster studies within the realm of its [the vulnerability paradigm's] original political agenda". I propose a dialogue that would clarify precisely aspects of these three elements.

1. What counts as local epistemology and what else is needed for local researchers to meet the practical and political aims of research, that is, to reduce disaster risk and to change government policy and practice?

2. What does it mean for "subaltern disaster studies ... to resist the hegemony of Western scholarship" and if, perhaps, Western scholarship itself is not the root cause of the problem, but rather the systems of power that have given rise to Western scholarship? Perhaps such scholarship is as a reflection of power relations that employ ideology as well as economic power to open up new markets and new opportunities for direct foreign investment.

3. Finally, I ask whether the original political agenda of the vulnerability paradigm as it emerged in the 1970s and 1980s was ambitious enough. I will argue that local epistemologies were truncated and simplified in a functionalist manner as "local knowledge" rather than life worlds that give meaning to local knowledge.

RC38-484.3

WITTE, NICOLE* (University of Goettingen - Center of Methods in Social Sciences, Germany)

Haifa in Biographies – Biographies in Haifa

The aim of my paper is to shed light on the interrelationships between biographical constructions and life in an urban context, based on my field research in the city of Haifa in Israel.

On the one hand, I examine the significance of 'urban' (physical and non-physical) contexts for the biographical courses of my interviewees. On the other hand, from a social constructivist perspective, we can assume that human 'life' (understood as a well-structured process of actions) continually (re)produces or transforms its contexts. Therefore, I am also interested in reconstructing how the actors (re)produce their urban contexts through their interpretations and actions. My focus here is on dialectical relationships and not on the linear course of the way in which one phenomenon affects another.

The interviews I conducted very clearly show how people's life courses are significantly affected by life in the city; however, as a rule, scholars systematically underestimate, or do not recognize or accept, the significance of people's life in the city for their urban context.

On the basis of a combination of biographical case reconstruction and ethnographical methods, I present various cases that illustrate this circular interrelationship between biography and city, and show how they represent different types of interrelationship.

RC54-664.1

WÓJTEWICZ, ANNA* (Nicolaus Copernicus University, Poland)

The Dominant Cultural Content (discourse) Pertaining to Bodily Practices of the Polish Men Since the 1950's until the 2020's

The presentation is based on research which are supported by the National Science Center grant entitled Cultural Practices Related to the Body in Everyday Life of Four Generations of Polish Men.

There are three research aims of this project: (1)identification and analysis of everyday practices pertaining to the body in representatives of four generations of the Polish men (the so-called Baby Boomers generation, generation X, generation Y, and generation Z). (2)Analysis of the dominant cultural content (discourse) pertaining to bodily practices of the Polish men since the 1950's until the 2020's. (3)Identification and analysis of the symptoms of social change generated by male practices concerning the body.

The study is executed by means of broad-scale: analysis of secondary data concerning the dominant cultural content on male bodily practices and symptoms of social change generated by them, and qualitative analysis of data from 60 in-depth interviews with elements of biographical interview with representatives of four generations of Polish men.

The aims are interlinked by means of the theories of social practices. The project assumes obtaining answers to detailed questions e.g. concerning similarities and differences in the practices of older and younger men, functions of the prac-

tices for different men, constructing and reconstructing corporeality and masculinity within the practices, the evolution of the discourse on the male body under the influence of Internet and transformations of the social value of the body. Analysis are conducted from a generational perspective, because it is particularly important in Polish society, which underwent political transformation and is still in the process of consumerism development. As a result, there are men who were next to each other socialized to take care of the body in very different ways.

The research is in progress, therefore I will present the results of the second of the project's objectives.

RC40-JS-49.3

WOLF, STEVEN* (, USA)

Accountability, Discipline, and Agrifood Sustainability

As we confront planetary boundaries and injustice, it is worthwhile to reflect on conceptions and practices of accountability. I aim to explore accountability as a process of social regulation that links social values to assessment routines, and ultimately, to discipline. Discipline here refers to the mobilization of sanctions and rewards that condition competitiveness and, ultimately, social right to operate. In inviting a discussion of discipline applied to sustainability, we must confront the potential for authoritarianism. This tension - the introduction of discipline potentially enables sustainable transitions and unaccountable exercise of authority - animates our critical discussion of governance of agrifood systems. The Accountability Framework initiative, Behind the Brands, and The Sustainability Consortium provide an empirical focus for the analysis.

RC24-283.5

WOLF, STEVEN* (, USA)

Governance, Accountability, and Discipline

I aim to conceptualize accountability as a process of social regulation that links social values to assessment routines, discipline, and, ultimately, changes in social and ecological relations. Discipline refers here to the mobilization of sanctions and rewards that condition competitiveness and legitimacy, thereby constituting selection effects. In inviting a discussion of discipline applied to sustainability, we must confront the potential for authoritarianism. This tension - the introduction of discipline potentially enables sustainable transitions and the unaccountable exercise of authority - animates this critical analysis of governance.

RC02-29.3

WOLFFENBUTTEL, RODRIGO* (UFRGS, Brazil)

Electric Car, the Social Production of a Green Innovation

The present study aims to investigate the role of complex interaction networks in the process of social production of innovations focused on environmental problems, such as the electric car. The study is based on the assumption that these innovation networks are central to the introduction of technological and economic novelties in different contexts, since the production of innovation also depends on the introduction of institutional and cultural novelties (norms and habits). The research is focused on the investigation of three experiences of electric car implementation in the Brazilian context: (1) a network of actors oriented to the development of technologies and knowledge related to the electric car, within the scope of the Electric Vehicle Project of the Itaipu Binacional hydroelectric power plant; (2) a network turned to the installation of public-private urban sharing systems for electric vehicles in the cities of Recife (PE) and Fortaleza (CE); and (3) a network oriented to the creation of an urban mobility laboratory to investigate the impacts of electric cars on the electricity distribution system. Therefore, the study sought to investigate, through complex network analysis, how the configuration of these networks transform the forms of regulation of the automotive market, in order to enable the implementation of technological innovation. For this, it seeks to explore the (a) configuration of these networks, based on the analysis of their members, their links and their structure; and (b) the transformations promoted by the initiatives in the forms of regulation of the markets. The analysis of these experiences reflects the diverse tensions (environmental, urban mobility, public health) about the automotive market and its *modos operandi* and point to the different degrees of changes in the forms of market regulation, based on the ability of networks to articulate the various competences and interests of the social actors involved.

RC24-286.4

WONGSA, KRIDTIYAPORN* (Chiang Mai University, Thailand)

Multi-Sectoral Environmental Governance: The Case of Haze Pollution in Thailand

Thailand's natural resources and environmental governance has its ground on sectoral-based policy. This is best to govern natural resources and environment

within its own, single kind, be it forest resource, water resource, waste, coastal resource, or mining. However, area-based, multi-sectoral natural resources and environmental issues have gained momentum. The obvious examples include climate change adaptation, urban natural resources, and haze pollution.

Thailand, particularly in the northern region, which includes Chiang Mai, the second largest city in Thailand, and one of the top tourist destinations in the world with around 10 million visitors in 2017, has been facing haze pollution over the past decade, particularly during the dry season from February to May. The haze pollution started to occur once every few years but has occurred annually in at least the past 5 years. The impact has become more and more severe and has affected health and quality of lives as well as socio-economic conditions in the region. In March-May 2019, the level of United States Air Quality Index (US-AQI) hit the world record and had been in unsafe level for more than 90 days.

This should by far have been considered and declared a disaster or a health crisis on the national level. The governments, both central and local, have nonetheless had some structural difficulties to respond to the problem, efficiently and effectively. The difficulties could have been rooted in the fact that natural resources and environmental governance in Thailand has been structured based on type or sector, not multi-sectoral or area-based. This research aims at analyzing policies and institutions related to governance of haze pollution in order to understand the root of the difficulties in governance of such pollution in Thailand.

RC44-542.4

WOODCOCK, JAMIE* (University of Oxford, United Kingdom)

Workers' Struggle in the Platform Economy: The End of the Beginning

It has now been more than three years since the high-profile strikes of Deliveroo workers in London. Since that time, there have been waves of strikes across Europe on food platforms, as well as local and internationally coordinated strike action by Uber drivers. Food platform workers have coordinated across borders with the Transnational Courier Federation and app-based drivers have held an international meeting to coordinate their actions. In the process, platforms workers are building new organisations and testing tactics and strategies, signalling the beginning of a powerful new recomposition of platform workers. This paper presents an ongoing workers' inquiry with platform workers (including ethnographic findings, interviews, and forms of co-research) that seeks to make sense of this new class composition. First, it traces out the new connections these workers are making beyond the platform economy, for example, with Uber Eats and McDonalds workers. Second, it examines the new organisational and transnational structures these workers are building. Third, it reflects on the new resistance tactics and strategies these workers are experimenting with. The paper reflecting on what can be learned from this new class composition of platform workers: what forms of struggle are proving successful? What organisational forms can sustain these struggles and their victories? The paper concludes by placing these arguments within broader debates about the future of work/ers and trade union renewal, connecting the examples with the wider challenges and opportunities of the labour movement.

RC34-JS-16.2

WOODMAN, DAN* (University of Melbourne, Australia)
COOK, JULIA (University of Newcastle, Australia)

A Sociology of Youth for the Asset Economy: How the Impact of Assetization Is Transforming Young People's Work, Everyday Lives and Family Relationships

Social divisions are increasingly interpreted through the lens of generational conflict in the context of economic change. Such an approach has, however, been critiqued for obscuring class inequalities nospanning multiple generations. This paper draws on data from a 26-year mixed-methods longitudinal study of two cohorts of Australians who left secondary school in 1991 and 2006 respectively and were tracked through their twenties, looking at differing patterns of resource transfer between parents and their children across the two cohorts. Focusing particularly on housing and employment strategies, we highlight how the current debate about class and generation resonates with earlier debates within sociology between functionalist (youth as a structure and culture) and subcultural (youth cultures as class-based subcultures) approaches to understanding youth. To move beyond these stalled debates, we highlight the importance of developing aspects of a Mannheimian approach to the sociology of generations if youth researchers are to trace the remaking of class inequalities, and other structures of inequality, in the context of the rise of the *asset economy*, where access to assets is driving economic inequality more than access to good employment (although the two are related). We show the shifting interaction of income, assets and family transfers that is reshaping young lives. Between the two cohorts, the importance of access to family assets in young adulthood has become increasingly important in navigating contemporary insecurities and accessing opportunities in employment and the housing market. The rise of the asset economy is central to the changing life chances between generations at a societal level but simultaneously enhances the importance and qualitatively shifts the role of intergenerational sol-

idarities and transfers within the family. We contend that a sociology of generations that attends to solidarity, and conflict, is ideally positioned to uncover the creation of inequalities in this context.

RC34-439.2

WOODMAN, DAN* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Making Time for the Tribes: The Work of Synchronization in the Making of Youth Collectivities in the Age of Digital Media

The subcultures/post-subcultures debate has reached a stalemate and there is a search for alternative, productive, framings. Such an alternative can begin to be traced out by attending to the assumptions and blind spots about collectivity shared by subcultural and post-subcultural framings of youth culture. Both approaches take finding time for collective practices for granted, focusing on a contest over the coherence and multiplicity of these practices, particularly in the context of the rise of digital technology. Drawing on ten years of qualitative data (2007-2017) from an Australian mixed-methods study of youth in Australia I show how the individualizing social structure that shapes contemporary lives means that investments and demands in one sphere, such as employment, often do not articulate easily with those in other spheres, such as leisure. The timetables and rhythms of the participant's lives are constantly varying in ways that are difficult to control and 'non-standard' hours of employment are common. Contemporary life demands new activity, often drawing on digital technology, to synchronize schedules to engage in leisure and collectively create and consume culture off line. A paradox of contemporary life for these participants is that periods of collective creativity and 'tribal' abandon require active synchronization, and even routinization (which can only partially be moved 'online', yet it is exactly this on an offline 'work' that goes into finding time for co-present 'tribal' abandon that can lead to a 'special occasion effect' that heightens the pull towards liminal experience when the 'gang is all together again'.

RC38-476.3

WORM, ARNE* (University of Goettingen, Germany)

Becoming a Refugee and the Politics of Participation.

a Biographical and Figurational Perspective.

The social category of refugee has been marked by state policies of bordering and "managing" migration, powerful discourses on social groupings, as well as social conflicts around participation and exclusion. The complexity of this category has been emphasized by the critical approaches in the fields of refugee studies and sociology of forced migration which has been crucial to de-essentialize it. However, the different meanings and consequences that the label entails for the people who are fleeing from violence and are in the process of (re-)establishing a life in respective contexts also need to be considered.

In this paper, I will present empirical findings from the DFG-funded research project "Biographies of migrants from Syria and West Africa in Brazil and in Germany - processes of inclusion and participation in the context of so-called irregular migration". Based on case reconstructions on the biographies of people who fled the Syrian war, I will present different *courses* of flight and different meanings of the label of refugee as a self-definition, we-image and they-image. The case reconstructions show how the processes of becoming a refugee constitute not only different experiences and sequentialities of crisis, violence, biographical rupture, but also continuity – dependent on diverging life-, family- and collective histories. I will argue that different meanings of becoming and being a refugee also reflect diverging and changing power (im-)balances *within* a certain "refugee grouping". These differences also affect participation chances as "a refugee" in the country of refuge as well as patterns of action in transnational spaces. To understand these differences, I argue, it is important to reconstruct in what ways a marginalized – or established - position within power balances before and during the war has been reproduced or transformed during the process of flight.

RC48-596.3

WRIGHT, JARED* (Purdue University, USA)
KELLY-THOMPSON, KELLY (Purdue University, USA)
WELDON, S. LAUREL (Simon Fraser University, Canada)
GOLDWASSER, DAN (Purdue University, USA)
EINWOHNER, RACHEL (Purdue University, USA)
SINCLAIR-CHAPMAN, VALERIA (Purdue University, USA)
TORMOS, FERNANDO (University of Maryland, Baltimore County, USA)

Drive-By Solidarity: Mapping Online Relationships between Twitter Campaigns of #Blacklivesmatter and Anonymous' #Opkkk

How can short term, strategic campaigns be a basis for solidarity? This paper offers a theoretical and empirical exploration of a less-frequently discussed form of solidarity between two diverse campaigns; one based less on shared identity and more on shared values; one that is aimed less at persistence and more at short-term impact. Building upon earlier conceptual work (Wright *et al.* 2018), we call this form *drive-by solidarity* because of its spontaneous, unilateral, and unsolicited nature. This paper examines drive-by solidarity through the case of Anonymous' "Operation KKK" (#OpKKK), an online hacktivist campaign against the Ku Klux Klan carried out in response to threats of violence they made against #BlackLivesMatter protesters in Ferguson, Missouri, in November 2014. After constructing a timeline of events from available news stories and videos for context, we use over three million tweets to conduct a series of network analyses to model the most significant online accounts associated with each campaign as well as the connections built across the respective online discursive spheres through direct retweets and mentions. We graph both the period of the 2014 #OpKKK campaign, along with its revival one year later, in order to empirically examine both the short- and long-term effects. Although Anonymous acted unilaterally and made no efforts to be inclusive of #BlackLivesMatter activists in their deliberations, the campaigns became politically coordinated in the short-term. #OpKKK successfully achieved its initial goals; however, longer-term effects were more volatile. This form of solidarity is theoretically compelling because it seems to challenge much extant theory on the role of identity in building solidarities, and even forces us to rethink how we define social movement success. Furthermore, we propose that drive-by solidarity could offer a possible model for other movements seeking high-impact, low cost, short-term campaigns.

RC06-JS-44.2

WRIGHT, JARED* (Purdue University, USA)
CON WRIGHT, GÜLÇIN* (TED University, Turkey)

Home Is Where My Kids (Sh)Are: Changing Intergenerational Family Relationships in the Digital Age

Virtual spaces like Facebook have become an extended version of "the home" for many adult children and their older parents. It provides a means of keeping in touch and staying up-to-date on day-to-day lives, especially for older parents about the lives of their independent and mobile adult children. However, recent research has shown that many in the millennial generation are now leaving Facebook in lieu of other social media platforms (e.g. Instagram) or managing their online privacy by sharing less. This can be attributed to a variety of compounding factors, including both the younger generation's increased concerns with privacy and disinformation as well as the older generation's online sharing behaviors. The disruption of intergenerational contact in "the virtual home" can have consequences in the lives of both generations. Most extant literature has investigated this new phenomenon by focusing on the online experiences and perceptions of the younger millennial generation. There is a more limited understanding of how the older generation (baby boomers) has perceived their role in and reacted to their millennial adult children's decreased visibility on or exodus from Facebook. In this study, we address this gap by conducting in-depth qualitative interviews with older parents in the United States about their attitudes towards and practices of social media use, "sharenting", and privacy in regard to their relationships with their adult children. By capturing the changing experiences of proximity and contact between generations from the perspective of older parents, this work will have significant implications for our understanding of spatial and affective aspects of contemporary family life in a digitalized society.

RC24-285.6

WRÒBLEWSKI, MICHAL* (Nicolaus Copernicus University, Poland)

Smog and Citizen Science. Environmental Activism Regarding Air Pollution in Polish Cities

High level of particulate matter (PM10 and PM2,5) makes Polish air quality one of the worst in Europe. This is mainly related to the fact, that Polish individual energy consumption is based mainly on coal. Although the problem exists for quite long time now (since the 90s), it became a subject of public concern only recently. Citizens in big Polish cities started to pay more attention to air quality. Numbers of NGOs exclusively concerned with the problem (so-called Smog Alerts) have been created. NGOs not only direct the attention of policy makers, local politicians and public institution to poor air quality, but they also create alternative data infrastructure. This infrastructure consists on sensors and mobile applications (that makes the data easy to obtain by regular users). Some of the Smog Alerts engage in citizen science projects which aim to engage ordinary people in creating air pollution measurement devices.

The aim of the paper is to present Polish environmental activism regarding air pollution. I want to show:

1) relations of Smog Alerts with other actors (private and public) engaged in debates around air pollution; since there is growing controversy around policies, infrastructures and standards between activists and politicians, I want to show main points of this controversy, especially those related to knowledge production;

2) main form of their activism, especially those related with citizen science approaches; first Smog Alert was established in 2012 and since then Alerts all over the Poland engaged in various activities; recently some of them launched citizen science projects; by showing those activities I want to show some common features and compare them to other European examples of environmental activism regarding air pollution,

RC39-498.2

WU, H. TRISTAN* (University of North Texas, USA)
GREER, ALEX (SUNY Albany, USA)
TARASOFF, MICHAEL (SUNY Albany, USA)
HUNG, T. CHRIS (Fire and Emergency Managment Administration Program, Oklahoma State University, USA)

Earthquake Hazard Adjustment Differences between Communities

Hazards challenge us to reconsider our safety measures in communities, leaving key stakeholders to reduce risks and thereby curtail vulnerability. When addressing risks in communities, college students in college towns and households might have different approaches and views. Person-Relative-to-Event Theory (Mulilis and Duval, 1995) indicates that differences in exposure, experience, and demographic factors shape risk perceptions and influence hazard adjustments. To test this theory, this study uses survey data collected from college students in Stillwater, Oklahoma, and households in Shawnee and Sapulpa Oklahoma, exploring their hazard adjustment to earthquakes. Our results show some interesting findings across both populations and considerable differences between the student and household samples. The result shows households have higher levels of hazard intrusiveness and risk perceptions. To capture how residents are adjusting to the earthquake risk, the survey also asks respondents to report their intention of adopting 12 earthquake hazard adjustment actions. Among these items, five of them show significant differences between the two samples. We find that households are more interested in undertaking these activities to mitigate their earthquake risk. Curiously enough, students are more likely to believe state government will lessen the risk of earthquakes. These findings suggest that, while students are considered a vulnerable population, they offload responsibility for adjusting to the risk to the state government. In addition, students are more optimistic about earthquake hazards and believe Oklahoma state government will lessen the risk in the next few years.

RC43-529.1

WYNDHAM-WEST, MICHELLE* (OCAD University, Canada)
DUNN, JAMES (McMaster University, Canada)

Co-Designing a Digital Tool for Capturing Low-Income Older Adults' Lived Housing Experiences to Inform Equity-Based Policymaking.

The emerging fields of design sociology and anthropology are increasingly deploying respectful design (Sheehan 2011) and methodological approaches, such as co-design (Greenhalgh et al 2016) to address, "social inequalities, disadvantage and marginalization" (Lupton 2018:8) in order to produce scholarship directed at social change (Pink et al 2016). As such, we are co-designing a digital qualitative tool for capturing the lived experiences of housing among Canadian low-income older adults in an effort to inform equity-based policymaking. As the number of older adults in Canada grows, it is important to understand the housing experi-

ences of low-income older adults, including rapid urban change, rising housing costs and housing instability, and the effect of these experiences on health equity. Currently, it is difficult for policymakers to source recent and accurate housing data through which to inform equity-based policymaking (Cairney 2012, 2016). To address this challenge, we are co-designing a digital qualitative tool by: 1) understanding the lived housing experiences of low-income older adults in Canada's rapidly changing urban housing environment through participant-generated digital media; 2) analyzing participant digital media use habits and patterns while digitally recording lived housing experiences; and 3) co-creating a digital qualitative research data collection tool drawing upon data from stages 1 and 2. Therefore, in this presentation we will critically explore co-design as a mechanism to lessen power relations in social-change oriented research and how co-design pragmatically unfolds from process and outcome perspectives. First, we will discuss how co-design processes engage and maintain the engagement of low-income older adults, a traditionally hard-to-reach grouping (Littlechild et all 2015; Mulvale et al 2019), by training participants as co-researchers and working to create sustained research relationships. Second, we will explore how participatory data gathering techniques, such as photo-voice, work to build new types of experiential evidence outputs to fold into equity-based policymaking processes.

RC42-525.4

WYSIENSKA-DI CARLO, KINGA* (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology at the Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)

Is Motherhood Really a Status Characteristic?

Gender inequalities are a fact. It is also a fact that mothers experience more hardships than fathers. But research on gender pay gaps and motherhood penalties provides mixed results regarding the claim that motherhood produces unequal outcomes.

That is, while women earn less than men, and mothers earn less than fathers, mothers do not always earn less than women with no children. For example, Wysienska and Karpinski (2020a forthcoming) show that although women in Poland are significantly disadvantaged on the labor market compared to otherwise similar men, both men and women enjoy moderate premia for parenthood, even though such premia are higher for men than for women.

Wysienska and Karpinski (2020b forthcoming) also directly tested a set of hypotheses and find little evidence for treating motherhood as a status characteristic, except for mothers of three of more children. Similarly, a study by Abromaviciute (2018) shows that motherhood status only matters in the case of married women.

These results suggest that motherhood as a status characteristic only activates the status generalization process under certain conditions – that is, when motherhood is especially pronounced either because of multiple children (as suggested by Wysienska and Karpinski's results) or because the role of mother is assumed to be dominant in a given setting (as suggested by Abromaviciute).

In this paper, I delve into the newest research results and propose a theoretical formulation that accounts for the seemingly incongruous findings. I also propose an innovative way to test this new theoretical formulation and preliminary findings.

X

RC25-309.2

XAVIER, BEATRIZ* (Health Sciences Research Unit: Nursing - UICISA:E Coimbra Nursing School, Portugal)

Cardiovascular Risk, Diets and Salt: Their Meaning in the Language of the Elderly in Portugal.

Healing is a relational process involving both the patient's and the professional's roles in different health care contexts. The language and meanings available to the actors in this process is a central element for effective communication and understanding of meanings. Meanings are often not shared and become a major barrier. A study was conducted with hypertensive patients that shows how among the older population of Portugal there is a misunderstanding of the medical language used in healthcare provided. The ability to understand therapeutic prescriptions and the meaning of symptoms and cardiovascular disease is limited, with implications for the behaviour of the elderly regarding the disease. Medical personnel should be clear about language and communication with these users.

People with high blood pressure create their own language and ideas of moderation, care and balance as mechanisms of operationalization between medical recommendations and their behaviors. Patients who are followed-up and guided through the process of leading healthier lives, through the individualization and internalization of medical and social norms and complying with the treatment, show different and unique ways of acting and combining medical information with the experience of coping with the disease and their everyday experiences.

RC15-JS-8.4

XAVIER, BEATRIZ* (Health Sciences Research Unit: Nursing - UICISA:E Coimbra Nursing School, Portugal)

What Nursing Students Say about Interdisciplinarity and the Presence of Sociology and Anthropology in Nursing?

The presence of social sciences and behavioural sciences in the training and professional practices of health professionals is considered important but its operationalization in the curriculum is generally considered problematic. The teaching of these sciences to health professions students faces considerable difficulties: medical students and nursing students may have problems with realizing and understanding the relevance of social sciences to clinical practice. Social sciences are loosely defined and the multitude of topics that include creating confusion about the priorities of education. The qualitative studies suggest that students consider that learning sociology in the nursing curriculum is "disturbing."

The purpose of this paper is to reflect on the importance that nursing students attach to interdisciplinary and the presence of sociology and anthropology in their course.

Y

WG05-700.3

YADAV, MEENAKSHI* (University of Delhi, India)
KAUR, MANVEEN (Haryana Institute of Public Administration, India)

Impact of Self Help Groups on Well-Being of Rural Women - a Case Study of Punhana Block of Nuh District of Mewat Region of Haryana State.

Microfinance has been recognized as a powerful tool for alleviating poverty, particularly of rural poor women. It is an important institution for improving lives of women on various social components. Self Help Groups (SHG) is an important tool in the participatory approach for social and economic empowerment of women. SHGs are recognised social groups where members of the groups work together and help each other with no profit motive to upgrade the quality of living. A self-help group is fully organised and managed by its members who have common interests and have common background. SHG helps in improving the socio-economic status of rural women through income generating activities and empowering the rural women to have a greater influence in decision making with improved status in their families. The impact of SHG can be seen in terms of improvement well-being of rural women. The impact of Micro Finance and well being is also being considered as an important aspect for policy framework. This paradigm well being is considered as a "Civil Duty" and empowerment is seen at a large canvas for improving the status of women. The role of SHGs has been identified as one of the enabling factors to promote well being of rural poor women. Role of SHGs in bringing the well being in the rural areas is evident in terms of indicators i.e. improvement in income, education and health. The present paper is based on a study which has been carried out in Punhana block of Nuh district of Mewat region of Haryana state and examine the impact of SHGs on well-being of rural women. The study is based on primary and secondary sources.

WG06-717.2

YADAV, SARVENDRA* (Dr. Harisingh Gour Central University Sagar, India)

An Auto Ethnography of a Young Faculty's Performance in a Academic Institution: Reflections of an out(in)Sider.

Academic institutions are inhabited with several conventional social categories/ sub-categories like caste, class, gender, religion, and region and linguistic, etc. Intersectionality between these categories altogether create a unique environment for teaching and learning where pupil and teacher both learn from each other as well as from their surroundings. This paper is proposing a new category 'outsider vs insider' based on the location of the individual in the social structure and institutional hierarchy/history. It will examine how these categories are formed and decide the performance and future of a young faculty in his own institution where he is always an out(in)sider irrespective of his any status and role in the institutional structure. Based on the researcher's autoethnographic account this paper will explore different reasons which contribute to the fall and rise of an academic institution.

RC53-651.1

YADETE, WORKNEH* (GAGE Ethiopia, Ethiopia)
IYASU, ABREHAM (GAGE Ethiopia, Ethiopia)

Adolescents' Contribution to Democracy: Experiences and Effects on Young People in the Context of Ethiopian Political Transformation

Following the critical roles that youth mobilisation played in the 'Arab Spring' there has been growing interest in the role of young people in processes of political transformation in low and middle-income contexts. More recent literature has highlighted the importance of disentangling the interplay between context-specific political opportunity structures, the degree of ideological coherence underpinning youth movements and the extent to which they are able to adapt their strategies as political change processes unfold.

Recent political transformations in Ethiopia—in which organised youth played a key role—have been dramatic, with regional peace treaties forged and multi-party elections now slated for mid-2020. To date, however, there has been scant academic research exploring these dynamics and the role of young people therein.

This paper aims to contribute to this knowledge base, drawing on qualitative research from 2017-18 at the height of the country's political crisis and in 2019 following the transfer of power to reformist Prime Minister Dr Abiy Ahmed. The research is part of the Gender and Adolescence: Global Evidence (GAGE) study and involved in-depth qualitative and participatory research with adolescent girls and boys, their caregivers, community leaders, and service providers, in Amhara and Oromia regions.

The paper finds that while young people were publicly recognised as key actors in securing political change, and have been actively encouraged to redirect their energies to community development initiatives, the government has been slower to respond to youth-specific demands for greater educational and employment opportunities. Moreover, in the case of adolescent girls and young women in particular, redress for sexual and gender-based violence suffered during the civic conflict has also been very limited. These unmet demands have resulted in high levels of frustration, social media activism and a turn in some communities to criminal and violent activities, which officials are struggling to contain.

RC25-311.4

YAGUNOVA, ELENA* (St.-Petersburg State University, Russia)
IVANETS, ALEXANDER (St.-Petersburg State University, Russia)
KIRILLOV, DANIIL (St.-Petersburg State University, Russian Federation)

Quantitative Features for Adults and Teenagers Genre Fiction Classification

In the modern world we live, we have access to an enormous sets of text data. In the internet space every day we are looking for different fictional texts to read and as usual we have no convenient genre annotations. And sometimes it is really needful to learn text genre before reading. So, correct and useful fiction classification could help us with this problem. But how can we confidently define genre to classify it? And how could we make sure that this particular text is suitable for our purposes? For example, if we are to look for teenager fiction, we expect to find the book, which would be comprehensible and interesting to teenagers.

We focus our attention on quantitative features which can differ adults genres from teenagers genres for later use in automatic classification. We collect fairy tales, fantasy, detective and adventure fiction corpora to analyse each feature role and weight. There are different types of features for this research: lexico-grammatical, contextual, informational and so on. Set of these weighted features for each genre can allow us to build an NLP system that can automatically classify texts.

RC28-334.1

YALONETZKY, GASTON* (Leeds University Business School, United Kingdom)
LIMA VELAZQUEZ, JOSE (Leeds University Business School, United Kingdom)

Intergenerational Class Mobility in Mexico and Its Regions: A Multidimensional Approach

This paper documents historical patterns of intergenerational mobility of social classes in Mexico and its macro-regions, using a novel method to define and measure social stratification based on individuals' functionings and access to household commodities. The economics literature has traditionally defined class unidimensionally, mainly considering monetary metrics like income, expenditure or wealth. Meanwhile, the sociological literature has provided a broader array of approaches ranging from financial aspects to complex notions of status, occupational hierarchy and even relations of work exploitation. Nowadays, most social scientists agree that the construct of social class must be multidimensional in nature. This paper contributes to the discussions on the multidimensional definition of social class by presenting a novel technique for the measurement of social stratification grounded on the Sen-Nussbaum capability approach, and operationalised with the burgeoning counting approach; the latter inspired by the popular Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) featured in the UNDP's Human Development Reports. Our methodological framework rests on the classic Aristotelian three-class division (the poor, the middle class and the affluent) but is amenable to generalisations involving finer partitions. In our empirical analysis our proposed multidimensional identification of social classes considers current and retrospective information on sociodemographic and household characteristics of respondents, using data from the Mexican ESRU-EMOVI 2017, a for-purpose survey of intergenerational mobility with rich information on the socioeconomic conditions of the respondent's household of origin (i.e. where respondent grew up). Thus, we can measure intergenerational mobility from the probability elements of a transition matrix connecting the respondents' current and past social classes. Thereby we can gauge the degrees of social rigidity/ fluidity in Mexico and its regions (where important development divides have been documented in the literature, e.g. between the south and the rest of the country, especially the central urban highlands).

RC09-106.3

YAMADA, NOBUYUKI* (Komazawa University, Japan)

The "Universality" of Transition to Capitalism: An Experience of Japan in Capitalist Development and Its Implication

As a result of globalization, capitalism has appeared to become the "universality" of the world. Given that various social problems such as increasing inequalities and social exclusion have been present in globalization, the reason why capitalism, which devastatingly affects ordinary people, can be still preferred needs to be clarified. Addressing a case of Japan, this paper tries to examine theoretically why people prefer capitalism in spite of its negative effects.

Firstly, in this paper, free wage labor, which is one of basic "structures" in capitalism, is focused on, and the structural formation of capitalism is reconsidered. In this task, it is indicated that capitalist structural formation or transition to capitalism can become all the easier because pre-capitalist social relations, which should be inherently untied in transition to capitalism, can persist to some degree. In other words, this paper asserts that capitalism needs pre-capitalist relations in its development. From the Polanyian perspective, reciprocity and redistribution, which are closely related to pre-capitalist relationships, can prompt transition to capitalism, while these relationships should be dissolved in capitalist development.

Secondly, this paper addresses a case of Japan and examines the function of its land-owning system in transition to capitalism. In Meiji era, unique land-owning system was constructed in Japan. It has often been asserted that land-owning system in Japan stagnated capitalist development because relationships between land-owners and sharecroppers were so strong that sharecroppers were difficult to turn into proletariats. However, this paper aims at clarifying that one of characteristics in Japanese land-owning system entailed "moral economy" or reciprocity in rural regions, and that its characteristics enabled sharecroppers to prefer this system. Thirdly, this paper suggests that capitalist development in Japan has been accelerated through turning its characteristics into unique enterprise system in Japan, "management familism".

RC18-222.4

YAMAMOTO, HIDEHIRO* (University of Tsukuba, Japan)

How Representative Are the Political Elites of the Citizens' Voices? : A Comparison of Equality Views

How to overcome economic inequalities is one of the most important policy issues in Japan. There is disagreement about how far inequality should be tolerated and how far the government should intervene to reduce inequality.

So how do political elites - politicians, bureaucrats, interest group leaders - and ordinary citizens perceive the current inequality and what stance do they take on addressing it? Are there any discrepancies between the two? If there is a wide gap between the two attitudes, it suggests that the political elite in Japan does not adequately represent the will of the people. In other words, the democracy is not working properly.

Therefore, this presentation compares the political elite's and the general public's view of equality and examines how the citizens' ideas are reflected in politics. The data are based on questionnaire surveys conducted with elites and citizens in 2018 and 19, respectively.

The results of the analysis revealed a congruence in the view of equality between the main elite in policy formation, such as the ruling party (LDP), bureaucrats, and top business leaders, and citizens who are higher in income and professional status. These people tend to perceive the status quo as equal, tolerate social inequality and are oriented towards individual independence. On the other hand, innovative political parties, trade unions, and civil society organizations are oriented towards reducing inequality and expanding social welfare, but they are stronger than those with similar orientations among citizens, creating a mismatch.

The above results show that in contemporary Japan, the higher the strata of the society, the higher the response from the mainstream elite in policy formation on policies related to equality. This suggests that the political process may rather reproduce economic inequality.

RC25-316.2

YAMAMOTO, SATOMI* (Seinan Gakuin University, Japan)

Covert Racism or Environmental Problems?: A Comparative Newspaper Analysis of Asian and German Carp

In the past two decades, both online and offline American newspaper articles headlined "the War Against Asian Carp." These articles reported sensationally Asian carp in Midwestern rivers would cause serious damages to native fish communities because it often outcompeted native fish for food and aquatic habitats. Some maintained the U.S. government should do its best to prevent the Asian carp from invading into the American waterways. Notably, the "War Against Carp" discourse also appeared in the early 20th century newspaper articles, especially after the U.S. government had declared war on Germany. At that time, however, the target was not the Asian but the German carp. Thus, the socio-political climate of that era can influence how alien species are anthromorphized in the

American media discourse. Building on these findings, the presentation further examines what accounts for the similarities or dissimilarities between two cases. While the use of the term German carp has gradually faded and has lost its social appeal, the term Asian carp has received nationwide attention not only because of the effortless rebranding strategies (e.g. Silverfin, Kentucky Tuna) carried out by U.S. city and state officials but also because of political correctness. In 2014, the Minnesota Legislature passed the bill that banned the use of the term Asian carp in public documents so as not to offend Chinese communities in Minnesota. Chinese investors, according to the audio recording of the legislature meeting, were important to the Minnesota economy. Therefore, a study of invasive species discourse enables us to recognize and uncover covert racism by analyzing how a society responds to it. These evidences also suggest the spirit of "the war on something"(e.g. the war on terror, the war on immigrants, the war on drugs, etc.) is inherited in the anti-invasive species campaigns in the United States.

RC24-290.4

YANG, YIXI* (, Canada)

Public Engagement Under Authoritarian Environmentalism in China: Climate Change Communication Networks on Weibo

In the face of the urgent need for effective climate action, there are growing debates over the possibilities and limitations of authoritarian environmentalism as an alternative model of climate politics. Authoritarian environmentalism is seen as a non-participatory model that relies on top–down mechanisms and strong state capacity to produce rapid and strong environmental actions. However, it is necessary to move beyond a binary interpretation of state–society opposition and re-examine the presumed exclusion of public engagement. We examine public engagement in climate communication in China by comparing communication networks oriented around the *IPCC Fifth Assessment Report* and the *IPCC 1.5 ℃ Special Report* on the pre-eminent Chinese microblogging platform Weibo. Our social network analysis reveals a more nuanced picture of public engagement than is suggested by the concept of authoritarian environmentalism. Instead of excluding the public, we find an expansion of public engagement in climate communication in recent years. However, we also find restrictive communication patterns, including decreased dialogical relationships, inadequate bottom–up information flow, and an increased homophily effect among eco-insiders and governmental organizations. This mixed image shows us the coexistence of both opportunities and constraints on Weibo and the need to direct more attention to the dynamic interactions between state/elite actors and the general public in China's climate politics.

RC44-545.5

YEROCHEWSKI, CAROLE* (GIREPS - Université de Montréal, Canada)
MUNAKAMWE, JANET (University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa)
NDHLOVU, HLENGIWE PATRICIA (University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa)
RUELLAND, ISABELLE (Univeristé de Montréal, Canada)

20 Years after World Social Forum (WSF), What Place for Subaltern Workers in Public Policies and Counter-Movements to Commodification?

The first World Social Forum (WSF) held in Porto Alegre in 2001 highlighted participatory practices and their capacity to involve "marginalized" populations, especially informal and poor workers. It made also visible a heterogeneous movement in practices but marked by common objectives through the different experiences, that of the solidarity economy, highly developed in Brazil and Latin America, and also on other continents, especially in Africa.

Since the first WSF, we witnessed a wealth of experiences, both across countries and in contemporary times (since the 1960s and 1970s), showing by what strategies (popular education, intersectional action, see for example Theodore, 2015, or Chun and al., 2013), these populations are mobilizing. But there is hardly any study on the ways and conditions by which their situated standpoints are taken into account in public policies or by trade-unions or counter-movements.

So, we invite interested participants to submit papers that shed light on "good practices", or that question the conditions under which informal or poor working populations, which can be called subaltern, because they are at the heart of social power relations in terms of class, gender and race, manage to build local and global solidarities (Lindell, 2009 and 2010). What they want and how they make themselves heard? On the contrary, can we highlight instrumentalizations of their mobilization? In any case, can we shed light on the limits of the usual analytical frameworks (mainstream) to grasp the stakes around these mobilizations of subalterns?

RC38-480.5

YETKIN, EREN* (Koblenz University of Applied Sciences, Germany)

Decolonizing Knowledge through Narrative. the Kurdish Case on Violence and Injustice

The business of data and knowledge production is on rise as it has never been. "The information one seeks can easily be reached nowadays" has not lost anything from its popularity in our time. Yet, for alternative voices the situation changed barely, especially in countries with authoritarian tones. Through attempts of meaning-making, these oppose the very nature of regular knowledge production. Hence the knowledge generated by the marginalized ones requires political efforts in order to reach people. How should we treat this sound in the margin when it pops up under sociopolitical circumstances of injustice and violence? Is narrating past and current violence, for instance through writing books, an activist effort? Or should it be considered an intellectual capacity?

This paper discusses the questions of knowledge production as acts of disobeying. In particular, this paper looks into the Kurdish biographies that address(ed) violent events performed and material and mental damage caused by the Turkish state's armed forces. Remembering and narrating the past violence stay put in the epicenter of this resistance. Reconstructing the narrative keeps the resistance in Kurdish discourse alive, be it on massacres of 20thcentury or present injustice. It flourishes, in Walter Mignolo's terms, the epistemic disobedience that finds pockets through biographical storytelling and further literal and artistic forms. The epistemic disobedience attempts to decolonialize state structures' power on knowledge.

In this respect, this paper explores the opposing attempts of meaning-making in biographies through the analysis of Kurdish narrative interviews that were gathered during the last urban war in Turkey in 2015/16.

RC47-581.2

YEW, WEI LIT* (City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Environmental Justice and the Ethnic Politics of Legal Mobilisation in Malaysia

Southeast Asia has received scant attention from socio-legal scholars, despite its rich repertoire of environmental legal action. Thus, I seek to partially address this lacuna by evaluating a subset of Malaysia's environmental legal mobilisation. Specifically, I investigate localised legal responses to the (potential) threats to the environment posed by foreign-owned plants. Complicating the picture is the predominant ethnic Chinese profile of these communities in a country where ethnicity retains marked political salience. However, if Malaysian courts have been prone to executive interference, why and how does law still matter for minority ethnic communities in their struggle to attain environmental justice? How has the meaning-making process of these citizen activists shifted, if at all, through time? I argue that the logic driving grassroots environmental litigation is forged through three conditions: Malaysia's post-colonial legacy of constitutional liberalism and ethnic divisions has privileged law as the prime dispute processing mechanism, leading to the state's contingent toleration of a relatively resilient activist-politician-lawyer alliance. The activist coalition would shape grassroots motivations for legal action, imprinting an activist tactical logic of garnering political legitimacy and publicity. Further, the precarious position of the ethnic Chinese in Malaysia's body politic sharpens the protagonists' natural desires for the legitimacy gifted through court action. Based on data from interviews with activists and documentary research, I utilise three case studies, each from a distinct historical period, to demonstrate how a liberalising political opportunity structure, instead of legal opportunity structure, better explains the growing confidence and willingness of citizen activists to litigate.

RC47-589.2

YEW, WEI LIT* (City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Green Protests in the Shadow of Authoritarian Rule: Boundary-Spanning Contention in China and Malaysia

Over recent decades, urban middle-class residents in East Asia have risen up and spilled into the streets, demanding an end to the construction of noxious facilities in their backyards. To what extent does the authoritarian regime type shape the variation in environmental protest strategies? Protests in Malaysia are generally thought to be contained within electoral mobilisation. By contrast, China's contentious activities appear transgressive, given the recurrence of "troublemaking" direct action. Taken together, it seems to support the conventional wisdom that protest tends to be more transgressive in a more authoritarian society. This paper reconsiders this through a comparative study of local environmental protests in these two different illiberal regimes. I argue that protesters respond and channel their radicalism in institutionally-specific ways, as they straddle the bounds between prescribed politics and politics by other means (O'Brien 2003). In both countries, the institutional logics of (de)centralisation, accountability

mechanism, and regime ideology generate popular expectations about official behaviours. In accordance with those logics, protesters deploy an ambivalent strategy that is neither transgressive nor contained against the state. Based on interviews with activists, this paper examines four case studies that nospan distinct geographies and historical periods from 2002-2016. By zeroing in on where and how protesters broaden their goals and tactics, this paper proposes a nuanced conceptualisation of political opportunity structure, which hints at the broader possibilities and challenges accompanying green activism in illiberal regimes.

RC31-395.3

YI, SOHOON* (Kyungpook National University, South Korea)

Selling "Global Work Experiences": South Korean Student Work Placement Programs in Australia

Youth unemployment is a major social issue that has been the focus of policy-makers in South Korea. In response to this issue, the government designed the Youth Overseas Employment Support Program (YOESP) in 2006, which has substantially grown in size over the last decade. YOESP trains young South Koreans to acquire foreign qualifications and facilitates their overseas internship and job placements. The largest number of program recipients is sent to Australia to work in the service industry, particularly early childhood education and hospitality sectors. While the two sectors experience labour shortage in Australia, they also have seen widespread employment practices not compliant with the Australian labour standards. For this reason, the mistreatment of young South Korean workers has been documented by both Australian and South Korean government agencies and the media. Although the government policies use global mobility as a counter-unemployment measure, the quality of overseas employment and the experiences of the program recipients have seen little critique from the perspective of migration studies. This paper uses data from government documents and in-depth interviews with young migrants and relevant stakeholders (government officials and education partners) to understand the different meanings of "the global", "work", and "experiences" from the perspectives of the government, industry stakeholders and the young migrants. This paper adopts a transnational lens to study migration as a process where aspirations from students, governments, potential employers, and education institutions converge and clash. I argue that different understandings of the global and work by the multiple parties involved inevitably make the "global work experiences" contentious.

RC31-384.2

YI, SOHOON* (Kyungpook National University, South Korea)

Temporarily Family: Questioning the Border through Temporary Kinship Migration in South Korea

Over the last decade, scholars have paid attention to the commodification of personal lives by global financial capitalism, focusing especially on the labor of migrant women in the intimate sphere. This paper expands the scholarly debate on intimate labor by introducing the state's bordering practices and temporary migration scheme to the discussion of cross-border kinship. The paper examines the experience of Korean-Chinese (Chinese citizens who are ethnic Koreans) and Vietnamese women who come to South Korea on a temporary legal status mediated by their marital or kinship relationship with citizens. I call such legal status "temporary kinship visas," introducing family migration into the discussion of the managed migration paradigm. The grafting of temporariness onto kinship migration programs is an important site of investigation given the central role of the family to shape women's labor and the state (especially immigration authorities) to validate family relationships. By examining the regulation of time through immigration policies, the paper presents new perspectives to the previous work on time-space compression that considers the relationship between the arrangement of space and time, global capitalism, and the power. The paper explores the cross-border relational labor, which is the performative work of proving migrants' connections to South Korean families, through which migrants mediate their visa time. As the visa expiry date fundamentally shapes one's experience of space, segregated temporal experience rearranges space and creates border encounters in migrants' everyday lives. I argue that extending the time on their kinship visas requires migrants to prove to the immigration administration their connections to South Korean families, and the temporal duration of the visa are conduits of dialectic relationships between migrants, their families, and immigration authorities.

RC47-589.3

YIP, NGAI MING* (City University of hong kong, Hong Kong)
ZHENG, YANG (City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Social Movement in Authoritarian Regimes - a Strategic Action Field Approach

Social movement mobilisation in authoritarian regimes is an uphill battle. Yet cracks in the ruling regime as well as ups and downs of political control offer

opportunities for sporadic and often uncoordinated activism. Whilst activism on human rights, environmental protection, etc in China has attracted the attention of the international media in recent years, most of such activism has either been cooptated by the state (e.g. environmental protection) or has been high-handedly oppressed (e.g. workers' rights activism). Yet activism of homeowners presents an interesting case. Not only have they kept their momentum and even been proliferated from rich coastal cities to smaller inland cities, embryonic network organisations began to emerge. The paper argues that the survival space of homeowners' activism in urban China offers a window to reveal the dynamic of social movement in authoritarian regimes. In fact, the proliferation of homeowners' activism has moved beyond the initial triggering concern on economic interest to issues of political implications like autonomous self-governance as well as free and unsupervised elections in the neighbourhood. This paper will employ the strategic action field approach to uncover the intersection and interaction of the economic, political and social institutions at the neighbourhood. It is the dynamics of these interacting fields that creates a contradiction at the grassroots that on the one hand provoke homeowners' activism but the same dynamic also prevents the intensification of state oppression. Analysis of this paper is based on information from a range of sources which include primary information from in-depth interviews with homeowner activists and government officials, participant observation in activists' meetings as well as from secondary sources like media clips, social media groups and printed materials of activist organisations. This paper contributes to our further understanding of social movement in authoritarian regime and to the state-society relation in BRICS countries.

RC52-643.4

YOON, MINJI* (Yonsei University, South Korea)

Paradox or Blessing of Meritocracy?: Conflicting Effect of Meritocratic Work Evaluations on Female Managerial Representation in Korean Firms

The persistence of the glass-ceiling effect in workplaces has been a puzzle calling forth the attention of various academic fields. One such approach was 'gendered organizations', which attempts to uncover the institutional hurdle working against female workers in seemingly gender-neutral organizations. Although various studies have attempted to investigate the mechanism by which glass-ceiling effect continues, there have been two major research gap left uncovered. First of all, there was a scarcity of research capturing the glass-ceiling effect by the proportion of female in managerial positions. Female representation in the managerial level is a crucial indicator of the 'glass-ceiling' effect. At the same time, low representation of women in the managerial level itself perpetuates the existing organizational norm against female workers. Secondly, there was a scarcity of studies looking into the effect of institutional practices, especially meritocratic work evaluation practices on female managers.

Therefore, this study attempts to fill in the research gap by focusing on how the adoption of meritocratic work evaluation strategies—accomplishment and ability evaluations—influence female representation in the managerial ranks in Korean workplaces. South Korea is an especially relevant context, as it is one of the countries experiencing the glass-ceiling effect most pervasively. Panel regression analysis was conducted using the Korean Women Manager Panel Survey(WMPS). As a result, different mechanisms operating at managerial ranks were found. On the one hand, the existence of accomplishment evaluation had a positive impact on the proportion of women in middle managerial level, holding other firm characteristics constant. On the other hand, ability evaluation had a negative effect on female representation in higher manager ranks. This hints to the existence of 'paradox of meritocracy' in the higher managerial ranks against women, reflecting how meritocratic social structure contributes to perpetuating the glass-ceiling against women in Korean firms.

RC08-97.4

YOSHIDA, KOHEI* (Tokyo Metropolitan University, Japan)

Nationalized Networks, Self-Observing Society, and the Polarized World: A Study of U.S. Social Scientists' War Efforts in WWII and after

Modern warfare requires "reasons" to fight. Willingly or not, most of the academic scholars in the countries involved in wars, play some role in producing the discourses as regards "why we fight" or "why fight them".

How, then, do social scientists respond to this situation? What kinds of investigation are promoted? To tackle these questions, this paper focuses on social scientists' "war efforts" in the United States just before and after the her entrance into the WWII. Their activities were, I shall argue, quite functional in making the image of "our society" and in making its people a conscious entity that observe "ourselves". These activities, among others, anticipated the "we"-versus-"they" polarization of the international relations that constructed the Cold War.

I explore how the social scientists in some groups advocated the idea, "we observe our own society", by studying two groups of intellectuals – one being the Council for Democracy, based primarily in New York, and the other being the network called American Defense, Harvard Group. I focus on memos and pamphlets,

as well as articles and books, which were generated by the members of these groups, including the sociologists Robert Lynd in Columbia and Talcott Parsons in Harvard University.

The result of the study will show their actions in two series: first, the nationalized networks of the interdisciplinary scholars to investigate their society, inquiring whether it is democratic or not; second, the local institutions that would encourage the American people to re-examine what "our society" is like – whether it is worth fighting for or not.

This emergence of the idea and practice of "self-observing society", I will argue, anticipated the construction of the polarized world, laying the new lines of the schemes for the international conflicts that would give shape to the coming Cold War.

RC30-364.4

YOSHIDA, WATARU* (The University of Tokyo, Japan)

How Public Policies Affect Firm-Level Work–Life Balance: A Longitudinal Analysis of the Impact of Incentive-Based Work–Family Policies in Japan

Public work–family policies and their effects are drawing increasing attention, as many developed countries have experienced an increase in the participation of the female labor force. Sociological literature has focused on the impact of these policies on individual careers, especially on female employment after childbirth, yet little is known about how these policies affect the work–family balance at the organizational level. In particular, how firms react to incentive-based policies, unlike mandate-based ones, remains to be addressed, for sociological research on organizations has usually paid attention to their responses to coercive pressures, such as laws or regulations. This paper addresses this knowledge gap by examining the impact of public incentive-based policies on the firm-level work–life balance in Japan. The government of Japan has recently implemented a new work–family policy that provides governmental certification and its concomitant economic benefits to those firms that meet all of the standards with respect to a work–life balance, which should provide an incentive for firms to improve their work–life balance. Thus, this study investigates how this policy influenced key components of the firm-level work–life balance, that is, parental leave and overtime work. I used longitudinal survey data for large companies in Japan, combined with official data on governmental certification. Quantitative analyses showed that before attaining governmental certification, to-be-certified companies improved employees' parental leave more than did their counterparts, while this was not the case for overtime work. However, after those firms received certification, the degree of improvement in parental leave for certified firms was no greater than for noncertified firms, which implies that the support for working parents receded after firms became certified. These findings suggest that public incentive-based policies have a positive effect on certain aspects of the firm-level work–life balance, albeit only in the short term.

RC04-53.5

YOSHIHAMA, MIEKO* (University of Michigan, USA)
PIMENTEL WALKER, ANA PAULA (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA)

Participatory Action Research and Multi-Level Perspectives to Education Pathways of Congolese Refugee Youth

A majority of refugees worldwide are children and adolescents, according to UNHCR, and the proportion of minors is higher among those from African. In the USA, a country that has been receiving an increasing proportion of refugees from Africa, however, high schools and colleges struggle to provide adequate educational support for youth and young adults of refugee and immigrant backgrounds. For resettled refugee youth, higher education is an invaluable empowerment tool for envisioning and preparing for a renewed life trajectory. Unfortunately, numerous obstacles and challenges inhibit them from pursuing higher education and career development, such as interrupted schooling, language barriers, and psychosocial trauma, just to name a few. Without school policies and programs, refugee youth face structural and institutional challenges.

To address this inequality in education, we have initiated a participatory action research (PAR) project involving Congolese refugee community leaders, a student-run grassroots organization for refugee youth, and university administration, faculty and student members in a Midwestern city. The aims of this PAR is multi-fold and include empirically investigating and documenting refugee youth higher education pathways (e.g., lifecourse trajectories, drivers an barriers, promising interventions at the individual, institutional, and societal levels), strengthening the capacity of refugee youth, families, and community leaders, and implementing and evaluating collaboratively developed interventions. Data collection methods include focus groups, life-history calendar interviews, surveys, and participant observation. This presentation will discuss findings from our ongoing community assessments, as well as the processes and outcomes of the recent higher education-pathway workshop.

RC11-131.3

YOSHINO, SATOMI* (, Japan)

Social Exclusion and Mental Health of Older People in East Asia: Comparison of China, Japan and Korea

Previous research pointed out that population aging began in East Asia before the welfare state was developed and the modern families were stabilized. At the same time, influenced by modernization and economic development as well as globalization, family relationships and norms in East Asian countries have been changing, and social exclusion of older people became one of the most critical social issues as trends demonstrate a shift from multi-generational households to nuclear households.

Using a nationally representative samples from China, Japan, and Korea, this study examined social exclusion and mental well-being of older people. The data were drawn from the 2010 East Asian Social Survey (EASS), which included information about various dimensions of social exclusion measures such financial resources, social support, basic services and neighborhood information. A sub-sample for this study was 2244 respondents over 60 years old.

The associations between social exclusion variables and older peoples' mental health were explored and compared across the three countries. First results of logistic regressions showed that the associations between the types of social exclusion variables and mental health varied across countries. While lack of financial resources and services were found to be associated with lower mental health status in China and Korea, they were not significant for Japanese. Rather, lack of social support (both emotional and actual instrumental support) were found to be negatively associated with mental health for Japanese.

The findings highlight the variations within East Asian countries in the associations between social exclusion variables and mental health of older people, which may be due to differences in social and policy environment of each country. Discussions include the welfare states in the three countries and implications for policy.

RC34-433.5

YOSHIY OLIVARES, RAFAELA* (The University of Tokyo, Japan)

The Role and the Limitations of Ethnic Non-Formal Education for the Empowerment of Brazilian Migrant Youth Living in Japan

The aim of this research is to identify the role of ethnic non-formal education (ENFE) for the empowerment of migrant youth as well as their limitations. The research data were obtained trough semi-structured interview with students and educators of three different types of ENFE– distance higher-education, job training and language learning.

As Brazilian community celebrates thirty years of immigration in Japan, the integration of young migrants to Japanese society has become a matter that requires increasing attention. Research data indicates that compared to students with Asian backgrounds, Brazilian students have the lowest educational achievement reaching only 60% of high school enrolment and 10% of Japanese university enrolment, not to mention the high dropout rate.

While Japanese government is reluctant to introduce a social integration policy to promote educational and occupational achievement of young migrants, a movement of resilience has emerged within the Brazilian community. That is to organize ENFE activities aiming to support those who lost educational opportunities due to linguistic, cultural and institutional barriers in Japanese school system.

ENFE are often led by members of the Brazilian community who have lived in Japan for many years and have actually worked as non-regular factory workers in the past. This enables the educators to provide a more flexible education based on each student's language ability, studying hours, and learning purposes. Also, learning directly from their role models seemed to have a positive impact on Brazilian students' aspiration.

However, the results point out that the human capital, cultural capital, and social capital that students acquired through ENFE may not be fully valued in Japanese society where there is a lack of diversity awareness. Consequently, the students were struggling to have a smooth transition from ENFE to white-collar jobs, being forced to remain as irregular factory workers in Japan or to move abroad.

RC15-187.1

YOUNG, GARY* (Cooper Medical School of Rowan University, USA)

Sociogenesis of Disease: Bourdieu and Social Epidemiology

This paper addresses sociological processes that help explain the sociogenesis of disease in human populations. Pervasive health inequalities in both advanced capitalist and developing societies implicate fundamental social causes. Social epidemiology has contributed a range of empirical investigations of lifestyle behaviors, psychosocial processes, and social structural and cultural contextual factors, in the causal pathway of disease. Yet to date, there is no widely accepted conceptual framework for incorporating social causation in the biomedical-pathophysiological model dominating contemporary epidemiology. This paper demonstrates how Bourdieu's core concepts of *habitus, capital, and field*, interact in the social production of health and disease. At a granular level, the paper links *habitus* and *capital* with empirical evidence adduced in support of the biopsychosocial model of cumulative psychologic and physiological vulnerability. *Capital* is differentiated into social and political forms; the former manifest in the role of social support and collective efficacy, and the latter linked to the role of corporate and state entities structuring health systems and individual-level health behaviors—all with extensive empirical support as social determinants of health. The paper also shows how physiological studies provide support for the plausibility of a causal linkage between social determinants and associated stressors and health outcomes; for example, the link between dysregulation of the stress response system (hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal pathway) to cardiovascular disease. Epigenetic research links both *habitus* and *field* with associations observed among environmental, genetic and stochastic factors and human disease phenotypes. Group/place differences in allelic frequencies for multiple genes affecting a single biologic mechanism lends credibility to the interaction of a genetic role and social factors contributing to health disparities. The paper summarizes accumulating evidence of multiple pathways underlying differential population exposure and disease susceptibility and how these can be conceptually integrated with Bourdieu's concepts into a physiologically-grounded sociological theory of the sociogenesis of disease.

RC31-391.2

YOUNG, YVETTE* (University of Utah, USA)
KORINEK, KIM (University of Utah, USA)

A Life Course Perspective on War Exposure, Migration History, and Later Life Wellbeing of Northern Vietnamese War Survivors

Building on a previous study that used retrospective individual-level data to investigate the association between pre-migration conditions, exposure to war, and lifelong patterns of voluntary and forced migration, this study examines how the migration patterns of older northern Vietnamese war survivors moderated their later life well-being, in particular, health and socio-economic wellbeing. We use the life course perspective, specifically, the principles of timing, context, agency, and linked lives, to frame our analysis of data detailing the early life experiences and conditions of 2,447 older Vietnamese men and women. The data come from Wave 1 of the Vietnam Health and Aging Study, collected in 2018, and comprising retrospective survey data capturing family background, early childhood circumstances, experiences during the Vietnam War, migration history, occupational history, current health, and current social support structures. We use this data to construct multilevel structural equation models for the purpose of understanding how migration volume, timing, and context intervenes in the life course to shape later life wellbeing. We look at the proximate, root, and demographic sources of migration; the reasons for migrating, whether for education, marriage, employment, military deployment, or wartime evacuation; and a host of demographic and behavioral predictors of health and wellbeing. We anticipate that the different reasons for migrating will exert different influences on traditional predictors of the health and economic wellbeing, differentially shaping the wellbeing of older northern Vietnamese war survivors.

RC05-67.3

YOUSEFI, LEILI* (McMaster University, Canada)

Racism in Canada's Post World War II Immigration Policy: An Archival Study

Through an analysis of a collection of correspondence among Canadian state authorities with officials of Lebanese, Syrian and Armenian descendant, in the time period of 1947-1952, it was found that in the immediate era of post-World War II, in spite of superficially adopting a liberal 'non racist' stand, Canadian officials, especially in terms of immigration policies, continued to be racist. While the events of the Second World-War, had made institutionalization of racial politics utterly unfashionable, the archival analysis shows how Canadian officials were cognizant of it, yet continued to struggle in justifying their exclusion of 'Asiatic' policies from a liberal lens. An even more interesting observation, however, is how different ethnic minorities attempted to bargain for inclusiveness without chal-

lenging such social Darwinist discourses. While on the surface one might argue that the ethnic minorities' discourses and struggle for inclusion is a story of struggle to challenge the Canadian racist policies, analysis of this archive shows that their modus operandi never seriously challenged the racial discourse. Instead, their primary struggle was to fit themselves within the Indo-European lineage. The most important takeaway from the research, however, is a humbling reality of how racial discourses continue to pervade seemingly liberal Western politics. While this research is historical, it hints at the tools and mechanisms that continue to self-reproduce through modern constructions such as liberalism, states and political agents. An eerily similar immigration policy is in effect right now in contemporary America, which puts a blanket ban on immigration from Muslim majority countries. Similar to the findings of the archival analysis, the Trump Administration currently justifies the ban in the name of national security. The findings of this analysis are, thus, important, because they reinforce the understanding that racial politics and policies can continue to reproduce within a liberal state.

RC34-433.4

YOUSSEF, SALLY* (Overseas Development Institute (ODI), United Kingdom)
MALACHOWSKA, AGNIESZKA* (Overseas Development Institute, United Kingdom)

Gender and Adolescence in Complex Conflict-Affected Contexts: The Case of Lebanon

Gender is a determining variable that influence the process of youth participation, their pathways, challenges, and opportunities. For older adolescents at the juncture of transitioning into adulthood, their lived experiences are shaped by their gendered sociocultural environments and political contexts. To better understand how girls and boys perceive their worlds as gendered, their wider political context, and their place in the changing social order particularly in complex conflict-affected settings, Gender and Adolescence: Global Evidence (GAGE) programme is carrying out a longitudinal participatory research in Lebanon with adolescents within and among the Syrian and Palestinian refugee communities and the vulnerable Lebanese host communities.

Through following the lives of adolescents over the course of 3 years (2019-2021) using interactive participatory tools, which include participatory photography, GAGE aims to gain a better understanding of 'what works' to empower various groups of adolescents in conflict-affected contexts, especially adolescent girls. GAGE participatory research methodology comprises a set of tools that has been developed with the aim of enabling adolescents to articulate their thoughts, experiences and perspectives, thus promoting their participation as active agents who inquire upon issues affecting their lives and those of their community.

The preliminary findings of the study derived from the first 9 months of research activities reveals disparities in the individual and collective capabilities and opportunities of the different groups of adolescents in Lebanon, which is a highly diverse society with the world's highest per capita refugee population. Adolescents' experiences, pathways, challenges, and access to services and opportunities vary by gender, nationality and status, socioeconomic status, religion and sect, as well as geographical location. The study's evidence will be used to contribute to policy and programming dialogues on progress towards the achievement of gender- and adolescent-relevant SDG targets.

RC44-538.3

YTTERSTAD, ANDREAS* (Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway)

The Norwegian Oil Worker and the Crisis of Climate Change Hegemony

Norwegian Climate Change Hegemony has gradually found it more difficult to sustain the historical division between oil policy and climate change policy (Nilsen, 2001). The school strikes in Norway has been strong, there was a substantial growth of the "green vote" in 2019, and the Labour Party and LO Norway are both more divided over the future of Norwegian Oil than ever before.

This is the backdrop for a remarkable rise in the public discussion of the role of the oil worker in Norway. The shift in public image is palpable, from "hero of the welfare state" to "climate villain." Employers and right wing politicians who in the 80s fought the oil workers unions tooth and nail now elevate the significance of the "the oil worker" in the singular, both in commercials made by the oil industry and in op-eds by the Oil and Energy Minister of Norway.

This paper combines media analysis with analysis of how unionists in and around the oil industry themselves contribute to this debate in contradictory ways. With a Gramscian lens, these views are seen as a poignant symptom of "a crisis of hegemony" (Ytterstad, 2012). The paper ends with a discussion of the broader context: In a world polarized between Greta Thunberg and Donald Trump, the allegiance of fossil fuel workers may be key. School students from Norway to Australia are beginning to make alliances with unionists in fossil fuel dependent countries. Can such alliances develop credible just transitions to climate jobs?

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RC24-300.6

YUASA, YOICHI* (Kanto-Gakuin University, Japan)

Nuclear Compensations and Political Attitudes in Nuclear Municipalities

In this presentation, we are focusing on trends of local public finance and voting results of national elections in some Japanese nuclear host municipalities. We have a hypothesis that nuclear compensations act on political attitudes in these municipalities.

Location of nuclear power plants or other nuclear facilities have been bringing many kinds of compensations to host municipalities. They have been becoming dependent on the compensation more and more.

After Fukushima nuclear disaster in 2011, 20 or more nuclear reactors have been abolished in Japan (Most of them are not decommissioned yet). As of November 2020, number of operating reactors is 10 or less. Japanese government still maintains its nuclear policy, but some of nuclear host municipalities can lose their all reactors. They can't be dependent on it more.

Japan has a unique compensation package and nuclear municipalities have been relied on it for around 50 years. Among compensations, fiscal support can have considerable impacts on political attitudes in these regions. How can the fiscal compensation acts on political attitudes? Can it make these attitudes more conservative? If it is so, how can this type of attitude work as nuclear phase out moves forwards?

We take data of two nuclear municipalities named Omaezaki and Kashiwazaki. For understanding how fiscal compensation acts on political attitudes in them, we are analyzing trends of fiscal data of operational period of nuclear power plants at first. Second, the voting results on national elections during the same period will be taken. Third, we will make a comparison between them. By these investigations, we will find a relationship between fiscal compensations and political attitudes. The result may provide clues to know how political attitudes can work when nuclear phase out is under way.

RC06-71.3

YUCEL, DENIZ* (William Paterson University of New Jersey, USA)

How Do Mothers' and Fathers' Work-Family Conflict Impact Children's Problem Behaviors?

Using 509 mother/father-child dyads drawn from Wave 8 of The German Family Panel (pairfam), this study examines the direct effects of mothers' and fathers' work-family conflict (WFC) on children's internalizing (emotional) and externalizing (conduct) problem behaviors. We also test whether these effects are moderated by several child characteristics and family characteristics. Results suggest that both mothers' and fathers' WFC are associated with greater emotional problems, whereas only mothers' WFC is associated with greater conduct problems. The detrimental effect of fathers' (mothers') WFC on emotional problems is stronger for older children and for girls (households with a preschool-aged child and boys). There is no direct effect of fathers' WFC on conduct problems. The results, however, show that the detrimental effect of fathers' (mothers') WFC on conduct problems is stronger for households with less income (more children in the household, households with a preschool-aged child, and boys).

RC32-411.4

YUKAWA, YAYOI* (Hitotsubashi University, Japan)

Non-Offending Pedophiles in Japan: How They Narrate Themselves in Existing Local Gender Regimes

This paper examines the narratives of **non-offending pedophiles** in Japan. Through the reconstruction of these narratives, it explores how their experiences are to be situated in existing local gender regimes.

As seen in Rubin's provocative interrogation in "Thinking Sex," pedophilia is a sensitive topic in gender and sexuality studies, giving rise to questions such as "Are pedophiles deviant sexual perverts or are they oppressed sexual minorities with different 'orientation'" and "Are they possible criminals or mentally challenged individuals who need support"? These questions lead to the broader consideration of **how gender studies as a counter-dominant scholarship should regard pedophiles, especially non-offending ones**. However, existing researches on pedophiles share a major flaw: they focus only on sex offenders, mainly because of the difficulty of accessing non-offenders.

For this paper, data were collected from seven self-identified non-offending male pedophiles in Japan. The narratives of these pedophiles revealed that their invisible experiences were diverse, dependent on sociological variations. For

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

example, while non-heterosexual informants' cases frequently showed commonalities with those of sexual minorities in general, for example isolation and self-loathing in their youth, some heterosexual informants with a strong educational background viewed their school lives as "open," sharing dominant values of homophobia and misogyny with non-pedophile male friends. However, at the same time, they showed great concerns for their future, knowing they could never fit in the existing gender norms that required them to get married and have children.

By elaborating these points with the interview data, this paper shows how non-offending pedophiles in Japan construct unique **counter-narratives in local discursive situations, which do not employ the simplified dichotomy of "pedophiles as monsters" or "pedophiles as vulnerable minorities"** often seen in Western countries.

RC25-313.3

YUSUPOV, MUSA* (Chechen State University, Russia)
YUSUPOVA, SEDA (Grozny State Oil Technical University, Russia)

Sociolinguistic Aspect of Trust Value in the Modern World

Trust is the value of interaction between people that determines the course and outcome of communication. In a globalized world, there is a national-cultural specificity of perception and a different level of trust in different countries. Objective: A comparative study of linguistic cultural idioms representing the value of trust.

Method: the material of research was idioms and contexts of their use, obtained from phraseological and other dictionaries, as well as from the language corpora. The data of opinion polls in different countries were taken to identify the level of trust in society.

The results of research show that idioms receive additional meanings in contexts that are not fixed in dictionaries. The inner form of idioms and contexts of use reveal their semantic and syntactic properties, the peculiarities of trust conceptualization. For example, English brain trust – «a group of experts who give answers to questions», Russian polnoe doverie (lit. full trust), German blindes Vertrauen (lit. blind trust), Chechen bokkha tesham (lit. a great trust).

English place trust in / put trust in, German jemandes Vertauen gewinnen (lit. win someone's trust – «to gain someone's confidence»), Russian vtiratsya v doverie (lit. to ingratiate), Chechen tesham bakkha (lit. to achieve trust) – "enter into trust". In English, the emphasis is on trusting a smart person, trusting knowledge. In German, total confidence is blindness. In Russian, trust is associated with fullness. In the Chechen language, faith is the basis of trust. In verbal phrases, the emphasis is on the fact that trust must be achieved, won. Thus, in different languages, both conceptual similarities and differences are discovered. Linguistic and cultural perception of trust in different cultures correlates with the level of socio-historical development of people; the connection of trust among people with political regimes and the type of state structure is revealed.

RC32-JS-48.2

YUVAL-DAVIS, NIRA* (University of East London, United Kingdom)

Global Inequalities and Everyday Borderings

In this presentation I examine the ways global neoliberalism and its crises have created an intersectionally differentiated global stratification system which is more and more controlled by technologies of everyday bordering. In this presentation I shall look at the ways these everyday borderings affect local and global inequalities; fragment and divide communities and societies and affect as well as being affected by the rise of secular and religious autocratic social movements everywhere.

Z

RC08-93.3

ZABLUDOVSKY, GINA* (Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

El Desarrollo De La Sociología En México.

La ponencia abordará la historia de la sociología en México desde mediados del siglo XIX a la actualidad, proponiendo una periodización en etapas que responden a las transformaciones en la vida política y cultural del país y al desarrollo de la vida universitaria.

Si bien es cierto que el primer instituto de ciencias sociales en una universidad se crea hasta 1939, desde mucho antes, el discurso sociológico había jugado un importante papel en la defensa de la educación laica y la legitimación política de distintos gobiernos. Hacia mediados del siglo XX, el desarrollo de la sociología y otras ciencias sociales en México estuvo estrechamente relacionado con la construcción de una visión del país. A medida en que la sociología se va institucionalizando dentro de las universidades, también se consolida como una ciencia social autónoma En los años setentas, bajo la influencia del marxismo y la teoría de la dependencia, se concibe más bien como una ciencia social crítica del régimen existente. Hacia finales del siglo XX y principios del XXI, la disciplina se caracteriza un creciente proceso de especialización en distinto campos temáticos.

La ponencia hará un diagnóstico de los factores que influyeron en la creación, consolidación y transformación de la sociología como: los vínculos entre el gobierno y los intelectuales, los principales acontecimientos políticos , los movimientos sociales, la atmósfera ideológica del país, las publicaciones y casas editoriales más importantes, los líderes intelectuales más influyentes, la fundación y consolidación de las instituciones de investigación y docencia, la génesis transformación y cambios curriculares de la carrera de sociología, la producción de investigación, los textos fundamentales para la docencia, y otros factores de relevancia para la vida académica y profesional.

RC35-453.2

ZABLUDOVSKY, GINA* (Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

Rituales y Religiones Cívicas. La Sociología De Durkheim y Su Aplicación En México.

La ponencia se basa en una re-apropiación de las teorías de Émile Durkheim para el análisis del papel de lo simbólico, las manifestaciones colectivas, los calendarios conmemorativos, y los rituales políticos en México

El estudio parte de la diferenciación entre lo sagrado y lo profano, y de una concepción de religión que, en la medida en que se basa en las creencias, representaciones sociales y los estados de opinión, también puede ser punto de partida, para al estudio de las "religiones cívicas." y sus manifestaciones en México y América Latina.

El trabajo se preguntará sobre la vigencia de los conceptos y las teorías de Durkheim para el análisis de una realidad diferente a las sociedades europeas del "Norte" y a la Francia del fin del S XIX y principios del siglo XX en la que produce su obra. A la vez, en la medida en que *Las formas elementales de la vida religiosa* parte del análisis de las prácticas de los aborígenes australianos, el estudio se preguntará hasta qué punto esta obra puede considerarse como una "sociología sobre el Sur" y en qué medida ésta es útil para el análisis de México, un país que, aunque está situado en el hemisferio norte, en términos geo-políticos, como parte de América Latina, también es considerado como "el Sur".

A partir de estos puntos de partida, la ponencia reflexionará sobre las ambivalencias de las relaciones entre el "Sur" y "Norte", tanto en términos geográficos como de generación, producción, difusión y recepción del conocimiento.

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RC11-136.4

ZADKOWSKA, MAGDALENA* (University of Gdansk, Poland)
GADECKI, JACEK (AGH University of Science and Technology, Poland)
KOSSAKOWSKI, RADOSLAW (University of Gdansk, Poland)
RANCEW-SIKORA, DOROTA (University of Gdansk, Poland)
SCHMIDT, FILIP (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland)
SKOWRONSKA, MARTA (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland)

'Empty-Nest Syndrome'? the Domestic Micro-Project Strategies of 45+ Year Old Couples Whose Children Have Recently Left Home.

Our study explores how changes between partners in intimate relationships are mirrored in the materiality of the household. We are focusing on the empty nest period of family life. The research explores the process of transition in a relationship that is affected by the departure of children from home. First of all, we are interested in how this process is reflected in the materiality of the household: how the couple rearranges their empty nest and how this rearrangement both demonstrates and initiates more general changes in the relationship. Secondly, we want to explore everyday practices of couples in the process of transition to the empty nest stage, following the new family studies that consider practices as the key to identifying and understanding intimate relationships (Morgan 2011). This perspective changes focus from "being family" to "doing family", that is, to observe how the family is constantly being constructed and reconstructed in everyday life practices (Schatzki 2001, Reckwitz 2002). Thirdly, we are interested in the emotions that are experienced as children leave home.

This paper will consider the following research questions:

How does the design of the household change as part of the couples' "empty nest" micro-project?

What does the couple gain and lose from a material perspective?

How are the boundaries between individual, private and shared home space redefined?

The research sample includes 25 heterosexual Polish couples (50 people aged between 45 and 64) who have been married for over 20 years. The couples are in the early stage of the "empty nest" phase: their children have recently left, or they are still in the process of leaving the household. All the informants live in big cities and they are diversified in terms of their religiosity, economic position and education (socio-economic status) and career models (both partners employed or only one).

RC44-545.3

ZAJAK, SABRINA* (Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany)
SCHEPER, CHRISTIAN* (University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany)

Outsmarting Corporate Power in Global Value Chains? Prospects and Limits of Digitalizing Labour Power in Factories of the Global South. Challenges in Pandemic Times

While there are intense debates about how digitalisation affects the conditions of production and flow of goods in global value chains (GVCs), less attention is paid to how it affects workers' collective power. Combining research on GVCs, power, labour and social movements, this paper explores how digital worker voice and reporting tools have been developed and used across different levels of supply chains, especially in the Global South. These new technologies promise to enable workers to engage themselves actively by reporting about grievances, misconduct of managers and other well-being related questions in their workplace. Drawing on a database of these tools and interviews with the providers and civil-society organisations that develop them, as well as with multi-stakeholders initiatives and companies, we argue that the digitalisation of GVC governance has ambiguous effects: On the one hand, workers and their allies are able to use digital tools, e.g. smartphone apps, in combination with offline strategies to form collective action and make claims. Digital communication can increase information exchange, and workers can better participate in transnational campaigns during labour struggles in the GVC. On the other hand, digital tools are effectively used by transnational companies. They improve monitoring capacities over labour standards, thus improving the transnational management of supplier factories, displacing traditional union tasks and carrying the risk of an increasing managerial control over worker voices. The paper contributes to our understanding of how digitalisation of GVC governance affects labour relations and workers' power in online and offline actions in GVCs, potentially creating enabling structures for workers as well as global and regional trade unions, but also new constraints and control mechanisms and how this is affected through the current pandemic.

RC28-347.3

ZALAF CASEIRO, LUIZ CARLOS* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)

Horizontal Stratification and Student Dropout in Brazilian Higher Education

The Brazilian higher education system has expanded and diversified dramatically since the 1990s. Professional and academic courses are offered at elite public research institutions, community colleges, and for-profit sector. After the 2000s, quota policies in the public sector, state-sponsored scholarships, and student credit in the private sector allowed individuals from disadvantaged social backgrounds to access higher education at higher rates. Despite this recent expansion, Brazil still has one of the lowest access rates to higher education in Latin America and one of the highest wage premiums for a college degree in the world. Notwithstanding, official estimates point to an average dropout rate of 45% in public institutions and 55% in private institutions. In this paper, we seek to understand why many Brazilian undergraduates fail to pursue their degree, despite the high rewards they could earn in the job market. For doing so, we utilize a unique joint dataset constructed with three different administrative records of the Brazilian government: The Higher Education Census (2012-2018), the National High School Exam (2009-2011) and the Annual Social Information Report (2011-2018). Through this joint data, we follow the trajectory of the 2012 cohort of undergraduates until 2018, including possible transfers. It also allows us to construct programs' and institutions' prestige indicators that are relevant to explain student dropout, and to control for students' socioeconomic background, academic skills, work and research experiences, and scholarships and student credit obtained. To answer our research question, we estimate two multilevel logistic models. The main finding is that horizontal stratification of higher education is more important in explaining the probability of individual dropout than social background. Particularly, programs' market prestige (measured by median wage returns of graduates) and field of study heavily influence the likelihood of degree completion. Among individual characteristics, gender, more than social class or race influence dropouts.

RC28-336.1

ZALAF CASEIRO, LUIZ CARLOS* (University of São Paulo, Brazil)
MACIENTE, AGUINALDO (National Institute for Applied Economic Research - IPEA, Brazil)

Horizontal Stratification of Higher Education and Wage Returns of Graduates in STEM Fields.

Brazilian higher education and labor market conditions underwent dramatic changes in recent decades. Undergraduate enrollments have doubled over fifteen years. The system has become more diverse and inclusive, with an increased availability of academic and vocational programs at institutions of different prestige levels. On the labor market side, there was an important trend of job creation and formalization of labor relations between 2004-2014. At the peak of this economic cycle, businesspersons complained of the lack of skilled labor in the STEM fields. Since 2015, however, a severe economic crisis rapidly raised the unemployment rate, especially among youths. This article investigates the transition into the formal labor market of recent graduates of STEM programs between 2012-2017. Three questions guide our investigation: What is the occupational profile of graduates? How horizontal stratification of higher education influence their wages? How did these change over time? To answer these questions, we worked with a unique joint dataset of three different administrative records from the Brazilian government: The Higher Education Census (2011-2014), the National Undergraduate Performance Exam (2011-2014) and Annual Social Information Report (2010-2017). In addition to a rich set of descriptive statistics, we use four multilevel regression models to estimate the effect of horizontal stratification of higher education on graduates' wages over two different periods (2012-2014 and 2015-2017). The main results are: 1. Although 3/4 of the STEM-field graduates work in the formal market one year after graduation, most of them are employed in lower-prestige occupations that are not related to STEM fields; 2. When horizontal stratification is included in the models, there is a sharp reduction of the individual's background effect on wages. Nevertheless, within-group differences explain most of the wage variation; 3. There is a trend of increasing inequality in workers' wages over time, associated with both social background and institutional factors.

RC18-218.1

ZAMBRA ÁLVAREZ, RAFAELA* (École des Hautes études en sciences sociales, France)

"La Incertidumbre Del Porvenir y Su Potencial Democrático: La Experiencia Política En El Contexto De La Verticalización En La Comuna De Estación Central En Santiago De Chile"

A partir del año 2008, la comuna de Estación Central, situada al sur poniente de la ciudad de Santiago de Chile, comienza a experimentar un proceso de verticalización cuya particularidad reside en su magnitud. Este fenómeno, como reflejo de una serie de ajustes técnico urbanísticos entre el mercado inmobiliario y el gobierno municipal, ha arrastrado una serie de conflictos socio-espaciales. En 2015 se formaliza la primera organización de "defensa" contra los efectos de la verticalización, y ya para el año 2017, el caso de Estación Central logra instalarse en el debate público. Tomando en consideración este escenario, el año 2017 se realizó una *etnografía de la participación* en el sector más afectado por este fenómeno y cuyo objetivo fue analizar las practicas participativas relativas a la planificación urbana de la comuna de un pequeño grupo de vecinos/as compuesto por dirigentes vecinales y vecino/as que comienzan, por primera vez, un proceso de problematización de este *mal público* (Cefaï, 2011). El objetivo ulterior fue comprender cómo el ideal de la democracia deliberativa es puesto a prueba (*mise à l'épreuve*) dentro de este grupo de individuos. A través de la combinación de herramientas propias de la sociología y de la antropología, se concluye que la *mise à l'épreuve* de la democracia deliberativa se expresa en la complejidad del universo simbólico definido por experiencias individuales y colectivas de descubrimiento de las propias posiciones frente a este *mal público.* La experiencia deliberativa de este grupo de vecinos/as revelará una forma particular de la democracia y de la acción colectiva. Una forma efímera, localizada en el tiempo y el espacio, y que encuentra un lugar en pequeños grupos de individuos que se movilizan entre los espacios institucionales y no institucionales, según los recursos y potenciales democráticos que cada uno ofrece de manera aislada o articulada.

RC30-366.1

ZANI, BEATRICE* (Sciences Po Lyon, France)

From Dagong to Paodanbang: Contesting Markets, Dismantling Subalternity between China and Taiwan

In China, female migrant workers move from the countryside to the city to work in local factories, where they face a triple condition of social, eocnmic and moral subalternity. Marriage-migration to Taiwan represents for women a chance to renegotiate a status and to access modernity. However, this is framed into a rigid mobility regime, vector of local and global inequalities and hierarchies. Governmental biopolitics (Ong 1999) limits access to social rights, to the right to work and to residency in Taiwan. Until 2009 women had not right to work during the first two years of stay. The Reform of 2009 put an end to such legal ban. However, the access and the integration to the labour market still represents the core of discrimination. If initially women performed undeclared jobs because of the working restrictions, today they still integrate lowly-visible and weakly legitimate sectors of the labor market (care sector, catering, haidressing, cosmetics).

To resist, women mobilize sociala nd emotional networks to produce entrepreneurship and translocal multipolar economies, which connect the different spaces women have crossed during their mobilities: Chinese rural villages of origin, the Chinese cities and Taiwan.

Through online applications women's entrepreurship, *e-commerce and mobilities transgress* local order by generating global disorders. When the access to the local labor market is obstructed, women "contest" (Steiner 2005) the market and transcend highly monitored administrativeborders. The *e-commerce* they set, the multipolar economic circuits they navigate through enable women to lessen a condition of subalternity, "taking their place" inside new physical and virtual, material and emotional, local and global spaces. From factory workers, by contesting rigid norms and rules, women switch to "itinerant suitcase carriers" (*paodan bang* 跑单帮), who set sails through global capitalism and local consumption by commercializing a huge variety of (import-export forbidden) goods and products across borders.

RC02-27.1

ZANI, BEATRICE* (Sciences Po Lyon, France)

Mobilities, Virtual Worlds and Emotions: From Physical to Virtual Markets, from Local Order to Global Disorder

Through multi-situated and virtual ethnography, I investigate the link between mobilities, emotions and the production of *online* economic practices. Drawing on the case study of Chinese migrant women in Taiwan, I explain the social and emotional construction of translocal virtual markets, which connect on different scales, the temporalities, spatialities and emotions of women's mobilities. In Taiwan, Chinese migrants contest a local condition of social, economic and cultural subalternity by exploring physical and virtual, glocal markets. When local order

becomes oppressive for migrants, they can produce global disorders through creative social, economic and emotional practices. When access to the local taiwanese labor market is obstructed, Chinese migrants "contest", by exploring new virtual markets which connect the places, spaces and temporalities of their mobilities. the commodities and the objects commercialized embody subjectivation processes, identity making and are sustained by and, at their turn sustain the emergence of heeterogeneous repertoires of emotions. New labor forms, labor relations and labor practices emerge at the crossroad between the local and the global, the physical and the virtual, the material and the emotional. Setting sails through local consumption and global production, through the *online* application *WeChat,* partially digital, internally networked translocal multipolar economies are produced. On hidden, alternative trails, objects, subjects, social ties and emotions circulate and rotate: an e*motional petit capitalism* emerges with Chinese women's daily microcosms, between China and Taiwan.

RC54-664.2

ZARIAS, ALEXANDRE* (Fundação Joaquim Nabuco, Brazil)

Body, Person and Self in Brazilian Legislative Proposals

The purpose of this communication is to examine the notions of body, person and self in what is called public order of the human body by analyzing legislative proposals on organ donation, abortion and euthanasia. The body as a sign of the relation of human beings to the social, cultural and physical environment surrounding them encloses a set of representations of individual and collective life, composing a grammar that became a particular object of a specialized corpus within sociology. Discussions about the body statute can reveal the political dimension of the confronting different scientific conceptions and common sense about the body in our society. This explanatory research, based on documental analysis, focused on the legislative proposals contents concerning the body. The legislative corpus is available in the Brazilian Electronic Library of the Chamber of Deputies, and comprehends the period from 1946 to 2019. The article shows that it is necessary to analyze the boundaries of the body in relation to the notion of person and the varied forms that this relation assumes in different spheres of the law.

RC06-79.3

ZARTLER, ULRIKE* (University of Vienna, Austria)
KOGLER, RAPHAELA (University of Vienna, Austria)
ZUCCATO, MARLIES (University of Vienna, Austria)

Children's Concepts of Post-Divorce Custody and Care Arrangements

After a parental break-up, children's lives are highly affected by the agreed custody and care arrangements. However, we have limited scholarly knowledge about how children conceptualize such arrangements and how they discuss their concepts among their friends and schoolmates. We address this research gap and ask how children from diverse family backgrounds, with divorced and non-divorced parents, construct and negotiate post-divorce custody arrangements in their peer groups.

Based on a participatory study with 60 8- to 10-year-old children in one rural and one urban Austrian region, we analyze children's concepts about post-divorce regulations. The study comprises focus groups based on concept cartoon discussions, individual interviews and a wide range of participatory child-friendly methods like drawings, games, handicrafts or story- telling. Data analysis was based on the documentary method.

Results show that the respondents conceptualized joint parental custody as a means of establishing fairness for parents. Regarding custody, contact and residency, children prioritized fairness for parents – in terms of equal time shares or equal numbers of children to care for – over child wellbeing. This stands in sharp contrast to legal regulations that clearly consider the best interest of the child as the *ultima ratio*. Children's concepts were rich in detail and mainly aimed at improving parents' interests and living conditions. The respondents developed sophisticated ideas about strategies to establish fair conditions on different levels (e.g.; legal regulations, time resources, custody and residential arrangements, emotional aspects). The impacts of these findings for research on post-divorce custody and care arrangements and its consequences for children will be discussed.

RC29-355.5

ZAVALETA, JOSE ALFREDO* (Universidad de Veracruz, Mexico)

Las Disposiciones Juveniles a La Participación Sociopolítica Heterogénea

El presente trabajo analiza las disposiciones de las/los jóvenes a la participación en contextos de vulnerabilidad y violencia.

Para tal efecto, compara resultados de cuatro regiones de Veracruz en México caracterizadas por entornos violentos y de vulnerabilidad en los cuales se de-

sarrollan procesos de socialización política en un periodo de interregno entre el viejo régimen y un nuevo gobierno que incentiva la institucionalización de nuevas reglas de participación política y una sociedad cuyas transformaciones más significativas se manifiestan en las estructuras familiares, escolares, barriales que constriñen la participación de los jóvenes dentro y fuera del campo electoral.

En estas circunstancias, presenta resultados de un proyecto de investigación colectivo orientado a la identificación de oportunidades de participación sociopolítica juvenil mediante el contraste de transformaciones de las instituciones de socialización primaria y secundaria y las estrategias de las/los jóvenes en ámbitos rurales, semiurbanos y urbanos -participación comunitaria, en movimientos sociales, movimiento anarquista y militancias- con el propósito de producir insumos para el diseño de políticas gubernamentales a escala subnacional.

RC28-332.6

ZAWADSKY, JOSE* (,)

Análisis Comparado De La Pobreza Laboral EN Chile Y España

El objeto de la presente comunicación es realizar un análisis comparativo de la pobreza laboral en Chile y España. Presentaremos el marco teórico, el estado el arte y los resultados del análisis cuantitativo de las bases de datos existentes para ambos contextos.

Los cambios recientes en las condiciones de empleo han individualizado el riesgo y la incertidumbre, ampliando las condiciones de precariedad y profundizando las diferencias entre los segmentos laborales. En el contexto español, especialmente después de la crisis económica de 2008, un sector que hoy se puede identificar como trabajadores en situación de pobreza ha visto surgir mayor inestabilidad en el trabajo, mientras que sus ingresos continúan disminuyendo. Mientras tanto, en Chile, las condiciones de trabajo nunca han sido una garantía para mantenerse al margen de la pobreza, ni siquiera en el sector formal. De hecho, la ciudadanía social nunca se ha desarrollado completamente y la segmentación del mercado laboral muestra diferencias importantes entre los segmentos formales e informales, así como entre los segmentos primario y secundario de la economía formal.

En la ponencia nos referiremos, de manera comparada, a los elementos estructurales, de los hogares e individuales que inciden en la pobreza laboral, dando cuenta de la incidencia de cada uno de ellos para los diversos casos. Analizaremos las bases de datos de la CASEN para el caso de Chile y la ECV para España, lo que nos permitirá conocer las principales características de la pobreza laboral en ambos contextos e identificar tipologías de trabajadores en situación de pobreza. Finalmente, daremos cuenta de cómo, a pesar de tratarse de casos distintos, con algunos elementos similares, encontramos tanto características como perfiles similares de trabajadores en situación de pobreza en Chile y España.

RC23-271.5

ZAYED, HANY* (University of Illinois - Urbana Champaign, USA)

The Social Life of Tablets in Egyptian Schools: A Critique of Technological Reason

Egypt's educational reform has historically been punctuated by socio-economic and socio-political junctures. The most recent historical juncture, the Revolution of 2011, heralded a deluge of transformations whose messy realities continue to shape the Egyptian society in general and the education domain in particular. Since late 2018, Egypt has been implementing an audacious slew of reforms intended to completely transform the national education landscape by 2030. This research is concerned with one particular reform: the introduction of digital technologies in public secondary education.

Against celebratory official discourses and problematic academic analyses touting the transformatory inevitability of digital technologies in education, this research presents a critical sociology of educational technology that is socio-technical and political. Concretely, this research examines the social life of tablets and asks how their introduction in Egyptian public high schools is changing, reproducing and disrupting social relations and educational processes. By problematizing digital technologies in education, this research seeks to parse out the difference between how education is intended and how it actually operates, underscore how the old is not supplanted but heavily accreted in the new, and carve out space for contingent and contradictory possibilities. Towards those ends, this project utilizes theoretical insights from Bourdieu, Latour, Foucault as well as resistance theorists, and relies on relational and digital ethnography in its methodological orientation.

In telling a story about digital technologies and educational change, this project brings together, and contributes to, the sociology of education, the sociology of technology and the new emergent field of digital sociology. It unsettles the dominant technological reason, redresses the gross inadequacies and glaring imbalances plaguing the literature, and provides a critical and timely intervention from the global south to a body of work that is sharply skewed to the north.

RC46-559.1

ZBIERSKI-SALAMEH, SUAVA* (Haverford Institute, USA)
NOWAK, MAREK (University Adam Mickiewicz, Poland)

Socio-Ecological Consequences of Suburbanization in Postsocialist Urban System. Case of Poznan-Lubon, Poland

The paper discusses the suburbanization (Clapson 2003) of the large cities, and the rise of so-called "in-between city" (Young, Kiel 2010), and its many social and ecological consequences in the aftermath of the post-socialist transformation in Eastern and Central Europe. The suburbanization in the region—(driven by the differences in property prices and growing internal migrations) –leads to disturbances in the proportions of the smaller cities in relation to the metropolitan center, and causes tensions among the inhabitants of the metropolis, as the core of the urban system and those of its surrounding cities around many points, including environmental and spatial issues and public policies concerning the use of water and natural resources. (Polanska 2018, Domaradzka 2018). The paper analyzes these broader processes of suburbanization in the region by focusing on the dynamic relations between the Poznan metropolis and its suburban small city of Lubon. In particular, the presentation deals with the changing meaning and boundaries of the local identity for the inhabitants of Poznan as the core of the urban system in relation to its growing, Lubon suburbia, and the evolving understanding of sustainability and apportioning of environmental and cultural goods in the metropolis and its suburban city as the basis of policy formation and push for Right2city social movements. The presentation will be based on focus-, in-depths- and biographical interviews describing the transformation of "Cities outside the city".

RC09-109.5

ZELINSKA, OLGA* (Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)

Electoral Outcomes of Social Movements: Methodological Considerations and an Empirical Illustration of Ukraine's Local Maidan Movement

Social movements aim at institutional change, including electoral outcomes. Broadly speaking, any social change has multiple factors that contribute to it. As such, it is difficult to provide empirical evidence for the link between what movements do and the change to institutions. The social movement literature reflects these difficulties: it is strongest in how movements form and how they act, but weakest in whether and how movements create change, and by what methods we can discover the link between movements and change. In this presentation, I explore methods that potentially visibly connect movements to institutional outcomes. I use an empirical example of 2013-2014 Ukraine's nationwide Maidan movement that manifested in several dozen local protests across the country. While Maidan clearly brought national level changes -- the president fled, new national and local elections were called, and Ukraine became an international conflict zone -- Maidan the movement was equally a local level phenomenon. I focus more narrowly on local electoral outcomes, by which I mean a change in the electoral environment indicated by changes to formal institutions that govern elections and to personnel (including local politicians and appointees), to the parties and their promises, and to trajectories of political alliances in two of Ukraine's localities before (2010 - 2012) and after Maidan (2015 - 2020). I compare and contrast qualitative and quantitative methods available in the social science toolkit to discuss their potential in uncovering different parts of the research problem and the major pitfalls of their application.

RC07-82.4

ZEYER-GLIOZZO, BIRGIT* (Ruhr-University Bochum,)

Does Training Help Workers to Keep Pace with Technological Change? Returns to Formal, Non-Formal and Informal Training for Workers in Routine-Intense Jobs

The automation of job tasks due to technological change can lead to an increase in social inequalities. Those workers who perform analytic and interactive tasks that are complementary to modern machines become more productive and more in demand as a result of ongoing digitalization. Meanwhile, workers who perform a high proportion of automatable routine tasks are at risk of job or wage losses. In this context, politics and science attach great importance to further training to help employees keep pace with technological change. However, the benefits in terms of adapting job tasks for affected workers have hardly been investigated. Building on considerations of human capital theory and the task-based approach, this study examines the effect of training on job tasks for employees in routine intense jobs. The study uses data from the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS), which provides the opportunity to compare the returns to different forms of further training, namely formal, non-formal and informal training. Fixed-effects models are estimated to account for unobserved heterogeneity. The results show that non-formal and informal training in the form of media use actually helps to reduce the intensity of routine tasks. The effects of

training on analytic, interactive and manual tasks differ depending on the type of training but are in many cases not significant. There is some evidence that high-skilled workers benefit more from non-formal training, while lower-skilled workers tend to obtain higher returns from informal learning. In addition, the degree of computerization and job changes also seem to play a role in the extent to which training affects job tasks. Taken together, these findings suggest that policies to promote training in the context of technological change should take into account the different types of training, target groups and contexts.

RC51-631.2

ZHAKUPBAYEV, MADI* (Nazarbayev University, Kazakhstan)

Dysfunctional Families: Implementation of Case Management Models in Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan

While the national modernization programs of developing states include the improvement of social infrastructure, contemporary approaches in social work are not applied. In particular, social service provision with the usage of case management (CM) models in Kazakhstan is not widely practiced and considered to be underdeveloped. Exploration and evaluation of social work practice in the Center of Adaptation for Youth (CAY) in Nur-Sultan show that the range of employed activities do not improve and sometimes even harm the psychological state of children. Rather, CAY act as a temporary dwelling for children from dysfunctional families. Observations and interviews with children and CAY staff show that beneficiaries are mentally suffering from being detached from their family members. The approaches of social service do not use complex methods of CM models. The results of this research show that the implementation of CM models as Critical Time Intervention and Strength is crucial in achieving the goals of the CAY. These models are specified for achieving the mission of CAY and can affect positively on the family members in its entirety. They demonstrate that addressing the families based on their individual needs and the peculiarity of their situation should be viewed as a potential solution for solving their problems and thus have to be the part of the state social modernization program.

WG01-695.1

ZHANG, HAN* (, Hong Kong)

One Country Two Systems: Political Behavior and National Identity of Chinese Immigrants in Hong Kong

Under the "one country two systems" model, Hong Kong is an ideal laboratory to examine the effects of political regime and cross-border migration on individuals' political behavior and national identity; because one third of the territory's population are immigrants grown up in the socialist mainland China without political freedom but later on living in the capitalist system with political consciousness and political participation. This paper attempts to examine this issue by comparing Chinese immigrants to Hong Kong locals, using a recent sample of the *Hong Kong Panel Study of Social Dynamics*. The migration experience of Chinese immigrants and the contrast between the political systems across the border lead us to expect different consequences in political behavior. The "escaping" *migration experience* would lead us to expect a higher political participation rate for Chinese immigrants relative to locals. After the long repression by the party-state in political rights, Chinese immigrants may be "bounced up" to voicing out their concerns once they arrive in the freedom realm of Hong Kong. However, it is quite possible that there is a *lingering effect of the totalitarian regime's political control*: Chinese immigrants may be less likely than locals to participate in political activities because they were educated to obey to the governments, and the impact of such education may be life-long. Be it or not that there is a difference for Chinese immigrants before and after migration, it is likely that the group won't be able to catch up with locals in political participation. I attempt to adjudicate the two possibilities in this paper, and will also examine Chinese immigrants' identity as "a Chinese" vis-a-vis "a Hongkonger" relative to that of locals. Results from my analysis may provide new insights regarding how political institutions and individual experience interact to shape people's political participation and identity.

RC37-467.4

ZHAO, YIKUN* (York University, Canada)

Etiquette As a Culturally-Bifurcated Commodity in Today's China

Etiquette has become a new cultural commodity in mainland China in recent years, but it is not a culturally homogeneous one. This field-study based empirical analysis intends to show that there are mainly two sources of cultural capital, based on which etiquette training businesses position themselves relatively. On the one hand, native etiquette trainers who are educated locally strive to culturally align their training programs with the mainstream cultural trend that is popularized top-down by the state, as shown in various projects mobilized from above to promote "Cultural Renaissance" (wenhua fuxing) and to cultivate the "Socialist Spiritual Civilization" (shehuizhuyi jingsheng wenming). These businesses are unique in seeking opportunities through participating in these civility projects by providing etiquette training. On the other hand, there are more private and

pricy etiquette training services offered by "foreign" (e.g., French, British) trainers and by Chinese-born trainers who have been educated abroad in the West. They tend to allude to the "royal" root of Western etiquette to attract economically better-off clients that aspire to become cosmopolitan. Methodologically, this analysis charts this field of the rising etiquette industry in today's mainland China through extracting a set binaries empirically: material-cultural, East-West, and national-individual. Through tensions and intersections, these binaries enable an understanding of the rising etiquette market that appears culturally bifurcated. I argue that while these two major types of etiquette businesses co-shape the culturally dichotomized topography of the field of commercial etiquette training, they also together transform etiquette into a form of embodied cultural capital for market exchange, at a time when rapid economic growth sets social re-configuration in motion.

RC20-250.3

ZIELINSKI, MARCIN* (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)

The Silent Tool of a Devil – on Data Weighting in Survey Practice.

Data weighting is a procedure intended to be used in order to improve survey estimates. The need of poststratification weighting comes from unit or item non-responses if the mechanisms behind its occurrence is missing at random (MAR) but not completely at random (MCAR) or missing not at random (MNAR) (Rubin, Little, 1987) and is used to reflect populational characteristics in a sample. The need of design type of weighting comes from strategies of sampling with unequal probabilities that need to be equalized by weighting the data.

Weighting rarely brings spectacular (or even noticeable) results what is related to its general property – weight, or to be more precise, a component that is used in its creating, has to be related with survey outcome for the weight to work. This implies that in a case of design type of weighting the weight should be related to the probability of being selected to the sample.

The question to weight or not to weight is not simply a matter of a mere decision as one should remember each time the weight is used, additional variance is entered into the data. The decision on using or abandoning data weighting should therefore be based on empirical advantages that weighting can bring. Therefore, before making a decision, one should check whether weighing data makes any sense in a given specific case and whether weighting data changes the result in a relation to unweighted data at all.

The paper deals with the issue of empirical importance of data weighing in international survey projects carried out on a large scale and is based on evidences from over 2000 studies harmonized within the SDR (*Survey Data Recycling*) project.

TG04-745.2

ZINN, JENS* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

Risk, Threat and Danger and Political Populism in the US, UK and Australia

With the British vote for Brexit and the election of Donald Trump for President of the United States the last decade witnessed substantial changes in global politics. The presentation reports from a project that examines changes in the discourse-semantics of risk, threat and danger in the UK, US and Australia comparing newspaper coverage in 2010 with 2017. The project determines the influence of growing populism and nationalism on newspaper coverage about risk, threat and danger and whether similar trends towards a 'post-truth' era are observable in Australia.

Conceptually, the presentation aims to advance sociological theorizing beyond mainstream approaches to risk such as the risk society (Beck), governmentality (Foucault, Dean, Rose, O'Malley) and risk culture (Douglas, Lash) and follows trends in media studies, linguistics and digital humanities by using digitised mass data to identify diachronic changes in social patterns. The project uses corpus linguistic tools to analyse the discourse-semantic differences and link them to social events and institutional changes (Müller & Stegmeier 2019; Zinn 2020).

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Müller, M. & Stegmeier, J. 2019: Investigating Risk, Uncertainty and Normativity Within the Framework of Digital Discourse Analysis: Renewable Energies in Climate Change Discourses. In: Olofsson, A. & Zinn, J. (eds.): Researching Risk and Uncertainty. Palgrave, 309-336.
Zinn, J. O. 2020: The UK 'at Risk', Palgrave.

RC25-310.2

ZINN, JENS* (University of Melbourne, Australia)

The UK 'at Risk' - the Analysis of Long Term Social Change

This presentation reports from a case study on the proliferation of at risk-language in The Times news coverage 1785-2009 illuminating the changing social experience of risk. It contributes to historical sociology by examining the forces which have shaped the language of risk over time, and considers how linguistic developments in recent decades are underpinned by issues such as cultural and

structural transformations, the management of health and illness and climate change. It also explores changes in the production of news print media. Methodologically the project uses corpus linguistic tools to analyse discourse-semantic differences and link them to social events and institutional changes, a methodology which has been developed in earlier research (compare Müller & Stegmeier 2019; Zinn 2020).

The presentation shows that a number of different developments and events contributed to the proliferation of at risk-language such as technological advancements (e.g. new vaccines and treatments, epidemiology), changes in human nature (e.g. rise of chronic and civilisation diseases) and degeneration of the natural environment (e.g. extinction of species, flooding), major disasters (e.g. railway/ferry disasters, AIDS), and institutional changes (e.g. uncertainty of work, the NHS). Additionally, the notion of putting somebody unreasonably at risk has become a widespread motive in the new instantiating the at risk-semantic while the adjectival at-risk indicates that increasingly social groups are characterised by their at-risk status. Finally, the notion of risk remains ambiguous. There are clear indications for a technical understanding of risk underpinned by scientific research. Simultaneously, risk stands for a generalised worry referring to the normative dimension of risk.

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Zinn, J. 2020: The UK 'at Risk', Palgrave

RC24-297.1

ZIPP, DANIEL* (University of California, Los Angeles, USA)

Confronting King Coal in China: The State, Capital, and Labor in a Dying Industry

China is the king of coal. In 2017, China was the world's largest producer and consumer of coal and the world's largest coal-related polluter; over half of the world's coal was mined and burned in China in from 2014 through 2016. Since 2016, in tandem with increased coal consumption, coal-related pollution has steadily risen. Chinese coal has disastrous effects on the human population—causing increases in various cancers and killing approximately 1.5 million people in 2016 alone—and has wrecked havoc on Chinese, East Asian, and Pacific environments. However all is not grim. Coal is a dying industry, especially in China where Beijing is aiming to drastically reduce coal production and consumption by 2020 and extending through 2050. Beijing's strict policies highlight a key fact: The power of coal—both economically and politically—is not equally distributed throughout China. While China is the king of coal, coal is king in North-Central China. Although Beijing hopes to lessen its reliance on coal, local states in China, specifically in Henan and Shanxi, rely to varying degrees on coal for economic viability. When the national state implements policies that are in direct opposition to the economic goals of local states, what are the ways in which the local state interprets and enacts these laws? Using coal as the case, and conducting 10 months of ethnographic field work in the coal producing regions of China, I aim to show how environmental protection laws are enacted and interpreted by the state actors tasked with carrying out these policies. Following the deeds of local state actors and coal workers, I theorize from the and for the Global South while melding theories of the state and regional political economy to explain how the state functions with regard to other state agencies, labor, and capital.

RC28-338.3

ZONTAG, NOAM* (Taub Center for Economic and Social Policy Research, Israel)

SHAVIT, YOSSI (Tel Aviv University, Israel)

Socioeconomic Background, Early Childhood Education and Care, and Scholastic Achievement in Israel

This study concerns three main issues: (1) the association between the social and economic background of families and the kind of early childhood education and care (ECEC) their children attend. (2) The correlation between the kind of education and care attended by a child and their scholastic development which we measure at ages 10, 13 and at the end of secondary education. (3) The extent to which the type of education and care attended by children, mediates the effects of families' SES on scholastic achievements.

We employ the 2004 Israeli social survey which focused on ECEC and merged its records with administrative data on children's standardized test scores.

Preliminary results show a correlation between household demographic variables and the type of framework the children attended. Parents, those with higher incomes and those with fewer children are more likely to send their children to paid daycare. In addition, Educated and well off parents are more likely to send children to municipal kindergarten. Interestingly, parents with many children are also more likely to send them to municipal kindergarten, probably because they

are eligible for state subsidies. Finally, odds of Jewish children to be cared for in paid daycare or municipal kindergarten is significantly higher than the odds of Arab children.

While the proportion of the children attending paid frameworks (excluding municipal kindergarten) in ages 3-4 is significantly higher than in ages 0-2, the proportion decreases in ages 5-6 at which municipal kindergarten were (in 2004) compulsory and publicly funded. Among children in ages 5-6, around 90% attend municipal kindergarten. Therefore, it's reasonable to assume that the regression coefficients in the second part of the results are smaller than the coefficients in the first part, because the effect of demographic variables is weaker when it comes to publicly funded frameworks.

RC30-366.2

ZOUGBEDE, EMELINE* (University Paris Descartes, France)

Support, Coordinate and Win? the Cgt's Role in the Organization of Illegal Workers' Strikes

In a context of increasing deregulation of both labour markets and employment relations, different categories of workers organize public protests, mobilising to fight for their rights and to defend the right to a decent life. The processes of delocalising/relocating employment pools or maintaining an underemployed and exploited workforce structure these mobilizations in different regions of the world. On this matter, the French case presents no exception, particularly in the capital area (Ile-de-France). Illegal workers, a precarious but largely stabilized workforce operating in different sectors of activity, are self-organizing to demand for the regularization/legalization of their administrative and employment status, in order to benefit from existing legal protections against forms domination and subordination at work. Trade unions have played a central role in supporting such groups to take public action, often acting as an official relay for these protests/mobilizations. This paper will examine the role and position of the CGT in organising, structuring and supporting working illegal aliens strikes. Based on a detailed ethnography of the latest collective protests/mobilizations of illegal workers, we will seek to analyse and put into perspective the efforts carried out by the CGT to shape a collective group contributing to the smooth running of the protests/mobilizations, their success, as well as the establishment of more balanced power relations between the collective group, the employers and the competent administrative authorities. One of the challenges in organising the group ready to go on strike is to set the issue of working illegal aliens back at the centre of the public debate, thereby questioning the inclusive capacities of French society. In this talk, we will start-off from a Parisian case study which will be used in a comparative perspective to examine, more generally, the pre-eminence of trade unions in similar struggles opposing illegal workers to private or public institutions.

RC28-327.3

ZUCCOTTI, CAROLINA V.* (CONICET, Italy)

LORENZ, JAN (Jacobs University Bremen, Germany)

PAOLILLO, ROCCO (Jacobs University Bremen, Germany)

RODRÍGUEZ SÁNCHEZ, ALEJANDRA (Berlin Graduate School of Social Sciences, Germany)

SERKA, SELAMAWIT (Hawassa University, Ethiopia)

Assessing Dynamics of Segregation with Spatial and Threshold Models

Empirical studies that seek to asses why ethnic minorities' neighbourhood segregation—and its association with spatially concentrated deprivation—persists over time, are limited in the European context. Using a combination of individual microdata and aggregated neighbourhood data, the paper presents two methodological approaches that can serve to predict the evolution of neighbourhood ethnic segregation over time. These approaches consider, in different ways, three explanatory mechanisms that have been highlighted by the literature: ethnic groups' socioeconomic resources and how they interact with housing prices and residential structures; discrimination in the housing market; and individuals' preferences to live close to members of the same group (Logan and Alba 1993).

The first methodological approach considers Bayesian spatial models of segregation to predict observed segregation patterns. We consider local and spatial indices of segregation at two time points and aim at finding which factors help in predicting the observed patters using prior aggregate level information, while also considering segregation as a spatially autocorrelated phenomena. The second methodological approach is based on agent-based models and, more specifically, on Schelling's model of segregation. Schelling (1971) showed that individuals' preferences for in-group members—as well as their "thresholds of tolerance"—play a key role in spatial segregation. Using individual and aggregated neighbourhood data, we inform the Schelling model and make predictions of different segregation scenarios based different parameters.

For both analyses, we use the city of Bradford in the UK as a case study. Bradford is interesting from both policy and research perspectives: it has one of the

highest levels of spatial segregation of ethnic minorities (Zuccotti 2015); and it has also become the centre of debates on segregation following the 2001 riots occurred in predominantly Pakistani neighbourhoods.

RC55-673.1

ZUCCOTTI, CAROLINA V.* (CONICET, Italy)

Migration and Education in Argentina: Exploring Integration Patterns in the Global South

The migrant status of individuals is a central determinant of opportunities in education. In a context of growing South-South migration (Campillo Carrete 2013), understanding how different migrant-origin groups in the Global South perform in the educational system is fundamental for improving our understanding of social stratification and migrant integration theories. Argentina is a very interesting country to study these issues, not only because of the persistent educational inequalities the country still faces (Krüger 2013), but also because of the increasing presence of South American children in its educational system (Cerrutti and Parrado 2015). Research that looks at the educational performance of migrant-origin individuals in a comparative and large-scale perspective is, however, scarce (Dalle 2016).

The paper studies patterns of educational attainment and educational mobility of the most numerous South American groups, in comparison with majoritarian native Argentineans. The analysis is based on Census microdata (2010), in combination with aggregated Census data. Census microdata is formed by a 10% sample of the total population, and includes questions related to individuals, their households and the dwellings they inhabit. Neighbourhood information at the level of department and communes, obtained from aggregated Census data, can be attached to individuals. The combined analysis of different levels of variables (individual, household/dwelling, and neighbourhood) will allow answering questions related to the role of social origins (the focus of this paper) and of neighbourhood characteristics on educational achievements. Furthermore, the large sample will allow working individually with diverse migrant-origin groups (Peruvians, Bolivians, Chileans and Paraguayans). The study focuses on individuals that reside with at least one adult person, be it a father, mother or another adult relative; hence, I limit the analysis to children and young individuals in school age (including individuals born in Argentina of migrant parent(s) as well as young migrants).

RC11-143.2

ZULUETA, JOHANNA* (Soka University, Japan)

Ageing, Migration, and Graduated Citizenship: Examining the Case of Older Female Migrants in Japan

In the 1980s, Japan saw an influx of Southeast Asian women to work in the entertainment and service sectors, many of them coming from countries such as the Philippines and Thailand. Most of these women are now married or have been married to Japanese men who they met while working in Japan; others were introduced through mutual friends, and there were also those who came to Japan as marriage migrants. These women have made Japan their home and have now reached (or are close to) their "retirement years". Looking at the Philippine case, there are currently 38,508 Filipino women aged 50 and above in Japan, with more than 50% of them in their early 50s (Ministry of Justice, 2017). Many of these women have acquired permanent residency that gives them access to rights that are almost at par with Japanese citizens, except voting rights. Despite this, they are living as foreigners and non-citizens who deal with issues that any other ageing person in Japan deals with, e.g. social support in terms of welfare, pension, and access to healthcare. This study looks at some concerns that these older Filipino women currently have in Japan. There are several instances where these women rely on social welfare to support themselves and their children. Meanwhile, there are some women who are not eligible to receive retirement pension as they have not sufficiently paid their dues. Based on semi-structured interviews of these women, this paper explores the limits of social policies in Japan, particularly with regards to its aging migrant population. It examines how social policies and citizenship regimes illustrate a form of "graduated citizenship" (Ong 2006), by looking at this particular case. Moreover, the significance of gender in this whole notion of "graduated citizenship" is emphasized.

RC31-381.3

ZULUETA, JOHANNA* (Soka University, Japan)

Migration, Ageing, and Transnational Care Circulation: Examining the Case of Older Female Migrants in Malaysia

How do older female migrant workers engage in transnational care circulation when faced with the uncertainties of remaining in the country of work? In what ways do these older women migrants negotiate their desire to go home "for good" with the responsibility of caring for their family in the homeland? This exploratory study looks at older Filipino migrant women in Malaysia, one of the largest Southeast Asian groups in the country, who mostly work as domestic helpers. Most of these women have been employed by the same employer for a long period of time, thus enabling them to continue working through their late 50s to 60s. Based on semi-structured interviews conducted in Kuala Lumpur and Petaling Jaya in March and August 2018, this study looks at these women's experiences of ageing, which is thought of as a socio-cultural process that is not only tied to one's physical body, but is also linked to several factors such as gender, social class, as well as societal expectations on their familial roles. This study argues that the performance of care among these women migrants is seen to be more possible when it is done from a distance, where these older migrants are able to carry out their dual roles as breadwinners and nurturers for family and kin back in the homeland. While many of these older migrants hope to go back to their homeland "for good" in the near future, doing so prematurely would cause a break in the circulation of care between the migrant and her family, thus disrupting existing intergenerational relationships. This study hopes to contribute to existing literature on migration, transnational ageing, care, and transnational families by analyzing this specific Asian case.

RC23-271.4

ZVINGOWANISEI, TSITSI* (International Christian University, Japan)

"for Better or for Worse?": The Progress of Agricultural (Bio) Technologies, and the Experience of Small-Scale Farmers in Africa

Agricultural (bio)technologies are a fast-growing area of innovation, with prospects of finding new opportunities for sustainable societies. While other regions are experiencing remarkable progress, significant pockets of food insecurity are recurring (Food Aid Organization (FAO) 2015), and a worrying reality in most parts of Africa. Agricultural production is low and is called upon to decrease, raising the status of Africa as a new frontier for agricultural development. Regardless, since small-scale farmers play a decisive part in securing food security in Africa, this paper, therefore, explores agri-biotechnology initiatives and their impact on food security drawing upon local narratives of small-scale maize farmers in Zimbabwe and Kenya comparing the cases of Honde Valley and Kericho respectively. A critical examination of how emerging technologies replicate social inequalities and vice versa is conducted to reveal why agricultural (bio)technologies adoption and utilization is slow in Sub Saharan Africa.

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