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Table of Contents

Session Category                  Page(s)
Ad Hoc Sessions                  2-3
Association of Sociology          4-8
Author Meets Critics             9-10
Canadian Thematic Sessions       11-12
Integrative Sessions             13-17
ISA Former Presidents            18
Plenary Sessions                 19-22
Presidential Sessions            23
Professional Development         24-25
Spotlight Sessions               26-27
Research Committees              28-82
*in chronological order
Thematic Groups                  83-85
Working Groups                   86
THE ANTHROPOCENE IS THE AGE OF THE RADICAL MODIFICATION OF THE PLANET BY HUMAN ACTIVITY, THE AGE IN WHICH GEOLOGICAL SCARS PRODUCED BY THE VIOLENCE OF HUMAN CIVILISATIONS BECOME DETECTABLE, AND IRREVERSIBLE. IF CAPITALIST GLOBALISATION HAS PLAYED THE KEY ROLE IN DRAMATICALLY ACCELERATING THIS PROCESS, PERHAPS ITS CHIEF DRIVER IS THE ON-GOING PROCESS OF PLANETARY URBANISATION. IN THE GENERAL CONTEXT OF THE XIX ISA WORLD CONGRESS OF SOCIOLOGY, VIOLENCE IS TACKLED MAINLY IN REFERENCE TO HUMAN BEINGS. IN THIS SESSION, HOWEVER, WE ALSO INVITE TO CONSIDER VIOLENT OUTCOMES WITH RESPECT TO NON-HUMAN ANIMALS.

More precisely, we are interested in exploring how, as result of the dramatic process of global urbanisation, the encounter between the urban and the wild is increasingly amplified, multiplied and made more complex, and what this entails vis-à-vis notions of violence and responsibility, ethics and justice.

The Anthropocene is the age of the radical modification of the planet by human activity, the age in which geological scars produced by the violence of human civilisations become detectable, and irreversible. If capitalist globalisation has played the key role in dramatically accelerating this process, perhaps its chief driver is the on-going process of planetary urbanisation. In the general context of the XIX ISA World Congress of Sociology, violence is tackled mainly in reference to human beings. In this session, however, we also invite to consider violent outcomes with respect to non-human animals. More precisely, we are interested in exploring how, as result of the dramatic process of global urbanisation, the encounter between the urban and the wild is increasingly amplified, multiplied and made more complex, and what this entails vis-à-vis notions of violence and responsibility, ethics and justice.

Civitas and silva, the city and the forest, the urban and the wild, the civilised and the barbarian, are proverbially assumed as polar opposite, an assumption that has for millennia articulated our understanding of ethics, responsibility and justice. The current process of global urbanisation is making explicit the problem with such dichotomies, literally ingesting and reworking the spaces which we were used to define as ‘wild’. Animals are greatly affected by this process. On the one hand, they are violently victimised, on the other they are forced to re-adapt to contexts of living which, also from their perspective, have lost the clear demarcations they had in the past. Animals inhabit cities in many ways, either as domesticated, stray, or straightforwardly wild creatures. Nonetheless, in the face of the planetary process of urbanisation, directly or indirectly, implicitly or explicitly, all animals are in the process of being (violently) urbanised.

GLOBAL RISK AND ENERGY DEMOCRACY

If we would like to reconstruct ecologically sustainable and socially just society worldwide, we should tackle the issue of energy transition on the basis of energy democracy to ecological paradigm of diversified, diffusive and participatory energy system. Energy Democracy is the politics in which citizens can participate and communicate for equitable and sustainable energy system at the local, national, and global level. Energy transition is national, regional, and global issues. Methodological cosmopolitanism suggests an approach of seeking a common governance model with different local characteristics.
Life-World: The Sociology of Alfred Schutz - Screening and Discussion of the Documentary Film

**Date:** Wednesday, 18 July 2018  
**Time:** 15:30-17:20  
**Location:** John Bassett Theatre (102)  
**Organizer:** Hermilio SANTOS, Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil  
**Language:** English

The documentary film “Life-world: The Sociology of Alfred Schutz” (directed by Hermilio Santos, 60’, Brazil, 2018) presents interviews on different aspects of the work of Alfred Schutz, divided in four parts: in the first one it presents some aspects of his biography; in the second part the interviewees explain the main theoretical influences on his work; the third part is dedicated to present the main concepts of his sociological theory and in the last part of the film sociologists present how the Alfred Schutz’ sociology have been used currently in theoretical and empirical researches. Among the interviewees are Michael Barber (USA), Hisashi Nasu (Japan), Ilia Srubar, Martin Endress, Jochen Dreher and Joachim Renn (Germany), Thomas Eberle (Switzerland) and others from Argentina, Brazil and Italy. The interviews were conducted in English, German, Spanish, Japanese, Italian and Portuguese with English subtitles. After the screening the director will discuss with the audience some topics explored in the film. The proposal of this ad hoc film session is based on the success of an additional session of the RC 38 during the 3rd ISA Forum in Vienna, in which I showed my previous documentary film entitled “Infância Falada”(53’, Brazil, 2016), and the increasing worldwide interest on the sociology of Alfred Schutz, showed by the publication of his complete work in twelve volumes in German, by the creation of the Journal Schutzian Research, initiated in 2009, by the establishment of the Alfred Schutz International Circle for Phenomenology and Interpretive Social Science (created in 2012).
Gender and Authoritarianism in the MENA Region

**Date:** Monday, 16 July 2018  
**Time:** 15:30-17:20  
**Location:** MTCC 703

**Association:** Turkish Sociological Association  
**Organizer:** Nilay CABUK KAYA, University of Ankara, Turkey, Dilek CINDOGLU, Abdullah Gul University, Turkey and Ayse SAKTANBER, Middle-East Technical University of Ankara, Turkey

**Language:** English

Inequalities in gender, race and ethnicity and social class deepen in the times of authoritarian political climates. Authoritarian political climates normalize all kinds of violence and unjust relations in any society. MENA Region societies, which do not have a long history with democracy, experience extra challenges in that respect. On the contrary, MENA region has been experiencing ethnic, religious, political and social conflicts over decades. This session invites papers dwelling upon these deepening inequalities in the MENA region societies from an intersectional approach with particular emphasis on gender and authoritarianism. We welcome papers from Turkey, Jordan, Iran, Iraq, Palestine, Egypt, Lebanon, and Tunisia etc. focusing on gender and authoritarianism in the MENA region.

Migration, Gender and Precarity: New Migratory Flows in the MENA Region

**Date:** Tuesday, 17 July 2018  
**Time:** 15:30-17:20  
**Location:** MTCC 703

**Association:** Turkish Sociological Association  
**Organizer:** Nilay CABUK KAYA, University of Ankara, Turkey, Dilek CINDOGLU, Abdullah Gul University, Turkey and Ayse SAKTANBER, Middle-East Technical University of Ankara, Turkey

**Language:** English

Session organized by the Turkish Sociological Association

Migration is the most critical phenomenon of the MENA region societies especially after the Syrian Civil War in 2011. The societies that were influenced most from this migration flows are Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon, Iran, Iraq. The flux of people contributed further to the precarious conditions of the masses. The migration of the masses experienced all kinds of disadvantaged situations. Their arrival to the host societies also widened the already unequal relations in terms of gender, race and ethnicity and social class. Precarity in that context is being experienced in various forms including (1) economic precarity; (2) social discrimination and exclusionary practices, (3) youth dropouts from education, (4) lack of civil rights, (4) lack of health care, (5) sexual harassment and discrimination and stigmatization, (6) rise of identity politics. We welcome papers from MENA region focusing on migration, gender and precarity in the new migratory flows.
In the spirit of sociology’s traditional concern with power, violence and justice, this proposed session examines popular protest and state repression from a global comparative perspective. As capitalist globalization expands and deepens, corporate power increases along with global, national and local inequalities. States often fail to meet their responsibility to provide resources for the disadvantaged and to protect the vulnerable. While many disadvantaged groups have actively mobilized in defense of their political, economic, social and cultural rights, many others have remained passive and apolitical. In non-democracies, autocratic regimes remain stable and resilient, state repression often succeeds in suppressing popular protest and social movements, while violence is being used both as a tool to oppress and to resist oppression. In democratic and non-democratic states, collective protests are either a mode of action for certain disadvantaged groups to fight for their rights, or are class- and region-spanning actions by the general public to demand universal values and pursue justice. These collective actions are closely related to the political power structure and class relations of society; frequently, the state’s response to collective protests is further correlated to factors like protest issues, protest tactics, and the protesters’ social status. Empirical experiences from different parts of the world will show how collective protests and state repression are influenced by the role of state and institutional power relations in different countries.

In 2016, we witnessed anti-globalization movements that exclude refugees and immigrants, such as the U.K. leaving the EU and Donald Trump, who advocates “America first” and proposes strict restrictions against accepting immigrants, winning the US presidential elections. This backlash could be the result of the majority of people in these societies not sensing or perceiving enough benefits from globalizing the economy. Thus, inequality continues to expand, particularly as the majority of working people do not see any merit in globalizing the market but feel uncomfortable, and even consider it unfair, to have to accept immigrants and compete with them in the labor market. Globalization makes the market larger and encourages movement of money and people beyond borders, but only a limited number of people seem to be able to enjoy the benefits of such an economy.
Democracy, Power and Violence in South Asia

Date: Wednesday, 18 July 2018  Time: 15:30-17:20  Location: MTCC 717A
Association: Indian Sociological Society, Bangladesh Sociological Society, Pakistan Sociological Association and Nepal Sociological Association
Organizer: Sujata PATEL, Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla, India
Language: English

There are many factors uniting the South Asian region even though its nation-states have had a history of hostility, tension and mistrust. In addition to a shared history of feudalism, colonialism and cultural diversities, South Asia is characterised by a growing population, increasing poverty, weak governance structures with feeble democratic institutions, increasing militarization and sectarianism. Politicians and political systems in the region have used the power of money, position and arms to create different forms of government: democratic, socialist, military and monarchical and have pursued national security through destructive military apparatuses, rather than sought security for citizens by actualizing their creative potential. As a consequence, power dynamics have inflated different forms of oppression and violence, either during the electoral process or while securing political party positions. This panel discussion will bring together representatives and experts from various South Asian countries: Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka to discuss first, how military rule, monarchy and centralized autocratic political systems have been accepted within the framework of democracy in the region. Second it will discuss how these frameworks have not been able to provide opportunities to minorities and the marginalized. Thus, groups such as Dalits, tribal, ethnic and religious minorities together with women have been in covert and overt ways barred from participating in political decision-making processes and have faced the worst forms of violence.

Local Commons and the Environment

Date: Thursday, 19 July 2018  Time: 15:30-17:20  Location: MTCC 705
Association: Japan Sociological Society
Organizer: Koichi HASEGAWA, Tohoku University, Japan
Language: English

In Japan, although the first successful case of rapid modernization among non-Western countries, some local areas still have a history of managing and utilizing of traditional local commons called an iriai institution in Satoyama as well as some types of local commons in Pacific islands and tropical Asia. We are facing serious environmental crisis and hazards by the strong pressure of privatization and the market under globalization. With these social and historical backgrounds as a non-Western society, Japanese sociology has developed unique and fruitful achievements of studying local commons, the environment, and sustainability. Studying local commons presents excellent opportunities for thinking about varieties of stimulating current theoretical topics as well as suggesting local practices, for example, a way of traditional thinking and indigenous concepts regarding commons, wise use of communal resources, ingroup and outgroup relationship, varieties and types of ownerships of private-communal-public, types and roles of local actors and their legitimacy, environmental governance, environmental justice, and the interaction between the local community and globalizing world. Lessons from managing and utilizing local commons will be greatly helpful to design and plan the new way of reactivating the 3.11 Tsunami severely devastated area in Tohoku, Japan.
Higher Education, Social Justice and Development in the BRICS Countries

**Date:** Thursday, 19 July 2018  
**Time:** 15:30-17:20  
**Location:** MTCC 707  
**Association:** Brazilian Sociological Society, Russian Sociological Society and the Indian Sociological Society  
**Organizer:** Mikhail CHERNYSHE, Institute of Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russian Federation and Tom DWYER, University of Campinas, Brazil  
**Language:** English and Spanish

The session will bring together representatives from Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) in an examination of their systems of higher education that have gone through significant changes over the last two decades. The comparative assessment of undergraduate and post-graduate education in the context of increased emphasis on social justice will be examined for its impact on present and future. Issues to be examined include: 1) A description of the structures of the higher education systems in each country, and their changes over the last two decades, 2) Policies of financing and control, 3) A characterization of social justice and/or social inclusion policies and their impact, 4) How do the four vectors: marketization, bureaucratization, social justice and/or inclusion policies and expansion impact relationships between teachers, administrators and students? 5) What is known about the differences in the aforementioned impacts in the private and public sectors? 6) What is the effect of university education on careers of students and their position in the labor market? 7) How does higher education contribute to overall life satisfaction? 8) How are modern technologies employed? 9) Is higher education still a route into the middle class? 10) What is the importance of higher education in contemporary politics? 11) What are the implications of these analyses given the emergence of a BRICS Network University and the BRICS University League?

Democracy and Social Beliefs: New Ways of Representing the Political

**Date:** Friday, 20 July 2018  
**Time:** 15:30-17:20  
**Location:** MTCC 707  
**Association:** Asociación Latinoamericana de Sociología  
**Organizer:** Paulo Henrique MARTINS, Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil  
**Language:** English and Spanish

The ideal of liberal democracy that governs modern republican political systems starts from the principle of a secular citizenship that would be the shared collective rule in decision-making processes on public and private goods. It turns out that such a construct of citizenship governed by the alleged normativity of rational individual interests that would converge toward a certain definition of the political does not hold in the daily life of modern societies. Contrary to a rational contract between free actors to exercise rhetoric in the Agora, what we see are cognitive and affective hierarchies and also a multiplicity of places of enunciation of the political that contradict the horizontal and symmetrical image of the democratic game presented by liberal theorists and even by more attuned thinkers like Habermas. The memories of modern democratic practices point to the effective presence of antagonisms that cut across the modes of action of agents in the organization of the political scene. In this context, the Latin American and Brazilian experience is important because it demonstrates how secular and religious beliefs are interwoven both in the organization of representations of citizenship and in the formulation of the political from a perspective that does not fit into the conceptual model of liberal thinkers.
In the past decade, Arab societies have witnessed political, economic and social struggles that have engendered a number of significant transformations in forms of governmentality, political participation and representation, and the retardation of democratization. Transformations in social and economic policies, of regional and global scopes, have also had their impact on the political field and its actors in these societies. New classes, groups, and actors have entered the stage, and power relations are being transformed. In addition, the relative positions of social groups have changed, as have their modes of intervention. We are also increasing inequalities in different social spaces and fields in response to these changes. New forms of communal and social resistance have emerged that encompass pressure groups and other collective actors, and that are based on demands for equality in terms of class, gender, ethnicity, nationality, sectarian affiliation, and other attributes.

This session will include papers focusing on social, political and economic inequalities and the production of marginality and exclusion of different groups; among the aims are deconstructing and questioning the discourses that accompany these processes (constructing and re-constructing inequalities, producing marginality and its reproduction, and the creation of exclusion and its re-creation), and the universal, national, and religious bases of such discourses. The session will also examine emerging social and political demands about citizenship, social justice, participation, social mobilization, and the role of new actors, articulated in a range of global, local, neoliberal, and religiously-inspired discourses.
Author Meets Critics

Author Meets Critics: The New Black Middle Class in South Africa by Roger SOUTHALL, University of Witwatersand, South Africa

Date: Monday, 16 July 2018  Time: 17:30-19:20  Location: MTCC 206B
Organizer: Margaret ABRAHAM, Hofstra University, USA
Language: English

A book presentation with panelists: Roger SOUTHALL, University of Witwatersand, South Africa, Dieter NEUBERT, University of Bayreuth, Germany and Carin RUNCIMAN, University of Johannesburg, South Africa.

Author Meets Critics: The Culture of Surveillance: Watching as a Way of Life by David LYON, Queen’s University, Canada

Date: Monday, 16 July 2018  Time: 17:30-19:20  Location: MTCC 206C
Organizer: Margaret ABRAHAM, Hofstra University, USA
Language: English

From 9/11 to the Snowden leaks, stories about surveillance increasingly dominate the headlines. But security and police agencies or internet and phone companies are not the only players. Surveillance is not only ‘done to us’ – it is something we do in everyday life. We submit to surveillance, believing that ‘we have nothing to hide.’ Or we try to protect our privacy or negotiate the terms under which others have access to our data. At the same time, we participate in surveillance in order to supervise children, monitor other road users, and safeguard our property. Social media allows us to keep tabs on others, including complete strangers, as well as on ourselves. This is the culture of surveillance. Watching has become a way of life.

This important new book explores the imaginaries and practices of everyday surveillance, at work, at play, in school, at home, in both ‘public’ and ‘private’ domains. Its main focus is not high-tech, organized surveillance operations but our varied, often emotional, mundane experiences of surveillance that range from the casual and careless to the focused and intentional.

Surveillance culture, David Lyon argues, is not detached from the surveillance state, society and economy. It is informed by them. He reveals how the culture of surveillance may help to domesticate and naturalize surveillance of unwelcome kinds, weighing which kinds of surveillance might be fostered for the common good and human flourishing.
Author Meets Critics: Sociological Theory beyond the Canon by Farid ALATAS and Vineeta SINHA, National University of Singapore

Date: Tuesday, 17 July 2018  Time: 17:30-19:20  Location: MTCC 206C
Organizer: Margaret ABRAHAM, Hofstra University, USA
Language: English

A book presentation with panelists: Syed Farid ALATAS, National University of Singapore, Singapore, Vineeta SINHA, National University of Singapore, Singapore, John HOLMWOOD, University of Nottingham, United Kingdom, Mohammed BAMYEH, University of Pittsburgh, USA and Emma PORIO, Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines.

Author Meets Critics: The Sociology of Islam: Knowledge, Power and Civility by Armando SALVATORE, McGill University, Canada

Date: Wednesday, 18 July 2018  Time: 17:30-19:20  Location: MTCC 206D
Organizer: Margaret ABRAHAM, Hofstra University, USA
Language: English

The complexity of the sociological study of Islam, and particularly of its confrontation with colonial and postcolonial modernity, is nowadays a given for scholars in the broader field. This acknowledgement contrasts sharply with crass politicization of Islam in public and media discourse. Squeezed between the need to account for complexity and pressures to simplification, the project of the sociology of Islam, inaugurated by Bryan Turner in the 1970s, sets as its task the exploration of the multiple ways through which the religious dimension that is at the core of Islamic traditions innervates a distinctive type of civilizing process encompassing the economy, politics, the arts, and the sciences.

Author Meets Critics: Ethnic Stratification and Socioeconomic Inequality around the World: The End of Exclusion and Exploitation? by Max HALLER in collaboration with Anja EDER, University of Graz, Austria

Date: Wednesday, 18 July 2018  Time: 17:30-19:20  Location: MTCC 206F
Organizer: Margaret ABRAHAM, Hofstra University, USA
Language: English

A book presentation with panelists: Max HALLER, University of Graz, Austria, Anja EDER, University of Graz, Austria, Göran THERBORN, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom and Celi SCALON, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
Canadian Thematic Sessions

What Can Sociology Teach Us about Resettlement of Refugee Children and Youth?
Date: Monday, 16 July 2018        Time: 14:00-15:20        Location: MTCC 718A
Organizer: Lori WILKINSON, University of Manitoba, Canada
Language: English

Refugee crises are certainly not new, but in 2015, the world’s attention turned to Syria and the events that led to over 7 million of its inhabitants to flee. This is in addition to the 8 million other refugees and 49 million internally displaced persons worldwide. Several countries opened their borders to the new refugee arrivals, but two countries stood out, Canada and Germany. This panel deals with two fundamental questions: How do sociologists understand and study resettlement and integration of refugees? What can sociology contribute to the successful resettlement and integration of refugees? These are the questions addressed to the four researchers in this workshop as part of their research in this area. Three researchers from Canada and one from Germany will provide an overview of their research on refugee children, youth and their families to date. The panel members are all working on large, national and longitudinal studies of refugee children, youth and their families in Canada and Germany. They use different methods, sociological theories, and lenses to understand the settlement conditions of the most recently arriving refugees who originate from almost a dozen different countries worldwide.

Canadian Sociology in Uncertain Times: Reflecting on the Past/ Confronting the Future
Date: Tuesday, 17 July 2018        Time: 14:00-15:20        Location: MTCC 718A
Organizer: Neil MCLAUGHLIN, McMaster University, Canada
Language: English

This session seeks to examine the future of Canadian sociology. It asks the question: “What can Canadian sociology’s unique past tell us about the kinds of substantive issues, theoretical frameworks, methodological approaches, and political causes that are likely to take centre stage in Canada and Canadian sociology in the near and not so near future?”

How the State Shapes Social Movements
Date: Wednesday, 18 July 2018        Time: 14:00-15:20        Location: MTCC 718A
Organizer: Dominique CLÉMENT, University of Alberta, Canada
Language: English

This session is the culmination of a five-year team project funded by major grant from the Social Science and Humanities Research Council. We explore the changing relationship between the state and civil society by documenting how state funding for social movements differs across movements, regions, and time periods. Public funding in Canada has enabled a thriving social movement sector to emerge, but recent government policy changes have brought the sustainability of social movements to the forefront of public debate. Some organizations have struggled under these conditions while others have thrived because of innovations in leadership, governance, fundraising and community outreach.
Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls in Canada: What Can Sociology Bring to the Table?

Date: Thursday, 19 July 2018       Time: 14:00-15:20       Location: MTCC 718A
Organizer: Myrna DAWSON, University of Guelph, Canada
Language: English

Femicide, the killing of women/girls, is the focus of international attention, particularly in world regions where women face significant risk. One outcome is the evolution of the term femicide to feminicide in some regions to denote “the impunity and institutional violence owing to the lack of accountability and adequate response of the state to such killings.” The focus on missing and murdered Indigenous women in Canada demonstrates that no country is free from this type of violence, underscoring the need to understand how states are responding to femicide/feminicide. Historical and current impacts of colonization are key contributors to the high risk faced by Indigenous women/girls. Similar to other world regions, inadequate state responses and the impunity of perpetrators continue to increase their vulnerability. Some are marginalized and further discounted as victims because of their poverty or involvement in sex-trade work. Indigenous women are also victims of carceral femicide through their over-incarceration. Progress in reducing their victimization is slow and oftentimes absent. The discipline of sociology has positively contributed to the identification of this issue and the dialogue about what is needed to redress the situation, particularly from work by critical race, feminist, and intersectionality theorists and researchers. However, sociologists can do more, particularly at this point in time when a window has opened up and provided the opportunity to do so. This session brings together a number of sociologists and scholars who have focused on indigeneity and femicide/feminicide as well as social and state responses to this violence.
Integrative Sessions

Luchas y Resistencias De Pueblos En Movimiento. Poder y Justicia Social: Diálogo Entre América Latina y Europa

Date: Monday, 16 July 2018  
Time: 12:00-13:50  
Location: MTCC 718B

Association: Argentinian Sociological Association, Latin American Association of Sociology, Colegio de Profesionales en Sociología de Costa Rica

Organizer: Alicia Itati PALERMO, National University of Lujan, Argentina and Nora GARITA BONILLA, University of Costa Rica

Language: English and Spanish

In this session we will discuss, from a comparative perspective between Latin America and Europe, the emergence of new spaces for the mobilization of collective subjects and social groups, which are constituted in new forms of citizen participation, non-violent. This occurs in the framework of the increase of global, national and local inequalities resulting from capitalist globalization.

In some cases citizen participation seeks to open spaces in the institutional power, in others, confronts, in others, community power is exercised.

We intend to approach and reflect on these "peoples in movement" from different theoretical, methodological and empirical approaches that contribute to the democratization and social justice of our societies.

Urbanization, Environment and Uncertainty: Shifting Paradigms, New Agenda and the Potential of Visual Methods

Date: Monday, 16 July 2018  
Time: 12:30-13:50  
Location: MTCC 718A

Organizer: Valentina ANZOISE, Ca’ Foscari University of Venice, Italy

Language: English

Integrative Session organized by RC21 Regional and Urban Development, RC24 Environment and Society, RC33 Logic and Methodology in Sociology, WG03 Visual Sociology

Urban contexts offer not only a privileged vantage standpoint to look at how scientific, technological and organizational achievements might have reduced the direct dependence of people on their immediate surroundings, but also a crucial object of study for the dynamics implicated by other interlinked and emerging phenomena – such as Climate Change, massive migration of people, economic and geo-political crises and changes in the capacity to sustain ecosystem services – which make urbanization a “dynamic, multi-scalar, and complex process where no actor, or set of actors, can have full knowledge or full control” (Ernstson et al., 2010).

The aim of this integrative session is to explore and question methodological, epistemological and theoretical approaches in research focused on the multi-dimensional consequences of environmental hazards in urban contexts.
Violence, Health and Well-Being

Date: Tuesday, 17 July 2018  Time: 12:30-13:50  Location: MTCC 718B
Organizer: Jonathan ANSON, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel and Bali RAM, Carleton University, Canada
Language: English


Conflicts between nations and groups, interpersonal violence, or self-inflicted violence, can lead to a wide range of adverse physical, psychological and behavioural consequences, including injury, illness, poverty, forced displacement, psychological trauma, suicidal behaviour and death. In some countries, interpersonal violence—physical, emotional, sexual (e.g., rape, trafficking, honour killing, genital mutilation)—continue to be widespread. Despite the gravity of the issue, those in power exploit the situation for their own benefit, perpetrate the violence or remain helpless spectators without any viable solution. Consequently, those hit the hardest are young men, women, children, and members of minority groups.

Language Diversity: The Role of Language In Unequal Knowledge Disseminations About Gender, Racism, Nationalism, Ethnic Relations, and Work

Date: Tuesday, 17 July 2018  Time: 12:30-13:50  Location: MTCC 718A
Organizer: Stephanie CASSILDE, Centre d'Etudes en Habitat Durable, Belgium
Language: English

Integrative session of RC05 Racism, Nationalism and Ethnic Relations, RC25 Language and Society, RC30 Sociology of Work, RC32 Women in Society

This session is concerned with the circulation of scientific knowledge. Identifying the main channels for this circulation on researchers’ initiative (scientific publication, presentations during conferences, civil society addresses (newspaper articles, participation to radio broadcast, etc.), teaching, and research consultancy), the objective of this session is to offer critical approaches of knowledge disseminations looking at language issues. While scientific publication and presentations during conferences are mainly subjected to the key role of English, other channels are either limited to a given audience or also limited because of the language used for the communication. Initiative like Global Dialogue, ISA multilingual publication, needs a strong support for the translation in various languages. And when submissions in several languages are encouraged, as for example for Language, Discourse & Society, scholars still choose English.
Sociology and Social Movements in the Global South

Date: Wednesday, 18 July 2018  Time: 12:30-13:50  Location: MTCC 718B
Organizer: Geoffrey PLEYERS, University of Louvain & College d'Etudes Mondiales, Belgium
Language: English


This integrative session aims to bring together different perspectives and fields (gender, social movements, history of sociology, among others) and well-known sociologists to critically address the relationship between social movements and epistemologies of the South in the last decades as well as pointing out challenges and possible paths for the future. It’s expected that a critical assessment of this discussion could contribute to move forward from some impasses and dilemmas related to the reification of the North; the global transition of the social sciences; the new geo-political and economic scenario; the spaces and frontiers of knowledge; the permanent dynamic of canonization, reception and legitimation within universities; the construction of alternative theoretical proposals and the emerging conceptions of social change linked to contemporary social movements.

Knowledge and Revolution

Date: Wednesday, 18 July 2018  Time: 12:30-13:50  Location: MTCC 718A
Organizer: Mohammed BAMYEH, University of Pittsburgh, USA
Language: English

Integrative session of Lebanese Sociological Association, Moroccan Association for Friends of Sociology, Syrian Association for the Social Sciences.

In the framework of the theme of this ISA Congress *Power, Violence and Justice: Reflections, Responses and Responsibilities*, the session offers reflections on the Arab revolutions as contestations of power, violence and injustice, but also as expressions and producers of knowledge. Apart from the question as to whether the uprisings of 2011 have political accomplishment or not, we propose to explore their roots in and consequences for Arab social science knowledge.
Race and Colonial/Imperial Erasure. Sociology’s Dysfunctional Relationship with A Foundational Concept

Date: Thursday, 19 July 2018  Time: 12:30-13:50  Location: MTCC 718A
Organizer: Manuela BOATCA, University of Freiburg, Germany
Language: English

Integrative Session of RC05 Racism, Nationalism, and Ethnic Relations, RC08 History of Sociology, RC56 Historical Sociology

The relationship between sociology and race (Lentin/Hund 2014) and sociology and empire (Steinmetz 2013) is slowly gaining attention as a topic equally relevant to the history of sociology, historical sociology, and the sociology of race and ethnicity. The session focuses on the nexus between these research areas in order to address the ways race has been written in and out of sociological theories and the effects its centrality and its erasure have equally resulted in racializing accounts of non-Western, non-white or non-European peoples and regions. Sociological works of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century were rarely centered on modernity, industrial society, and capitalist structures, and more often on the idea of “global difference” (Connell 1997) – the contrast between the alleged primitiveness of the periphery and the self-proclaimed civilization of the metropole. With Parsons’ generation, the construction of the sociological canon as a sequence of theorists of modernity from Marx through Weber to Durkheim gradually erased the experience of the periphery from mainstream social theory and, with it, the centrality of race to an understanding of the metropole. The session reunites contributions that trace sociology’s contradictory and dysfunctional treatment of race through the history of the discipline and as part of the construction of a historical sociology that legitimates colonial differences while professing comparative or global perspectives.

Social Responses to Capitalist Crises and Changing Power Relations: The Future of Democracy

Date: Friday, 20 July 2018  Time: 12:30-13:50  Location: MTCC 718B
Organizer: Vessela MISHEVA, University of Uppsala, Sweden
Language: English

Integrative session of RC10 Participation, Organizational Democracy and Self-Management, RC36 Alienation Theory and Research, RC48 Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change

For many thinkers, industrialization and modernization should lead to a growing middle class devoted to democratic representative government. However, neo-liberal globalization has created vast wealth, but also growing inequality and alienation in many parts of Europe and the United States, along with capitalist crises that engender powerful feelings. Certain groups have become engaged in a variety of progressive social mobilizations, seeking freedom, peace, democracy, and, above all, justice and dignity. The movements of 1968, the Arab Spring, Podemos, and Syriza are pertinent examples. The World Social Forum claims that “another world is possible” and alternative movements are emerging.
Social Movements and Labour: Joining Forces Against Authoritarian Neo-Liberalism in the Global North and South

Date: Friday, 20 July 2018  Time: 12:30-13:50  Location: MTCC 718A
Organizer: Sabrina ZAJAK, Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany, Eva GERHARZ, Ruhr University Bochum, Faculty of Social Science, Germany and Andreas BIELER, School of Politics and IR, University of Nottingham, United Kingdom
Language: English

Integrative session of RC09 Social Transformations and Sociology of Development, RC44 Labour Movements, RC47 Social Classes and Social Movements

Social movements and labour have been key forces contributing to building and strengthening democracies and creating institutions that democratically govern capitalism. These institutions, being under pressure for a long time now, seem to be in decline in many countries around the world. Against the background of the ongoing global economic crisis, ‘authoritarian neo-liberalism’ in multiple facets is on the rise around the world. Authoritarianism here does not refer to an order imposed by non-democratic means and brute force. Rather, it can it is manifested in the reconfiguring of state and institutional power in an attempt to insulate certain policies from dissent. Although processes, mechanisms and reasons for the emergence of authoritarian neo-liberal governance differ across countries and world regions, the shrinking democratic space has become a new global phenomenon. This has some serious consequences for social movements and trade unions, as they run the danger of being exposed to repressive acts in various forms. At the same time, it spurs new forms of resistance finding expression in social movement activities. This integrative session wants to explore the rise, development, challenges and innovative strategies of alliances and joint collective action between the so called “new” and “old” social movements and between the global South and the global North in their fight against repression and for the renewal of democratic space.
ISA Former Presidents

Date: Monday, 16 July 2018  Time: 14:00-15:20  Location: Constitution Hall
Organizer: Margaret ABRAHAM, Hofstra University, USA
Language: English and French

ISA Past-Presidents Special Session will focus on the theme of the Congress: Power, Violence and Justice: Reflections, Responses and Responsibilities.
Colonial and Contemporary Land Appropriation and Dispossession: In Search of Justice

Date: Monday, 16 July 2018  Time: 14:00-15:20  Location: Constitution Hall
Organizer: Margaret ABRAHAM, Hofstra University, USA & Patrizia ALBANESE, Ryerson University, Canada
Language: English

Colonial histories and contemporary land appropriation reflect the structures and cultural processes that perpetuate violence against indigenous and minority communities. State and corporate power often collude in their social, political, economic and cultural marginalization. This plenary panel addresses the historical processes of colonial and contemporary land dispossession. Conceptual frameworks and empirical data address colonial histories, contexts of land appropriation, and dispossession of indigenous peoples and marginalized communities. The persistence of past inequalities and violence, as well the contemporary forms of extraction, unequal development and displacement, with implications for labor markets, gender relations, families, household and ‘country’ are examined. Also discussed, are various forms of contestation, resistance and agency, and the urgent need to rectify injustices for social transformation.

Globalization, Structures of Violence and Everyday Life

Date: Monday, 16 July 2018  Time: 14:00-15:20  Location: John Bassett Theatre (102)
Organizer: Celi SCALON, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and Vineeta SINHA, National University of Singapore, Singapore
Language: English

Globalization processes have had both productive and problematic consequences – not just for reconfiguring ‘macro’ societal structures but indeed deeply impacting the everyday lives of individuals and communities. But the latter has received less scholarly attention, the priority often being accorded to institutional changes instead. Global institutional and techno-bureaucratic transformations have seen the dominance of socio-economic and political matrices that have themselves produced forms of inequalities and oppressions at an everyday life level. The language of ‘violence’ captures well the devastating effects of globalization processes which lead to displacements, dislocations and differentiations across lines of gender, class, religion, age and nationality and merit critical sociological engagement as an ethical-moral project.
**Migration and Displacement: Beyond Borders and States**

**Date:** Tuesday, 17 July 2018  
**Time:** 14:00-15:20  
**Location:** John Bassett Theatre (102)  
**Organizer:** Sari HANAFI, American University of Beirut, Lebanon and Vineeta SINHA, National University of Singapore, Singapore  
**Language:** English

The social and political efforts towards producing more democratic and just societies have engendered different forms of violence that generates migration and displacement. The latter have also produced societal violence in ‘host’ societies, where ironically hospitality has been tinged with hostility and xenophobia. While many countries have refused to receive refugees, the few receptive ones have demonstrated a ‘politics of pity’ rather than a ‘politics of compassion.’ The language of integration and cultural assimilation is often invoked. Such a trope is essentially hegemonic, operating within a discursive frame that privileges citizenship rights/entitlements and obligations above all other identities. This generates a politics of exclusion which is reflected concretely in physical, moral and political containment of migrants in new enclaves and thus social disengagement from the ‘locals.’ A move towards a politics of inclusion would require all parties to transcend these ‘local-foreign’ divides, privilege other identities and make connections.

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**Violence and Inequalities: Racism, Xenophobia and Exclusion**

**Date:** Tuesday, 17 July 2018  
**Time:** 14:00-15:20  
**Location:** Constitution Hall  
**Organizer:** John HOLMWOOD, University of Nottingham, United Kingdom and Mokong Simon MAPADIMENG, University of Limpopo, South Africa  
**Language:** English

The last decades have witnessed widening inequalities, both nationally and internationally, as global capitalism has failed to deliver inclusive economic growth. This has been exacerbated by the historical legacy of colonialism and imperialism, whereby most of the formerly colonised world, continues to experience what has been termed the impact of the past on the present. Evident to this is persistent lack of development in most of the formerly colonised world. This has seen escalation in forced migrations from the less developed to the developed world, and the attendant problem of xenophobia and exclusion for the perceived non-citizens. This semi-plenary addresses these historical and present phenomena, including the role of violence in the production and reproduction of inequalities and exclusion. Violence is frequently represented in terms of resistance to (legitimate) forms of governmental and institutional power. This session will consider how those structures themselves constitute forms of violence directed against the racialised others, in order to secure the reproduction of inequality through incorporation of local populations against stigmatised others within their midst. The session features presentations by scholars from both the Global South and North, and notably Africa, South America and North America.
Power of Social Movements for Justice and Resistance to Oppression

**Date:** Wednesday, 18 July 2018  
**Time:** 14:00-15:20  
**Location:** Constitution Hall  
**Organizer:** Markus S. SCHULZ, New School for Social Research, USA and Benjamin TEJERINA, University of the Basque Country, Spain  
**Language:** English

Distinguished speakers from diverse world regions and theoretical backgrounds explore in this semi plenary session the power of social movements for justice and resistance to oppression.

Gender and Intersectional Violence

**Date:** Wednesday, 18 July 2018  
**Time:** 14:00-15:20  
**Location:** John Bassett Theatre (102)  
**Organizer:** Rosemary BARBERET, City University of New York, USA and Evangelia TASTSOGLOU, Saint Mary's University, Canada  
**Language:** English

Violence, the ultimate form of exercising power, takes different forms, through action or inaction/erasure, in various historical and social contexts. As individuals and groups occupy multiple social positions with differential access to social power in local, national and global contexts of systemic inequality, gender-based violence is often also fuelled, further complicated and exponentially increased by stereotypes, social constructions and discriminatory social practices based on race, ethnicity, indigeneity, age, ability, sexual orientation and other forms of social divisions. The consequences of such intersections of inequalities and oppressions are catastrophic for individuals and entire societies. In this panel, conceptual / theoretical analyses and case studies from around the world will shed light on the forms of intersectional gender-based violence; examine, in turn, the role of violence in reinforcing intersecting social constructions; and raise questions of resistance and agency for social change and social justice.
The Justice System: Power, Violence and Responsibility of Civil Society

Date: Thursday, 19 July 2018  Time: 14:00-15:20  Location: Constitution Hall
Organizer: Kalpana KANNABIRAN, Council for Social Development, India and Marina KURKCHIYAN, University of Oxford, United Kingdom
Language: English

This plenary focuses on "the justice system". Speakers will outline the idea of justice embedded in their work and speak about the ways in which state and non-state institutional processes inhibit/enhance possibilities of justice. At the core, what is "the justice system" in different contexts? How does this speak to different strands of resistance and what are the specific ways in which it might imbibe the reasonings emanating from "civil society" - and what are the ways in which power (in what forms?) inhibits justice. Speakers will open out the theme of the plenary with reference to their work and contexts - and trace the connections with other societies and other historical moments.


Date: Thursday, 19 July 2018  Time: 14:00-15:20  Location: John Bassett Theatre (102)
Organizer: John HOLMWOOD, University of Nottingham, United Kingdom and Sawako SHIRAHASE, University of Tokyo, Japan
Language: English

Since 9/11, the US and its Western allies have made security a priority both domestically and internationally. This agenda is increasingly carried by private security companies delivering state policies of policing and containment and protecting transnational corporations internationally. At the same time, some citizens are presented as ‘other’ and the focus of projected anxieties, and their transnational connections subject to fearful surveillance. Global networks of information and surveillance undermine the formation of democratic publics, just as domestic political institutions are rendered fragile by globalisation. This semi-plenary addresses the challenges this poses for sociology and its public mission.
Presidential Sessions

Opening Ceremony and Presidential Address. Welcome Reception
Date: Sunday, 15 July 2018          Time: 17:30-20:00          Location: Constitution Hall
Organizer: Myrna DAWSON, President-Elect of the Canadian Sociological Association, Canada
Language: English, Spanish and French

Structures of Power, Violence and Justice
Date: Monday, 16 July 2018          Time: 8:30-10:20          Location: Constitution Hall
Organizer: Margaret ABRAHAM, Hofstra University, USA
Language: English

Since the inception of the discipline, sociologists have been concerned with power, violence and justice. The opening presidential panel takes a macro-sociological perspective: what are the structural dimensions of power and violence? Which are the major socio-historical institutions through which they operate? How does power flow through institutions, and what is the importance of structure for understanding the broad context of violence? What are their contradictions and fault lines? Where and how can we expect human agency and emerging struggles for justice to be potentially successful?

Building a More Just World
Date: Friday, 20 July 2018          Time: 14:00-15:20          Location: Constitution Hall
Organizer: Margaret ABRAHAM, Hofstra University, USA
Language: English and French

Despite the overbearing, complex and ubiquitous structures of power and violence, the World Congress of Sociology considers and emphasizes that a more socially just world is possible. The panelists of this closing presidential panel will end by reflecting on identifying new ways of thinking and avenues for change. This includes case studies that highlight the need to (re) conceptualize new rights frameworks and develop new paradigms and practices for building a more just world.
Professional Development

ISA Print Publications

**Date:** Monday, 16 July 2018  **Time:** 19:30-20:50  **Location:** John Bassett Theatre (102)
**Organizer:** Marta SOLER GALLART, University of Barcelona, Spain
**Language:** English

In this session the editors of ISA’s journals (Current Sociology and International Sociology), Monograph Series (Sage Studies in International Sociology and the Current Sociology Monographs) as well as International Sociology Reviews will speak about their editorial experiences from the work that they do with their respective publications. There will be opportunities to meet with the editors and ask questions about publishing in ISA’s print publications.

ISA Publications in Digital Worlds

**Date:** Tuesday, 17 July 2018  **Time:** 19:30-20:50  **Location:** John Bassett Theatre (102)
**Organizer:** Kelvin LOW, National University of Singapore, Singapore
**Language:** English

In this session the editors of ISA publications in digital worlds (eSymposium, Global Dialogue, Sociopedia and the SJD site) will speak about their editorial experiences from the work that they do with their respective publications. There will be opportunities to meet with the editors and ask questions about publishing in ISA’s publications in digital worlds.

Publishing for Publics

**Date:** Wednesday, 18 July 2018  **Time:** 19:30-20:50  **Location:** John Bassett Theatre (102)
**Organizer:** John HOLMWOOD, University of Nottingham, United Kingdom
**Language:** English

This session deals with various issues relating to publishing for publics. Some issues the panel will address include writing for publics in different languages, dissemination strategies for blogs and social media, uploading material and comments digitally.
Making Connections: Bridging Generations

Date: Thursday, 19 July 2018  Time: 19:30-20:50  Location: MTCC 501
Organizer: Vineeta SINHA, National University of Singapore, Singapore, Filomin GUTIERREZ, University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines and Ayse SAKTANBER, Middle East Technical University, Turkey
Language: English

This session with simultaneously run round tables will provide opportunities for early career sociologists and graduate students to engage with established sociologists in an informal setting. Starting with some introductory remarks from the featured sociologist at each roundtable, the session will address questions from junior sociologists about matters that concern practitioners of the discipline - teaching, doing research, publishing and performing service tasks - and the challenges entailed in negotiating academic terrains. The ISA is committed to supporting emerging sociologists and this session is one small but important initiative at the Congress to foster and enhance dialogue and debates among a global community of junior and senior sociologists. The remit of the session is to contribute to the professional development of early career sociologists – including graduate students – and to share experiences of academia as practitioners. The session organizers will select up to 100 early career and graduate students who will attend the XIX World Congress of Sociology. Eligibility to apply and invitations will be announced soon.
Beyond Borders: Addressing the Crises in Displacement

Date: Tuesday, 17 July 2018  Time: 21:00-22:30  Location: John Bassett Theatre (102)
Organizer: Margaret ABRAHAM, Hofstra University, USA
Language: English

Today, millions of people are displaced by violence, wars, conflicts and persecution. Both global economic and geo-political processes create crises and massive displacements of people and, at the same time, fuel racism, nationalism and xenophobia. This spotlight session features a panel discussion on the role of international organizations in addressing these humanitarian and protection crises and will also include the individual testimony from a refugee recently arrived in Canada. These distinguished speakers will share their perspectives on the work of these humanitarian organizations, the challenges in addressing violence and will consider possible pathways for building a better world. Panelists include Jean-Nicolas Beuze, UNHCR Representative in Canada, John Lawrence, President, Board of Directors Medecins Sans Frontiers/Doctors without Borders-USA, USA; Perpetua Polo, recently granted protected person status in Canada and Marissa Ryan, Deputy Director of Advocacy, Oxfam International, and Head of Oxfam EU. The session will be open for questions and answers.
This event is co-sponsored by SAGE Publications

The Power of the Media: Reflections, Roles and Responsibilities

Date: Friday, 20 July 2018  Time: 19:30-20:50  Location: John Bassett Theatre (102)
Organizer: Margaret ABRAHAM, Hofstra University, USA
Language: English

There can be little doubt that public opinion is to a large extent molded by the media and essentially by social media, television, newspapers in all parts of the world. These sources of mass information and communication, (that are also sometimes used as propaganda tools), feature debates, analyses, comments on the leading issues and flash points confronting the world. We are also witnessing attacks on the freedom of the press and manipulation of the media by those in power. This spotlight session will include a distinguished panel of members of the media to discuss the power of the media, its roles and responsibilities, and the challenges and need for reporting the reality to the public in these tumultuous times. Panelists include Lyse Doucet, Chief International Correspondent, BBC; Siddharth Varadarajan, Founding Editor, The Wire; and Jenaro Villamil Rodríguez, reporter and writer, Revista Proceso and blog Homozapping. The session will be open for questions and answers.
This event is co-sponsored by SAGE Publications.
Screening of the award winning documentary film Colonization Road followed by a panel discussion

Date: Saturday, 21 July 2018  
Time: 15:30-17:20  
Location: John Bassett Theatre (102)
Organizer: Margaret ABRAHAM, Hofstra University, USA
Language: English and French

The film title, Colonization Road, refers to the 1,600 kms of roads built by European settlers and Americans in the mid-1800s on what they claimed was “free” land across the country. Colonization Road provides insights into colonization and of its impact on Indigenous populations. The screening will be followed by a moderated panel discussion featuring prominent figures in the film.
Women in the Military. Participation and Change in a Gendered Organisation 1

Date: Tuesday, 17 July 2018  
Time: 15:30-17:20  
Location: MTCC 104C  
Organizer: Marina NUCIARI, University of Torino Italy, Italy and Helena CARREIRAS, Instituto Universitario de Lisboa, Portugal  
Language: English

The session is intended to deal with current and new conditions of military personnel as far as gender policies, gender effects and role adjustment and changes are concerned.

The position of women in the military forces is by no means the same all around the world, and their real participation at all levels, and especially at decision-making levels, is subject to frequent changes due to the incessant movement toward true and complete integration on an equality basis on the one side and the difficulties and draw-backs mainly stemming from persisting gendered cultural values in societies as well as in military organisations on the other side.

Civil Military Relations in Times of Change

Date: Thursday, 19 July 2018  
Time: 15:30-17:20  
Location: MTCC 104C  
Organizer: Unsal SIGRI, Baskent University, Turkey and André BEIRÃO, Escola de Guerra Naval, Brazil  
Language: English

Militaries today are involved in peacekeeping missions, law enforcement, in dealing with natural disasters, conducting search and rescue missions, providing humanitarian assistance, nation building in other states and fighting terrorism among others. This has affected civil-military relations on various levels. Added to this many countries have experienced political instability, regional conflicts and military coups. This has often been associated with the democratization movement in these countries which has led to changes in the legal framework governing civil-military relations. Accordingly, this session looks at how these diverse roles affect the re-designing and transformation of civil-military relations. In addition, papers are invited on how this is affecting military education, strategic and defence studies, especially where civilian universities and researchers are now engaging with defense-related themes together with military practitioners and researchers. This session intends to discuss these broad themes.
Democracy, Capitalism and Feminism

**Date:** Monday, 16 July 2018  
**Time:** 10:30-12:20  
**Location:** MTCC 104A

**Organizer:** Georgina MURRAY, Griffith University, Australia and Heidi GOTTFRIED, Wayne State University, USA

**Language:** English

Keynote session on "Democracy, Capitalism and Feminism" will present different approaches to the potential for emancipatory power and the process of democracy within our existing capitalist system and current and future crises. The global system generates crises that worsen exploitation and ultimately a crisis for humanity in the 21st century. This session seeks to advance new perspectives on the political challenges to the crisis at this critical historical conjuncture. What alliances, coalitions and joint political projects would be necessary to deepen democracy and to build a counter-hegemonic vision and practice?

Universalism: Past, Present and Possible Futures

**Date:** Wednesday, 18 July 2018  
**Time:** 17:30-19:20  
**Location:** MTCC 602

**Organizer:** Cory BLAD, Manhattan College, USA and Emanuele FERRAGINA, Sciences Po Paris, France

**Language:** English

We propose a session critically examining the role and place of universalism in contemporary political economy, comparative social policy and social movement literature. The aim of this session is to bring together scholars interested in the idea of universalism from different disciplinary angles. The rationale for proposing such a session reflects profound dissatisfaction with disciplinary boundaries that lead scholars to ignore how political economy, welfare state and social movement literature are thoroughly interrelated. 'The apparent demise' of universalism underlying welfare capitalism and the fragmentation of both political movements and national party politics raise serious questions about the viability of social scientific theories rooted in this ethos. Conversely, theorists steeped in universalism, such as Karl Polanyi, have never been more popular.
Glocalization and Regional Development: Asian Perspective

**Date:** Tuesday, 17 July 2018  
**Time:** 8:30-10:20  
**Location:** MTCC 206C  
**Organizer:** Wonho JANG, Department of Urban Sociology, University of Seoul, Republic of Korea  
**Language:** English

The term ‘glocalization’ was first used in the business field, meaning local adaptation of global products. For example, McDonald’s has developed various hamburgers according to the local tastes such as Teriyaki McBurger in Japan, and Bulgogi Burger in Korea. In this sense, glocalization means penetration of the global products into the local market. However, glocalization also means globalization of the local materials and contents. Scholars with this vein stress intersection of regional tendencies with global characteristics, and simultaneity of both universalizing and particularizing tendencies. This session welcomes papers that explore the dynamics of glocalization and its effects on cities and regions. Preferences will be given to the studies dealing with the experiences of Asian cities or comparative studies between the East and the West. Especially, the session welcomes the papers dealing regional development based on glocalization. Papers with theoretical discussion about the concept of glocalization are also invited.

Community and City: Perspectives and Approaches in Urban Community Studies

**Date:** Friday, 20 July 2018  
**Time:** 8:30-10:20  
**Location:** MTCC 206C  
**Organizer:** Marta KLEKOTKO, Jagiellonian University, Poland, Cary WU, University of British Columbia, Canada, Rima WILKES, University of British Columbia, Canada and Zachary HYDE, University of British Columbia, Canada  
**Language:** English

Contemporary postmodern cities have witnessed the emergence of diverse urban communities that go far beyond either the traditional neighbourhood or even spatially liberated personal community. New urban phenomena include pop-up cities, guerrilla urbanism, bottom-up practices of community leisure, new urban movements, and “local” identities of modern nomads. These phenomena have yet to be explained. Existing community-based approaches to urban policy (e.g. New Urbanism, programs for neighbourhood regeneration, urban revitalization, and creative place-making) may not be able to address the fact that these new urban phenomena emerge in postmodern cities and communities that are both fluid and mobile. If community is no longer static and stable with permanent bonds then the current approach to urban policy and spatial planning may no longer be effective.
Plenary Session: The Methods of Sociology of Education

Date: Tuesday, 17 July 2018  Time: 17:30-19:20  Location: MTCC 801B
Organizer: Marios VRYONIDES, European University, Cyprus and Anthony Gary DWORKIN, University of Houston, USA
Language: English

The Equality of Educational Opportunity (Coleman, et al., 1965) and the “Wisconsin Model” (Sewell, et al., 1969), a substantial array of national longitudinal surveys, and such international studies as PISA, TIMSS, and PIRLS represent sources of data that have driven the expansion of statistical methods in the sociology of education, and in turn, in other areas of social research. The various large data sets sparked concerns about the extent to which data are nested in different levels of social contexts. Sociology of education has been the area in which substantial sophistication in statistical methods has occurred. The large data sets have also sparked qualitative studies designed to explore more closely the social psychological and organizational mechanisms that foster educational inequality. This RC04 Plenary Session will explore how the nature of and concerns about the different data sets have challenged the more traditional methods and the manner in which new approaches met those challenges. Additionally, the presentations will cite emerging substantive issues that may call for modifications in the newer methods, especially as they are applied to diverse mega-data sets.

Paradoxes of Inequality: Higher Education, Minorities, and Job Market

Date: Thursday, 19 July 2018  Time: 15:30-17:20  Location: MTCC 801B
Organizer: Maria Ligia BARBOSA, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Language: English

Higher education has been an important area of social disputes. Higher education functions as a basis for academic and social learning and for hierarchization in the labor market. Sociological research has shown evidence of differentiation - horizontal inequalities - according to careers, institutions, modalities of courses and types of certificates. In several countries, these inequalities strongly affect women, the poorest groups, and ethnic minorities. Over the last decades and years there has been a significant increase in enrollment in higher education, allowing the entry of these previously excluded groups. This opening of the system enables women and minorities to be better qualified. At the same time, it increases the availability of skilled labor with possible reductions in incomes, for example. On the other hand, these groups may be historically discriminated against in some societies.

The questions are then: to what extent has the incorporation of these groups (women, the poor, minorities) into the higher education system contributed to increasing equal opportunities in the labor market? Is there evidence of a change in patterns of social inequality, inequality among occupational groups? How does the higher education system itself contribute to the change in these patterns of inequality?

This session will preferably discuss empirical studies that attempt to analyze the transitions from the education system to the labor market.
This session addresses the racialization of Muslims, particularly in the context of concerns around policing and security. Papers are invited to examine the processes of racialization, emanating both from state policies and from state, media and popular discourse that serve to link Muslims to a range of crimes and behaviours marking them out as uniquely violent, intolerant, deviant and dangerous. Heightened during the ‘War on Terror’ age and visible in a wide range of international contexts, these processes of racialization show no signs of abating. This session is particularly interested in empirical accounts of the ways in which Muslims are racialized and the concomitant effects in terms of anti-Muslim racism and impacts on identity and belonging.

Encounters Between Indigenous Peoples and Recent Immigrants and Refugees in Classic Immigration Countries

Research on indigenous peoples and recent racial minority immigrants and refugees in classic immigration countries often belongs to separated areas; studies on interaction between these two populations, who have very different political and cultural status from each other, are rare so far. Yet, in some urban areas in classic immigration countries where there is relatively higher proportion of indigenous population who have moved in from the reserves, there has been rising interactions in schools, workplaces and neighborhoods between members of these groups of people. Then, what are the patterns and uniqueness of these interactions? Do they imply an emergence of new racially mixed ghettos of indigenous people and poor immigrants and refugees? This session explores patterns and issues regarding social, cultural, economic, political, residential interaction between indigenous peoples and recent racial minority immigrants and refugees in classic immigration countries and its policy implications.
The Culture of Parenthood. Part I

**Date:** Tuesday, 17 July 2018  
**Time:** 8:30-10:20  
**Location:** MTCC 714A  
**Organizer:** Glenda WALL, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada and Gillian RANSON, University of Calgary, Canada  
**Language:** English

The focus of this session is on historical and contemporary cultural understandings of motherhood and fatherhood. Current understandings of proper parenthood and children’s needs in Western societies emphasize intensive, child-centred parenting that focuses in particular on brain development and the future intellectual potential of children. Children today are viewed as more passive, more vulnerable, and more dependent on parents for longer periods of time than in the recent past. Their needs have also been increasingly positioned in opposition to parental needs. The family as several authors have suggested has become understood less as an integrated system of relationships among members and more as an ecosystem for a developing child. Several inter-related and powerful discourses came together over the course of the 20th and 21st centuries to contribute to these understandings. These include the cultural understandings fostered by developmental psychology, child-rearing experts’ co-optation of neuroscience, neoliberal politics and rationality, risk discourse and gendered and classed understandings of proper parenthood.

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Continuity and Change in the Family Life Course

**Date:** Wednesday, 18 July 2018  
**Time:** 8:30-10:20  
**Location:** MTCC 714A  
**Organizer:** Belinda HEWITT, The University of Melbourne, Australia and Lyn CRAIG, The University of Melbourne, Australia  
**Language:** English

Since the end of World War II, family life has become less predictable with increases in separation, divorce, cohabitation, non-residential relationships, singlehood, re-partnering and childlessness or fewer children. The rhythm and timing of the family life course has also changed with trends towards later marriage and childbearing, delayed independent adulthood and the decoupling of childbearing from marriage. The emergence and persistence of more diverse family structures and the restructuring of the family life course at the societal level mean greater individual choice over decisions that ultimately result in more family transitions across the life course. Consequently, pathways through the life course now look very different than those of a generation ago, and a popular discourse has emerged about the breakdown of secure and predictable life pathways.
Care, Transitions and Inequalities

**Date:** Tuesday, 17 July 2018  
**Time:** 10:30-12:20  
**Location:** MTCC 206D

**Organizer:** Bila SORJ, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil  
**Language:** English and Spanish

Care and care work is increasingly occupying an important place in social agendas and policies worldwide. The aging process and the increasing women labor market participation are bringing about new demands affecting traditional care models. How care is constructed in different sociocultural environment will shape society’s future well-being. This session welcome papers dealing with different social institutions where child and elderly caring take place like families, markets, states, NGOs and how class, gender and race inequalities and migratory status operates in care provisions.

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Middle Class in a Global Society: Meanings and Methods

**Date:** Wednesday, 18 July 2018  
**Time:** 8:30-10:20  
**Location:** MTCC 206D

**Organizer:** Celi SCALON, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and Chunling LI, Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China  
**Language:** English

The session aims to discuss the methodology and the conceptual framework used in researches about middle class, given the differences among societies and the prospects for the Future of class in view of the rapid social and economic transitions. Currently the concept of class, itself, as well as, the methods for measuring and analyzing class structure are under stake and this debate is central for the stratification studies focusing on Inequality and Social Justice issues. Changes in contemporary societies, mainly those affecting labor market and consumption patterns, demand questioning the concepts and the methods that have been applied to class studies. Considering the expansion of middle income groups in emerging societies, studies on middle class can enlighten the consequences and perspectives brought by recent transformations in economy, demography, migration flows, consumption, education and social status around the world.
History of Sociology in North America I

Date: Monday, 16 July 2018  Time: 10:30-12:20  Location: MTCC 705
Organizer: Stephen TURNER, University of South Florida, USA
Language: English

The idea of this session is to discuss different aspects of sociological traditions in North America, particularly the case of Canadian sociology.

The Circulation of Ideas, Intellectuals and Texts: The Geopolitics of Knowledge Production in Social Sciences

Date: Thursday, 19 July 2018  Time: 8:30-10:20  Location: MTCC 703
Organizer: Fran COLLYER, The University of Sydney, Australia and Fernanda BEIGEL, FCPyS - Universidad Nacional de Cuyo, Argentina
Language: English

Sociology is now widely regarded as a ‘global’ discipline and the social sciences move on a pendulum always anchored to national/local problems but certainly immersed in the 'international' arena. Though scholars do not agree on how to define ‘global’, the transnational dimension of knowledge production has been highlighted in different studies (Bhambra 2007; Schrecker 2010; Archer; Keim, 2014; Beigel, 2016). This session aims to bring together reflections on how the circulation of ideas, concepts, theories and texts has been shaping sociology and its practitioners. We are also interested in studies that analyse the inequalities of the global division of intellectual labour and its effects on the history and current profile of the social sciences.
Business Enterprises and Development: Qualitative Approaches and Case Studies I

Date: Wednesday, 18 July 2018   Time: 8:30-10:20   Location: MTCC 602
Organizer: Michel VILLETTE, AgroParisTech, France, Ulrike M.M. SCHUERKENS, University Rennes 2 - LiRIS EA 7481 and EHESS, France and Habibul KHONDKER, Zayed University, United Arab Emirates
Language: English and French

The positive impacts of business enterprises on social and economic development are often alleged by economists, based on statistics, numbers and figures at the macro level. Conversely, the negative impacts such as the exploitation of workers, the destruction of the traditional way of life, the expropriation of the poor, the health and environmental damages have been often documented by sociologists and activists in all parts of the world.

In responds to these critics, large corporations have developed a window dressing strategy. Greenwashing, social responsibility allegations and others propaganda formula have made the understanding of what is actually going on even more confuse. The aim of this session is to discuss positive as well as negative impacts of business enterprises activities on local development.

Social Structures and Inequality. Do Western Concepts Apply Globally?

Date: Thursday, 19 July 2018   Time: 8:30-10:20   Location: MTCC 104B
Organizer: Dieter NEUBERT, University of Bayreuth, Germany
Language: English

The current discussion on middle classes in the Global South has placed one of sociology’s core topics - the analysis of social structure and inequality - in the focus of a global sociology. At the same time, this debate shows that the conceptual developments in the social structure debate in sociology are hardly taken into account. The debate on global middle classes is dominated by a simplified notion of class reduced to income. The question whether classes in a Marxian, Weberian or Bourdieuan sense exist is hardly discussed. It is implied that classes are socio-culturally homogenous despite well-known differences with regard to religion, ethnicity or gender and the existence of different lifestyles. Moreover, patterns of intersectionality are hardly recognised.

Date: Wednesday, 18 July 2018
Time: 10:30-12:20
Location: MTCC 713A
Organizer: P.P. BALAN, Kerala Institute of Local Administration, India and Harjit Singh ANAND, Glownet Knowledge Services, India
Language: English, French and Spanish

Social injustice and marginalization are the sources of severe conflict in many parts of the world. This injustice stems from lack of access to food, education, basic health services and job opportunities. The availability of land and natural resources are not only limited but very unevenly distributed. Further, humanitarian relief systems are also grossly inadequate in facing the challenge of growing suffering in the face of economic poverty, social conflicts, civil wars and regional conflicts. There is also a significant economic divide between urban and rural areas. Decentralization is an intrinsic part of pluralistic democracy and development with a human face.

Entrepreneurship and Management from a Gender Perspective

Date: Friday, 20 July 2018
Time: 8:30-10:20
Location: MTCC 704
Organizer: Fatima ASSUNCAO, CIEG/ISCSP-ULisboa, Portugal and Zakia SETTI, Ecole Nationle Superieure de Management (ENSM), Algeria
Language: English

Despite remarkable achievements in reducing gender disparities in the last few decades, women’s access to economic sphere remains a challenge and work-life balance is still an important obstacle to career advancement. In this session, we invite papers that explore these inequalities by focusing on the gendered access to- and participation in positions of leadership in organizations and on the ways in which entrepreneurs and top managers juggle the demands of their paid work with their private life. We welcome papers that explore intersections between gender and other axes of social inequality, examine research practices from a gender perspective or discuss the development and implementation of public policies aimed at promoting gender equality in entrepreneurship and managerial positions, by focusing on macro, meso or micro level of analysis or undertaking a comparative analysis. Theoretical and conceptual papers are encouraged, as well as empirical contributions applying quantitative, qualitative or mixed methods.
Health Inequalities in Aging Populations: Canadian Contributions

**Date:** Monday, 16 July 2018  
**Time:** 10:30-12:20  
**Location:** MTCC 718A  
**Organizer:** Amelie QUESNEL-VALLEE, McGill University, Canada and Anne MARTIN-MATTHEWS, Department of Sociology, The University of British Columbia, Canada  
**Language:** English and French

The extension in high-income countries of systems of income support and access to health care for large, if not all segments of the elderly population undoubtedly counts as one of major successes of public policy over the past century (OECD 2013). It is perhaps not surprising then to note that today’s elderly find themselves in much better health than their parents and grandparents did in their older age (Crimmins et al., 2004). Indeed, relative to the past, older populations in developed countries have improved functioning and are afflicted with less disability on average (Wolf et al., 2005); however, these improvements may not have been equally gained across the elderly population(Taylor, 2008).

Indeed, the body of literature regarding health inequalities among the elderly is growing, as the assumption that the older population is a rather homogeneous group in this regard is increasingly discarded (Grundy and Holt, 2001).

Sociology of the Better Dying

**Date:** Friday, 20 July 2018  
**Time:** 8:30-10:20  
**Location:** MTCC 718A  
**Organizer:** Ken TAKENAKA, Kyushu University of Nursing and Social Welfare, Japan  
**Language:** English

The medicalization of death and dying in contemporary society has increased our anxieties around dying within institutional settings. Death and dying have become depersonalized, and appear to focus more on the convenience of the hospital or nursing home staff than on the dying person or family. As a society we have forgotten that dying is part of the human process and we find ourselves uncomfortable in the presence of those approaching life’s end. Consequently, those who are dying find often find themselves alone, isolated and afraid. This session will deal with the problems arising in the final stage of life. We will look for ways to utilize social relationships and structures which will allow us to “have a good death.” We invite both qualitative and quantitative research as well as case studies that provide fresh insight into death and dying. Regional and or community studies are welcome. Of particular interest is the use of volunteers in improving the experience of the dying both in medical or hospice settings.
Current Issues in the Legal Politics of Disablement

**Date:** Friday, 20 July 2018  
**Time:** 15:30-17:20  
**Location:** MTCC 206F  
**Organizer:** Ravi MALHOTRA, University of Ottawa, Canada  
**Language:** English

This panel explores the legal politics of disablement. Long regarded as a medical problem, there has been a dramatic shift to viewing disablement as a political issue. The social model highlights how structural barriers impinge on the lives of people with disabilities, leading to barriers in employment, transportation and housing. This situation exists across OECD countries. The focus of the social model is no longer exclusively on medical intervention but the rectification of discriminatory attitudes and the removal of barriers that block the aspirations of people with disabilities. Law is one, but only one, tool that may be used to transform the lives of people with disabilities. As with other identity groups, the use of law contains both perils and possibilities. This panel explores some of the ways in which law impacts the lives of people with disabilities and how social theory can be used to empower them.

Towards a Global Citizenship

**Date:** Tuesday, 17 July 2018  
**Time:** 17:30-19:20  
**Location:** MTCC 206F  
**Organizer:** Sara PETROCCIA, University Gabriele d'Annunzio, Chieti-Pescara, Italy and Emilia FERONE, University Gabriele d'Annunzio, Chieti-Pescara, Italy  
**Language:** English

According to Beck, cosmopolitanism is a “Global sense, a sense of boundarylessness. 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” (BeckU., 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 life-styles 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.
Community is the smallest local group that encompasses every aspect of human life. Locality, location, geographical position are important components of the community idea. Locality provides a kind of home where physical and mental security are ensured. Its important functions are socialisation, providing livelihoods possibilities, social participation fulfilling the need for social life, social control and mutual support. The essence of community development lies in locality, in local, settlement-level or regional action and development. The resulting activity is everything the population itself performs for the sake of helping itself, including the organising of leisure. Leisure can nourish community development activities, can mobilise communities, can enhance the quality of community life and can offer strategic opportunities for community development. The session invites those theoretical and empirical studies that analyse the importance of leisure in establishing, developing and maintaining communities and in turn promoting mental health.

Creating a Culture of Social Inclusion through Sustainable Leisure Services

The American Disabilities Act (ADA) in 1990 was the stimulus which launched the movement of leisure service providers to make available resources and services to people with disabilities. It is not surprising to note that the parks and recreation professional who have always been concerned for the wellbeing of all people, are well positioned at local government level, to examine leisure practices. Leisure service agencies provide satisfying inclusive experiences to improve happiness and quality of life. Inclusion is underpinned by the philosophy where people with disabilities have access to the same opportunities and choices to fully engage with their peers in age appropriate activities throughout their lifespan, in all community settings and together with people who do not have disabilities. Community engagement within positive leisure spaces designed to serve all people, encourage stronger bonds, respect and integration into society. The World Health Organisation (2011), declared that every person had a right to pursue happiness including the human right to engage in leisure activities (UN Charter, 1945). According to Devine (2013), the challenge for park and recreation agencies, is to view leisure services as a way to address social justice for people with disabilities. Changing the way leisure services are delivered in the future to achieve social justice, takes into consideration, the planning and implementation to remove barriers to participation. Presentations are invited from diverse sectors to share their inclusive and equitable strategies for improved leisure service delivery to remove barriers to participation for people with disabilities.
We believe that the refugee problem (together with the "new technologies" issues) is central for the contemporary communication and culture, not only because of its importance but also because of its definition of the contemporary identities (which are in the center of any social system). The world “frame news” (which are diffused by some major press agencies of the world), seem to characterize the contemporary society. Among them, figure the geopolitical problems and war (in other words the “others” elsewhere: western audience is asked to recognize them, be aware of the “problem” and be happy as far as “those people” stay “where they belong”: in the war area or in a refugee camp at the “borders” of the “civilized world”); postmodern identities are thus shaped between “us” leaving our life according to the civil standards and the “others”. During the Cold War, the World was divided in two blocs (where everybody was supposed to be part of this division). Nowadays, there’s a new geographical distribution: the world is divided into “citadels” well barricaded and impossible to touch, conceived to be “security zones” (such as European North, United States or Canada). Around these citadels, we can find vague territories as “no man’s land” which are interpreted as potential threats to the citadels’ peace and tranquility (these threats are immigration or economic crisis). This session, invites analyses of the media narratives on the refugee problem all over the world.

There are several minorities in the world who suffer from violence and injustice. The objective of this session is to study different kinds of minorities and to analyze the reflections and responses they have to counter the rejection they face. "Minorities" have first to be defined because they have different meanings depending on the country, the social, political or cultural context in which they are used. It depends also on the kind of minorities: ethnic, cultural, linguistic, religious, gendered ... many research angles that require to handle carefully this concept. Minorities are also generally attached to specific values that have a dimension of identity, individual and collective. How could this identity be defined?
Gender, Equity and Reproductive Rights in a Mobile World

Date: Thursday, 16 July 2018  Time: 8:30-10:20  Location: MTCC 718A
Organizer: Susan BELL, Drexel University, USA and Anne FIGERT, Loyola University Chicago, USA
Language: English

This session seeks papers about gender, equity and reproductive rights in the context of transnational mobility and justice. We are particularly interested in theoretical and empirical studies that examine the gendered and justice dimensions of mobile bodies, mobile diseases and healthcare with a focus on women’s sexual, reproductive and maternal health rights. The focus of this session is on the complex forms of border crossing and the ways transnationality shapes people’s embodied experiences and the mobile diseases that affect them. For example, topics of interest include mobile diseases, such as the sexually transmitted diseases Human Papilloma Virus (HPV), Hepatitis B (HBV), HIV, and Zika; emerging infectious diseases such as Dengue fever and Ebola and the targeting of public health measures particularly on women’s and their children’s bodies; gendered issues related to the women’s health care, imagery and social imaginaries of mobile bodies in cross border travel to receive medical care, escape violence, war and the collapse of nation states; or the provision of care in non-places (Augé), such as refugee camps, detention centers, ports of entry, and offshore sites (e.g., Women on Waves).

Social Inequalities in Mental Health and Illness

Date: Tuesday, 17 July 2018  Time: 15:30-17:20  Location: MTCC 801B
Organizer: Amelie QUESNEL-VALLEE, McGill University, Canada
Language: English and French
Populism and the New Political Order?

Date: Tuesday, 17 July 2018  
Time: 17:30-19:20  
Location: MTCC 701A

Organizer: Patrick BAERT, Cambridge University, United Kingdom, United Kingdom

Language: English

Recent political developments, from Brexit to Trump, seem to imply a dramatic shift in political sentiments and possibly a substantial change in the world order. Whilst there is a considerable amount of information and data available on some of the issues involved (e.g. the role of new technologies), there is little theoretical reflection on the phenomena at stake. This session is an invitation to do just that: to reflect more deeply on the ramifications of recent political developments. For instance, is 'populism' the right term to describe what is going on? Why did most social and political scientists fail to anticipate these developments? Do the recent political developments undermine theories of cosmopolitanism? Has political liberalism run its course?

War, the Military and Societal Transformation

Date: Friday, 20 July 2018  
Time: 17:30-19:20  
Location: MTCC 701A

Organizer: Bradley WEST, University of South Australia, Australia

Language: English

While war and the military have been largely peripheral to the ways in which sociologists have comprehended post-industrial social change, there are green shoots of interest in the area as scholars attempt to assess the influence on civil society by emergent forms of warfare, changes in modes of organised violence and new modes of militarization. This includes transformations in the constitution of the military, generational shifts in attitudes towards organised violence and military service, a new memory politics of past conflicts, an increasing use of the military for 'humanitarian' interventions in international conflict, the growth of terrorist acts and fighting by non-state actors in international hostilities, the civilian impacts of the ongoing War on Terror, attempts within the armed forces to redress entrenched discrimination practices within their own ranks, and the emergence of new technologically-mediated modes of warfare.
Corruption and Whistleblowing

Date: Wednesday, 18 July 2018  Time: 17:30-19:20  Location: MTCC 713B
Organizer: Charles PUTTERGILL, University of Pretoria, South Africa
Language: English

Since the late 1990s authors have started to raise concerns with regard to the increasing importance of corruption as an impediment to economic and social development. Public debate on corruption tends towards a cultural relativism that primarily deems corruption a problem of the developing world and subaltern groups. The debate on African corruption in particular fluctuates between viewing African corruption as a hopeless case, as the perversion of a corruption-free pre-colonial social order, or as the logical instrument to be employed in the struggle for survival. The focus of this session is on the contribution of sociologists to this debate, with the emphasis on understanding corruption as a social rather than an individual problem. Whilst acknowledging the contested nature of the concept of corruption, such an approach should explore the role of corruption networks and also consider the influence of inequality, power and institutional resilience in democracies.

The Global Financial Class: Global Class Formation at the Juncture of Organizations, Places and Markets

Date: Thursday, 19 July 2018  Time: 17:30-19:20  Location: MTCC 205C
Organizer: Marco HOHMANN, Goethe-Universitat Frankfurt, Germany and Lukas HOFSTAETTER, University of Frankfurt, Germany
Language: English

Market-orientated globalization has transformed the logic of economic organizations. Instead of “retain and reinvest”, we find downsizing and outsourcing; instead of growth in size and production volume, we find orientation to financial indicators like share price and return on capital; instead of being anchored in local, protected markets, we find firms displaying global opportunity-seeking behaviour. These transformations correspond to changes in the social structure. Financial elites take on a decisive role in the global economic process. Their collectively shared social and cultural capital, their knowledge and practices, set them apart from other corporate elites and enable them to transform the economy in their favour.

This session aims at discussing the findings of a research project, undertaken recently in Frankfurt and Sydney, which was guided by the thesis that there is a process of class formation taking place among professionals in the financial markets, i.e. the formation of social, cultural or organizational “collectivities” in the pursuit of economic interests. We argue that global financial markets provide the basis for the formation of a global financial class. With this open session, we wish to come into dialogue with related research on the nexus of finance, class and global markets, and welcome contributions from the perspectives of organisational-, socio-structural- and economic sociology.
Unpacking the Rebranding of Right-Wing Politics in Contemporary Global Era

Date: Wednesday, 18 July 2018  Time: 8:30-10:20  Location: MTCC 707
Organizer: Stephanie ALENDA, Universidad Andres Bello, Chile
Language: English and Spanish

Right wing parties -and leaders- are becoming increasingly influential in Western European democracies and in the Americas, although showing a broad diversity of organisational, ideological, and sociographic features. In these respects, academic literature distinguishes far-right expressions, such as Geert Wilders’ Party for Freedom, Marine Le Pen’s National Front, Nigel Farage’s UKIP or Donald Trump’s populism, from centre-right political formations such as The Republicans (France), Mauricio Macri’s Republican Proposal, Chile Vamos alliance or the “new” brazilian right that took part in Dilma Rousseff’s impeachment. Though Europe’s far-right parties differ in important aspects, they are motivated by a common sense of mission: to save their homelands from what they view as the corrosive effects of multiculturalism and globalisation by creating a closed-off, ethnically homogeneous society. Meanwhile, it is more difficult to define overarching trends between centre-right parties that have been understudied comparatively. This session thus aims to take some first steps towards this global comparison, focusing on the societal implantation strategies of these political forces, on the role of leadership in their construction and success, and on their capacity for renovation. Papers addressing both empirically and comparatively the issue of changes and continuities (ideological, organisational...) within such partisan and/or leadership expressions will be particularly welcomed.

Elite Understanding of Economic Inequality

Date: Wednesday, 18 July 2018  Time: 10:30-12:20  Location: MTCC 701A
Organizer: Katharina HECHT, LSE, United Kingdom and Alice KROZER, Centre of Development Studies, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom
Language: English

Recently a growing field of ‘elite’ studies has emerged in response to historical research by economists which has demonstrated that the richest ‘one percent’ have increased their share of income and/or wealth in many countries, often contributing to an overall increase in economic inequality. A subfield to these recent contributions specifically focuses on how ‘elites’ understand these changes in and economic inequality more generally.

The session is inspired by Reis and Moore’s (2005) influential comparative study of Elite Perceptions of Poverty and Inequality, which found important differences in both understanding of, and (political) responses to issues of poverty and inequality in their respective countries, pointing to the need for understanding elite perceptions for implementing successful poverty and inequality reduction policies. We invite contributions from social scientists around the globe who have conducted empirical research on elite perceptions towards inequality. Specifically, we invite studies of elite perceptions of the distribution of material resources; as well as their views on economic inequality and how it relates to gender, ‘racial’ and ethnic disparities.
Exploring the Gender Dimensions of Contemporary Social Politics

Date: Monday, 16 July 2018  Time: 10:30-12:20  Location: MTCC 713A
Organizer: Mary DALY, University of Oxford, United Kingdom, Margarita ESTEVEZ-ABE, Syracuse University, USA, Aleksandra KANJIU-MRČELA, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia and Rianne MAHON, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada
Language: English

The session turns the spotlight on the gender dimensions of contemporary political and economic changes, with particular reference to changes in power, politics and policies. Ongoing transformations, such as deindustrialization, technological advancement, welfare state cutbacks, globalization and environmental change, have had differential implications for people and groups. Conflicts persist and new challenges have emerged, among them rising inequalities, dislocations and cultural and political backlashes.

Poverty and Inequalities: Intersections with Gender, Generations and Race Discrimination

Date: Saturday, 21 July 2018  Time: 14:30-16:20  Location: MTCC 715A
Organizer: Cristina GOMES, Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, FLACSO Mexico, Mexico
Language: English and Spanish

Poverty and inequalities are commonly defined as the level of income or consumption, resources and assets. Amartya Sen included capabilities, health, freedom, rights in the analysis of development and welfare, considering intersections with gender, generations and race discrimination. Black, indigenous and gipsy people experience disadvantages and misinformation about their rights; they are less empowered to access and to participate in institutions, in social and family life. As a result, these groups achieve low levels of education, health, protection, properties and income; higher mortality and violence rates and discrimination. Women, LGBT, youth and elderly are discriminated in the labour market and even in institutions that supposedly should protect them. These injustices are in the origin, reproduce and reflect the institutional and social obstacles to achieve the lives they aspire. Racism, misogyny, homophobia and poverty interact, reinforcing inequalities and multiplying injustices. This session will discuss articles relating poverty and inequalities to different kinds of discrimination; adopting quantitative and/or qualitative methodologies to explain the mechanisms involved in intersected discrimination; exploring the factors related to poverty, inequalities and different kinds of discrimination, and the values and identities that lead people to promote, agree or accept self and alter discrimination; asking about how affirmative policies can disrupt and/or reinforce prejudices and preferences of some groups to discriminate others, instead of including the other as an equal human being; and how social agreements and empathy with discriminated groups have being promoted by successful experiences in reeducating people to accept differences, to act and support inclusive policies.
Comparative and Historical Sociology of Women’s Careers. Part III

Date: Tuesday, 17 July 2018 Time: 15:30-17:20 Location: MTCC 718A
Organizer: Akiko NAGAI, Japan Women's University, Japan and Fumiya ONAKA, Japan Women's University, Japan
Language: English

Comparative Capitalism/s: Socio-Economic and Political Developments in the Former Communist Countries of Europe and Asia after 1989

Date: Thursday, 19 July 2018 Time: 10:30-12:20 Location: MTCC 206F
Organizer: Andrey REZAEV, St. Petersburg State University, Russian Federation
Language: English

Almost thirty years after the collapse of the communism and a proclaimed victory of liberalism in the former communist countries of Europe and Asia we still know little about successes and failures of building capitalist economic and political structures and institutions. Even less sociologists are concerned with comparative perspectives and comparative researches of social exterior and initiations in the newly established countries. In other words, a comprehensive academic agenda aimed at deepening our knowledge about the post-communist dynamics is still missing. The aspiration of a projected panel is to address this gap by presenting the work of scholars reflecting on different aspects of capitalist development in order to promote systematic exchanges that would produce theoretical and empirical knowledge about the most important aspects of the post-communism social trajectories.
RC21 Regional and Urban Development

Sh!t Is Hot up in the 6 Right Now (Drake) – the Toronto School of Urban Thinking

Date: Wednesday, 18 July 2018  Time: 8:30-10:20  Location: MTCC 715B
Organizer: Ute LEHRER, York University, Canada and Roger KEIL, York University, Canada
Language: English

Panel session. Urban and Regional Sociology often frames what we are doing in “schools of thought”: from Chicago to LA to NYC. Accordingly we present Toronto as an interesting laboratory that generates specific modes of theorizing the city, of developing methodologies of urban inquiry and, paraphrasing Jennifer Robinson, of “thinking the city through elsewhere”. We have assembled a panel of Toronto based urban scholars from the city’s three major universities who have been doing research either in the context of Toronto proper, or by looking at other places, informed by their lived experiences in Toronto with its various intellectual trajectories. The panel discussion will present questions such as: How has Toronto influenced their work? What is specific about “the 6”, as the city has more recently been referred to by hiphop artist Drake, that is generative of urban thought? Can we learn from its “hyper-diversity”? Does Toronto reveal its urban constellations one neighbourhood at a time, or is the “real-existing region” the binding frame for how to understand the place? Is there a universal urbanism in Toronto that breaks the city-ist mold of the particular? What does Toronto do with/to urban policy? What does it have to offer to better understand our urban r/age? Is Toronto a place of theory and/or action? What does the city “cold as Alaska” (Drake again) hold in store in an era of climate change? Concludes Drake: “The city gets stronger when everybody is speakin’, not when everybody out here beefin’”.

Urban Violence and Criminality

Date: Wednesday, 18 July 2018  Time: 10:30-12:20  Location: MTCC 715B
Organizer: Arturo ALVARADO MENDOZA, EL COLEGIO DE MÉXICO, Mexico
Language: English, French and Spanish

Urban crime and violence is both a continuous topic for Sociology, Criminology, Economy, Political Science and other disciplines. There are several recognized canonic studies on the phenomena as well as new discussions of what is urban violence, how to define it and study it. The session will invite papers that discuss both current (inter)disciplinary thinking of the topic of urban violence as well as theoretical proposals to rethink the topic. Paper on governance of crime and urban-state violence will be accepted. Will also accept papers of comparative (empirical) approaches as well as papers that address the topics from both urban and criminal sociological orientations.
The shift towards secularization that took place in the 1960s in most Western societies resulted in a change in values including a conception of gender roles as being equal, a liberal understanding of sexuality, and a rejection of a traditionally anchored (and religiously legitimized) sexual morality. Facing pressure to achieve gender equality and the equal treatment of women in the 1970s and 1980s, the UN General Assembly passed a convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women. These gender norms are now once again on the agenda. On the one hand, they serve in Western secular host countries as a means to criticize the position of women in Islam, in which the Western gender order serves as a means to characterize Muslim women as unfree and oppressed. On the other, we can observe an anti-gender rhetoric conducted in conservative religious and political circles, one that is oriented to the religious notion of a divinely determined difference between the sexes, and that polemicizes and mobilizes against the “dictatorship of genderism”. What is criticized here is the questioning of the traditional core family, the equality of homosexual marriages, and a “polymorphic sexuality”.

The Religion and Diversity Project (2010-2018) is a major collaborative research initiative involving 37 researchers in 5 countries (Canada, the United States, France, England and Australia) and 24 universities. Situated at the intersection of sociology, political science, religious studies, and law, this programme of research addresses the following central question: What are the contours of religious diversity and how can we best respond to the opportunities and challenges presented by religious diversity in ways that promote a just and peaceful society? The Religion and Diversity Project is organized around four thematic strands: religious identity, defining and delimiting religion in law, gender and sexuality, and alternative strategies in the management of religious diversity. The project provides new data and theoretical articulations concerning religious diversity, which it frames as a resource, and proposes strategies for equality that advance knowledge and enhance public policy decision-making. This panel highlights some of the innovative initiatives of the Religion and Diversity Project, including the development of new measures of religion and nonreligion, a media study that took ‘An Ordinary Day’ as its beginning point for assessing religion in the media, an exploration of Religion, Youth and Sexuality and the development of a paradigm that moves beyond tolerance and accommodation.
Metrics in Environmental Governance: Toward a Critical Analysis of Accountability. Part 1

Date: Monday, 16 July 2018  
Time: 10:30-12:20  
Location: MTCC 718B  

Organizer: Steven WOLF, Cornell University, USA, Allison LOCONTO, INRA (LISIS) / Université Paris-Est, France, Koichi HASEGAWA, Tohoku University, Japan, Debra DAVIDSON, University of Alberta, Canada, Nadia ASHEULOVA, Institute for the History of Science and Technology, SPb Branch, Russian Academy of Science, Russia and Gary BOWDEN, University of New Brunswick, Canada  

Language: English

Analysis of metrics, and standards more generally, has emerged as an important focus within studies of environmental governance. Heightened attention to metrics has accompanied increasing emphasis on market-based and outcome-based policy designs, but bureaucratic modes of governance have long been predicated on the specification of categories and systems of representation. Metrics can be understood as a resource for democratic accountability, and they can be instruments of authoritarian discipline at a distance. Metrics support empirical analysis and policy learning, but at the same time they obscure knowledge claims, technical uncertainty, and alternative problem definitions. This ambiguity demands attention. Analysis of the metrics of governance, and the governance of metrics, presents opportunities for theoretical and empirical engagement on questions of "Power, Violence, and Justice: Reflections, Responses, and Responsibilities" (2018 ISA Theme).

Science Policy and the Sustainable Development Goals: Why Is a Gender Lens Necessary?

Date: Monday, 16 July 2018  
Time: 17:30-19:20  
Location: MTCC 709

Organizer: Alice ABREU, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil  
Language: English, French and Spanish

The agenda for science and sustainable development will be defined in the next decades by the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The 17 SDGs promise to be more gender-aware than the Millennium Development Goals. In this sense, Goal number 5 and its nine targets are dedicated to achieving greater gender equality and empowerment of women. However, among all the other targets, less than 10% recognize the special needs of women and girls and the essential science based knowledge needed for their implementation. Recent evidence, however, clearly indicates that gender inequality issues cannot be separated from actions to tackle poverty, hunger, poor health and well-being, maternal health, climate change adaptation, energy and environmental burdens, economic hardships, and societal insecurity, and that a gender lens on science and science education can enhance the success of the implementation measures. This session will look at how science policies address (or do not address) the science and gender issues and the consequences for the effective implementation of the SDGs targets.
Sociological Perspectives on Climate Change: Empirical Research

Date: Monday, 16 July 2018  Time: 15:30-17:20  Location: MTCC 602
Organizer: Riley DUNLAP, Oklahoma State University, USA and Luisa SCHMIDT, Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon, Portugal
Language: English

Climate change is the most serious and all-encompassing ecological problem facing our world today, and its complex roots in socio-politico-economic systems and wide-ranging societal impacts make it a particularly rich topic for sociology. Over the past quarter century sociologists have focused increasing attention on climate change. Several volumes and hundreds of articles and chapters providing sociological analyses of various aspects of climate change, from highly theoretical to heavily empirical, have been published, and such work is accelerating as the threat of climate change becomes ever more apparent.

Environmental Justice and Responsibilities

Date: Wednesday, 18 July 2018  Time: 17:30-19:20  Location: MTCC 716A
Organizer: Rajendra PATIL, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, India
Language: English

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 aims to transfer our world. These goals cover the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection. Goal 16 is to promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies. It is dedicated to the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, the provision of access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable institutions at all levels. The governments, civil society and communities work together to implement lasting solutions to reduce violence, deliver justice, combat corruption and ensure inclusive participation at all times.
Social Media and Free/Hate Speech Debate

Date: Monday, 16 July 2018  
Time: 15:30-17:20  
Location: MTCC 717A  
Organizer: Mieko YAMADA, Purdue University Fort Wayne, USA  
Language: English

With the advent of social media, hateful and discriminatory expressions have become almost unavoidable. Many anonymous or semi-anonymous users easily post their comments online. Some of the comments are hurtful, targeting a particular group or individuals. Whenever hate speech is reported, regulating one’s speech is a key issue. However, it further creates a controversy. On the one hand, regulating hurtful expression or speech protects minority groups from prejudice and discrimination. On the other hand, it also limits the ability of individuals to express themselves, that is, freedom of speech.

Language Diversity, Power and Social Equality

Date: Wednesday, 18 July 2018  
Time: 17:30-19:20  
Location: MTCC 717B  
Organizer: Cecilio LAPRESTA-REY, Universidad de Lleida, Spain and Everlyn KISEMBE, Moi University, Kenya  
Language: English, French and Spanish

Linguistically diverse contexts often involve asymmetric power relations and symbolic violence which is reflected in the vitality of the languages in contact, their use, knowledge and prestige, as well as the attitudes towards these languages or their speakers, or their value as a linguistic (and human) capital. And not only in settings where there are historically minority and minoritized languages, but also in societies with high linguistic diversity due to migratory cycles. Along this line, some of the key issues to analyze range from the social situation of language(s) and its causes to the initiatives meant to guarantee linguistic rights, as well as linguistic integration of migrants or their descendants, all working towards a greater social equity.
**Conflicting Powers : New Political Cultures and Practices**

**Date:** Thursday, 19 July 2018  
**Time:** 10:30-12:20  
**Location:** MTCC 202D  
**Organizer:** Flaminia SACCA, Tuscia University, DEIM, Italy, Italy  
**Language:** English

The world seems to be facing a deep political and economic crisis which entails new political cultures and a reshaping of the ideas of power and justice. New populisms arise worldwide threatening established democratic practices. We welcome papers analyzing these changes in the political cultures and practices, especially those addressing the rise of new forms of populisms, the battle of powers (within and across the nations), the new communicative styles and rhetoric of political, religious and economic powers.

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**Migrations and New Forms of Integration**

**Date:** Thursday, 19 July 2018  
**Time:** 15:30-17:20  
**Location:** MTCC 202D  
**Organizer:** Flaminia SACCA, Università della Tuscia, Italy  
**Language:** English

The wars in the Middle East and in Africa have produced a scenario already known in Europe during the World War II, when millions of people running away from their countries occupied by enemy forces. Today, West Nations are hit by similar phenomenon: an enormous flow of refugees, displaced persons who migrate with their families in search of safety from the wars and famine.

The highest number of emigrants has frightened the inhabitants and politicians of the most affluent Western states. In terror of what such a high number of coming people could lead to welfare and public order of their nations, they built barriers and walls to prevent this desperate and peaceful invasion. In this way they dont realize the positive possibilities that this phenomenon can offer.

The ability to change what appears only a risk into an opportunity is given to us by some cases occurred in Italy and in the world. For example in the little city of Riace in South of Italy the mayor through the work and initiatives of migrants have repopulated and transformed a poor and semi abandoned town.

The session aims to analyze the new, unusual end good forms of reception and integration of migrants in the Western States and in other side of the world.
First Generation College Students and College Attendance of Those of the Disadvantaged Background

**Date:** Tuesday, 17 July 2018  
**Time:** 8:30-10:20  
**Location:** MTCC 716B  
**Organizer:** Hanna AYALON, Tel Aviv University, Israel  
**Language:** English

The session invites papers that explore the location of first generation college students and people from disadvantaged background in the horizontal stratification within higher education systems. Possible topics include choice of higher education institution and field of study; dropout and graduation rates; gender, ethnic and economic variations among first-generation and disadvantaged students and their effect on patterns of participation in higher education.

Home Ownership and Housing Wealth in Comparative Perspective

**Date:** Thursday, 19 July 2018  
**Time:** 10:30-12:20  
**Location:** MTCC 716A  
**Organizer:** Fabian PFEFFER, University of Michigan, USA  
**Language:** English

Housing is an important source of wealth and economic stability. However, the relative importance of housing for families’ economic well-being, stability, and intergenerational processes may differ substantially across nations. This session will feature research that documents the role of housing as source of family wealth, determinant of families’ economic trajectories, or children’s outcomes. Contributions may focus on a single national case or be cross-nationally comparative.
Cyber-Criminology: Understanding the Impact of Technologies on Deviant Behaviours Online and Offline

Date: Tuesday, 17 July 2018  
Time: 8:30-10:20  
Location: MTCC 201D  
Organizer: Andrew NEVIN, University of Toronto, Canada and Anabel QUAN-HAASE, University of Western Ontario, Canada  
Language: English

The emergence of the internet and other digital technologies has served as a new platform for experiencing criminal and deviant activities. Conditions of anonymity that exist online have obscured normative expectations in this social context and have complicated responses from police and the legal system. This session invites submissions on a wide range of topics within the field of cyber-criminology, which is a growing area of academic research. Specific topics of interest for this session include but are not limited to: cyber-crime/deviance (e.g., trolling, flaming, digital piracy, etc.), cyber-bullying, cyber-terrorism, surveillance and sousveillance, internet addiction, and the social implications of cyber-security policies. We also welcome submissions that discuss the perspectives of both offenders and victims of cyber-crimes. Furthermore, of particular interest are papers that use a criminological perspective to understand deviant behaviours that are unique to the internet or those that have transformed from the offline to the online context. Overall, the intent of this session is to highlight current theoretical contributions, such as those that present macro-level theories of cyber-crime, as well as empirical research focusing on case studies that illustrate specific occurrences of cyber-crime or other technology-based crimes.

Women's Rights

Date: Wednesday, 18 July 2018  
Time: 10:30-12:20  
Location: MTCC 203D  
Organizer: Jesica VEGA, Universidad de Guanajuato, Mexico, Ma Aurea VALERDI, Universidad de Guanajuato, Mexico and Angel SERRANO-SANCHEZ, Universidad de Guanajuato, Mexico  
Language: English and Spanish

Violence against women has been increasing despite the measures that have been implemented, so we propose to evaluate the inputs and resources that have been created to safeguard their rights.
Power, Violence, Justice: The Labour Market in North America Countries

Date: Monday, 16 July 2018  
Time: 17:30-19:20  
Location: MTCC 711  
Organizer: Maria Eugenia LONGO, INRS, Canada and Alfredo HUALDE, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Mexico  
Language: English and French

This session will discuss some of important key issues in our countries at this moment: green jobs and climate changes, status employment and inequality, informal and precarious work, immigrants’ rights and resistance, and intergenerational social mobility. Brilliant experts in each domain will present and discuss with the audience about work reality in North America.

The 'Work/Family Challenge' in Intensive Work Contexts

Date: Wednesday, 18 July 2018  
Time: 8:30-10:20  
Location: MTCC 711  
Organizer: Bernard FUSULIER, Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium and Diane-Gabrielle TREMBLAY, University of Quebec (Teluq), Canada  
Language: English

From a scientific point of view, the link between work and family has been an enduring focus for social research. This interest is due to the historical separation of the sphere of work and the sphere of family. Since the mid-nineties the ‘work-family challenge’ has become particularly prominent. This rise of interest is connected to contemporary socio-economic transformations: flexible working hours, feminisation of the labour market, intensification of work practices, mobility of the labour force, changing family composition and structure, the ageing population... The relationship between the worlds of employment and family/personal life is becoming a major issue for many people who have to ‘juggle’ with competing professional and other needs.
Social Inclusion in a Context of Global Migration

Date: Monday, 16 July 2018  
Time: 17:30-19:20  
Location: MTCC 718B  
Organizer: Loretta BASS, University of Oklahoma, USA  
Language: English and French

This session will examine social inclusion in a larger context of global international migration. With over 244 million international migrants in 2015, we have seen a 41 percent increase in the number of international migrants over the last 15 years. Focusing on ‘migratory status,’ the United Nations views international migrants and refugees as ‘vulnerable’ and has resolved to treat their social inclusion as a human right and an explicit point of analysis within the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Agenda. This session seeks to include research that will profile involuntary exclusion from society’s political, economic, and social processes, and it will provide a venue to examine social inclusion as a human right for international migrants and those of immigrant descent. Social inclusion and exclusion measures are written into policy, and they play themselves out in the social experiences and structural realities of international migrants as well as those who oppose them in the majority population of receiving countries. This session seeks papers that explore civic engagement, socio-economic and cultural incorporation, and the relative openness of attitudes toward international migrants from three vantage points: 1) the majority population, 2) the foreign-born and/or immigrant descent population and 3) public policies that shape immigrant integration. This session also seeks empirical findings from papers that have policy implications for nation states, international human rights agreements, and the UN SDG 2030 Agenda as tools to promote social inclusion.

Modern Day Slavery and Trafficking in Persons: The Variables of Migration, Gender and Human Rights

Date: Tuesday, 17 July 2018  
Time: 8:30-10:20  
Location: MTCC 701B  
Organizer: Arun Kumar ACHARYA, Universidad Autonoma de Nuevo Leon, Mexico and Maria Luisa MARTINEZ SANCHEZ, Universidad Autonoma de Nuevo León, Mexico  
Language: English

“Trafficking in persons”, which is known as modern day slavery, is one of the fastest growing crime and is the second largest illegal international trade, surpassed only by arms trafficking. International Labor Organization estimates that nearly 20.9 million people are victims of trafficking globally and out of these, 22 per cent are victims of forced sexual exploitation and it generate a revenue of approximately 9.5 billion dollars annually. Young women are particularly trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation and forced labor. This phenomenon presents an acute case of human rights violation. Forced migration and trafficking of women share many elements in common such as their vulnerability and their lack of protection and security. Today, it is a complex development issue. Vast majority of the trafficking victims are consequences of poverty, unemployment, cultural practices, etc. Trafficking is a health problem, as trafficked women and children are most at risk from HIV infection. It is a gender problem, as unequal power relations reinforce women's secondary status in society. Lastly, it is a legal problem, as they are stripped of their human rights and lack any access to redress for the crimes committed against them.
Decolonizing (trans)Gender: Gender Diversity and (in)Visibility from a Transnational Perspective

Date: Monday, 16 July 2018  Time: 10:30-12:20  Location: MTCC 801A
Organizer: Sofia ABOIM, University of Lisbon, Institute of Social Sciences, Portugal
Language: English

Gender and citizenship have become deeply intertwined as a consequence of social and political struggles aiming at redefining the rights of women and LGBTQ+ individuals. These movements, a central feature of the social and political dynamics initiated in the 20th century, peaked when notions of a gendered self conformed to binary categories of femininity/masculinity started to be challenged. Division between the West and the rest regained relevance, with the rise of contrasting imaginaries of gendered selfhood, either targeting femininity, masculinity or gender-variant individuals. The confrontation between the global north and the south permeates notions and possibilities for gender diversity itself. While the pre-colonial still feeds western imaginaries, the west continues to play a key role in current struggles in favour of gender equality and/or diversity. Notably, transgender communities outside the west begun to be either viewed as havens of traditional acceptance – normally corrupted by western colonial powers and the gender schemes of modernity – or depicted as places of infringement of basic human rights. Are these present-day movements offering redemption or re-colonization? Are these same movements feeding unreal narratives of past and present that reinstate the opposition between tradition and modernity and fall into the exoticization of a gendered other? This session invites papers that reflect on how transnational movements for gender equality and/or diversity might operate through the mobilization of paradoxical categories, which do not always provide the basis for the decolonization of gender and the visibility of categories and lives in non-western geographies.

Social Movements and Gender Violence: What They Do, What They Can?

Date: Tuesday, 17 July 2018  Time: 10:30-12:20  Location: MTCC 718A
Organizer: Liana Maria DAHER, University of Catania, Italy, Anna DOMARADZKA, University of Warsaw, Poland and Consuelo CORRADI, Department of Human Studies, Lumsa University, Italy
Language: English

The panel aims at discussing the today’s role of social movements, and more specifically women’s movements, in preventing gender and domestic violence. We invite papers based on empirical analysis showing and/or comparing different local or transnational examples of anti-violence collective action. As a result of their collective action and strategies, women’s movements achieved significant milestones in terms of introducing the issue of gender violence prevention into public discourse and laws. Women’s movements were also active actors in the development of gender equality agenda and in supporting women’s rights, putting the problem of men’s violence against women into the spotlight through continuous advocacy work.
Unforeseen Difficulties in Empirical Research: Finding Causes of Failed Research

Date: Tuesday, 17 July 2018  
Time: 10:30-12:20  
Location: MTCC 203D

Organizer: Wolfgang ASCHAUER, University of Salzburg, Austria, Nina BAUR, Technische Universität Berlin, Germany, Dimitri PRANDNER, University of Salzburg, Austria and Martin WEICHBOLD, University of Salzburg, Austria

Language: English

Dealing with unforeseen difficulties is an essential part of empirical research, but sometimes we have to admit that certain decisions were wrong, that a research strategy didn’t work out or maybe even that, in the end, the whole research project failed. This session seeks to provide space to discuss research attempts that finally disappeared in a drawer. The aim of the session is not to make someone look like a fool or to satisfy the other’s curiosity, but to reflect on causes of failed research and to learn from mistakes. As failing is not always a matter of the researchers’ incompetence but can have multiple reasons, reporting what happened - and why – this session may be a step forward to prevent others from making the same mistakes. In our proposal the term “failed” should be understood in a broad sense: reasons can reach from practical things (difficult access to the field, problems with funding, external incidents…), methodical problems (bad questionnaire, inappropriate survey period, sampling difficulties, problems with interviewers, etc. …) to methodological misconceptions (incoherent or too complex research design, incompatibilities of different parts of the study,…) or theoretical issues (difficulties in the implementation of theoretical concepts for empirical research,…). We encourage researchers to present their reflections on failed research projects. The session should provide an open platform to discuss about difficulties in our daily research activities and to encourage a new code of practice – not to ignore failed research but to learn from it.

Methods for Maximizing Comparability in Cross-National and Cross-Cultural Surveys

Date: Thursday, 19 July 2018  
Time: 10:30-12:20  
Location: MTCC 203D

Organizer: Tom W SMITH, University of Chicago, USA

Language: English

Cross-national and cross-cultural research is an absolute necessity to understand contemporary human societies. To be useful comparative survey research needs to meet high scientific standards of reliability and validity and achieve functional equivalence across surveys. This is challenging because comparative survey research is a large-scale and complex endeavor that must be well-designed and well-executed to minimize error and maximize equivalence. This goal can be notably advanced by the application of the total survey error paradigm to cross-national/cultural survey research.
Youth on the Move: Alter-Activism & Post-2011 Movements

Date: Monday, 16 July 2018  
Time: 10:30-12:20  
Location: MTCC 715A  
Organizer: Carles FEIXA, University of Lleida, Spain and Oscar AGUILERA, Universidad de Chile, Chile  
Language: English  

The year 2011 marks a watershed in the history of social movements. From the Arab Spring to the Chilean Autumn, passing through the Portuguese generation “a rasca”, the 15M-indignant Spaniards, the British riots, the protest for housing in Israel, the Colombian Mane, Acampa Sampa in Brazil, and of course Occupy Wall Street, a new Global generation occupied the center of the public scene, both in the squares and in social networks. Whether it is a "movement" or a "moment", these collective processes have their foreword in the alter globalization mobilization that emerged in Seattle ten years earlier, and its epilogue in later alter-activist mobilization in places such as Hong Kong, Istanbul or Paris, with a recent xenophobic and neoconservative drift.

Youth, Gender and Belonging

Date: Friday, 20 July 2018  
Time: 10:30-12:20  
Location: MTCC 718A  
Organizer: Darcie VANDEGRIFT, Drake University, Department for the Study of Culture & Society, USA and Anna-Britt COE, Sociology Department, Umeå University, Sweden  
Language: English  

Belonging has been a frequently used concept to indicate inclusive social arrangements between self and society, but much remains to theorize and empirically demonstrate its meaning. Additionally, the characteristics of such arrangements differ across time, space and social groups. Globally, young people’s belonging is often defined by adult society along intersecting social hierarchies. This panel contributes to critical theorization of belonging and a challenge to adult-centric social arrangements through research that listens to and theorizes from, young people’s own meanings and actions.
Global Violence: Local Conflicts and Competition for Attention and Legitimacy

Date: Monday, 16 July 2018  Time: 15:30-17:20  Location: MTCC 206A
Organizer: Tobias WERRON, Bielefeld University, Germany and Teresa KOLOMA BECK, Bundeswehr University Munich, Germany
Language: English

The ideal of non-violence has been institutionalized in world politics since the mid-19th century. However, this obviously has not led to the disappearance of violence in conflicts around the world. The gap between the ideal and reality of violence is usually discussed in terms of deviance. This session aims to explore it as a world societal constellation in its own right, based on the observation that the establishment of non-violence as a global institution, rather than reducing violence, has changed the conditions for the production of violent conflicts by changing how conflicts are observed: On the one hand, it allows de-legitimizing (criticizing, scandalizing) any kind of violence; on the other hand, it also encourages the deliberate use of violence in order to draw global attention to a conflict party’s cause. Crucial to this process are international organizations and similar observers who, by publicly objecting violence in the name of humanity, make violence particularly likely to attract the attention of the so-called world public opinion.

Marx and Simmel: 1818 – 1918 – 2018

Date: Thursday, 19 July 2018  Time: 10:30-12:20  Location: MTCC 206A
Organizer: Mariana TEIXEIRA, Cebrap (Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning), Brazil
Language: English

2018 marks the 200th anniversary of Karl Marx’s birth and the 100th anniversary of Georg Simmel’s death. This occasion presents a timely opportunity to reflect on the relation between their works. The relevance of Marx’s writings to Simmel’s oeuvre is often alluded to, but the precise extent of this influence still calls for further exploration. The continuities are most striking at the level of the diagnosis of modern society: Marx’s analyses of alienation, commodity fetishism, and capital’s quantifying and accelerating tendencies are not only critically discussed but also expanded in Simmel’s investigations of the paradoxes of modern culture, to the point that the latter’s work could appear to a contemporary reader as a psychological counterpart to Capital. These diagnoses, however, were formulated on very different philosophical and political foundations: whereas Marx relied on the tradition of Left Hegelianism, English political economy, and French socialism, Simmel dialogue mainly with neo-Kantianism, neoclassical economics, and vitalism. To what extent, then, do Simmel’s investigations on money supplement, widen or contradict Marx’s analysis of capital? Do their different philosophical and methodological starting points prevent a productive dialogue between their arguments? How to reconcile Marxian analyses of class and exploitation with Simmel’s focus on pathologies affecting the totality of modern individuals? In what way can the confrontation between their perspectives become relevant for current sociology and social philosophy? This panel welcomes contributions that reflect on these or other aspects of the relation between Marx and Simmel.
The Social Function of Sociology and Its Alienation from Itself

Date: Tuesday, 17 July 2018  Time: 15:30-17:20  Location: MTCC 201C
Organizer: Vessela MISHEVA, Uppsala University, Sweden
Language: English

It has been argued that the 1920s were the time when American sociology took the path towards professionalization and outgrew its immature aspirations and engagement with social reform, while classical American sociology gradually came to be viewed as insufficiently original and was excluded from the sociological canon. An awareness began to grow in the second half of the twentieth century that sociology suffered from an identity problem, and that its professionalization had not increased its scientific prestige and social status. Sociology had supposedly removed itself from the process of the “collective definition” of social problems and was content with waiting for such problems to be “publicly designated by society” in order to study them (Blumer 1971). Boudon viewed sociology’s identity crisis as related to its transformation into a “cameral science” that supplied the state, social activities, and the media with data for making social policy, not for understanding problems (Boudon 1994). If sociologists today wish to participate in social problem work and claim-making, they should then do so as members of the environment, not as those having expert knowledge (Loseke 2003). Sociology thus appeared to be a science with no useful social function other than helping politics and the media to decide what social problems are so that sociologists can study them as objective conditions. This session will explore the reasons for this identity crisis in terms of sociology’s alienation from the empirical world, its public, and itself.

Neoliberalism, Alienation, Alternative Facts and Fake News

Date: Wednesday, 18 July 2018  Time: 8:30-10:20  Location: MTCC 201C
Organizer: Miri GAL-EZER, Kinneret College on the Sea of Galilee, Israel
Language: English

Following 40 years of neoliberalism, the IMF's research department declared neoliberalism to be a failure. Ostry, Loungani, and Furceri stated in their report that "Instead of delivering growth, some neoliberal policies have increased inequality, in turn jeopardizing durable expansion." The UN also recently stated that "The world faces the largest humanitarian crisis since the end of the Second World War with more than 20 million people in four countries facing starvation and famine." Nevertheless, most Western countries refuse to increase their UN payments, with the US President setting a model by cutting the social welfare and foreign aid budgets while calling for very large increases in the military and "homeland security" budgets. Alienated unemployed and elderly workers, feeling excluded and ignored, have lost hope in the future for themselves and their families. They voted in large numbers for Trump's promises, but have already been threatened by reductions in their healthcare programs.
Art for Pleasure or for Burden; Visual Art in Public and Semi-Public Spaces

Date: Monday, 16 July 2018  
Time: 15:30-17:20  
Location: MTCC 206E  
Organizer: Malfrid Irene HAGEN, Østfold University College, Faculty of Education, Norway  
Language: English

In his book on architecture and sociology in Oslo (1998), the respected Norwegian sociologist and philosopher Dag Østerberg (1938-2017) describes how architecture may be experienced as a relief or a burden, depending on the cultural knowledge of the users. In a similar way, I have used the dichotomy pleasure and burden to describe how people experience visual art in public and semi-public spaces; for example art at work or art placed in public buildings (schools, hospitals, libraries, etc.), public parks, public squares, streets and highways, memorial sites, airports, etc. This session calls for papers examining public and semi-public art and how people in general, the public art audience, experience art in their everyday life, placed in the mentioned kinds of public and semi-public spaces. How does people experience the art? Does it lead to pleasure, enthusiasm and inspiration? Or is it a burden; is it controversial and create media debates (and in that case, how do they appear), or is it indifferent to most people in the current workplace, building or among people passing by? Papers may describe one or more examples of public or semi-public art, as well as the reactions to the current artworks. If possible, it may well also describe the social background, education and income of people in “the public art audience”, and possible connections between cultural knowledge (cultural capital) and how they experience art in different kinds of public or semi-public spaces.

Cultural Production, Power, and Inequality

Date: Wednesday, 18 July 2018  
Time: 8:30-10:20  
Location: MTCC 206E  
Organizer: Allyson STOKES, University of Waterloo, Canada, Kim DE LAAT, University of Toronto, Canada and Diana MILLER, University of Toronto, Canada  
Language: English and French

This session invites papers that examine the role of power and inequality in cultural production processes. We particularly welcome papers concerned with how power and inequality shape and are shaped by: work in cultural and creative industries, cross-cultural production, cultural appropriation, the economics and regulation of cultural production, and cultural representation in popular media.
Body – Image – Affect

Date: Thursday, 19 July 2018  
Time: 10:30-12:20  
Location: MTCC 205A  
Organizer: Roswitha BRECKNER, University of Vienna, Austria and Kathy DAVIS, VU University, Netherlands  
Language: English

Bodies, images, and affect are closely interrelated. Bodies are performed as images. Body surfaces are painted (make-up, tattoos, body art), clothes and jewelry are arranged to express a mood, attract attention, or indicate group membership or identity attention. Through gestures, glances, and movements, bodies are presented in ways that shape specific interactions and situations (Goffman). They express a person's bodily relation to the world (Merleau-Ponty), and can be seen as symbolization of gender, racial, ethnic, sexed, and other relations involving power. Being situated in images and pictures affects us emotionally and in an embodied way, often occurring outside our conscious awareness. This provides a welcome opportunity for biographical research to show how our “ways of seeing” (Berger) are biographically informed and, at the same time, ongoingly construct individuals’ biographies, giving meaning and ‘color’ to the different social contexts in which they find themselves.

Biography, Migration and Belonging

Date: Friday, 20 July 2018  
Time: 8:30-10:20  
Location: MTCC 205A  
Organizer: Gabriele ROSENTHAL, Georg-August University of Göttingen, Germany and Arne WORM, University of Goettingen, Germany  
Language: English

Processes of migration are often accompanied by changing images of oneself, of we-group belongings, and of other groupings on different levels (such as gender, religion, ethnicity, or class). Established images of one’s own belonging to a certain grouping, as well as corresponding stocks of knowledge, everyday-life perspectives, and patterns of action are challenged and re-interpreted in the varying social figurations and biographical constellations encountered during a process of migration. Research on these dynamics of belonging is an important and well-established part of the sociology of migration.

When we are analyzing these transformation processes regarding the individual’s belonging in the context of migration, it is also important to consider the social processes and constellations that lead to interpreting oneself more as an individual or more as a member of certain groups, or in other words: to investigate the role of changes in the “we-I balance” (Elias).
In 2016, the UN General Assembly adopted the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants which noted that today's "growing global phenomenon of large movements of refugees and migrants" and "unprecedented level of human mobility" are driven in part by "the adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters (some of which may be linked to climate change), or other environmental factors." What is the relationship between disaster and the movement of people? As the declaration suggests, many disasters force or encourage the migration of people either internally or across international borders. After a disaster or in preparation for a coming disaster, governments, planners, or others sometimes move communities, either willingly or not, as part of rebuilding or mitigation strategy. Disasters also exist in the context of already-occurring migration. Pre-existing diasporic communities may raise funds or encourage international attention to disaster in the home region, or they may shape the political and diplomatic response to disaster in their host country. This session seeks to understand the multifaceted and complex connection between disaster and the movement of people.

The persistent onset of disasters and crises across the globe presents a consistent threat to the function of important lifeline systems. Among these threats are the demonstrated potential for crisis-induced disruption to medical and public health systems. These systems not only play important roles in disaster response, but also play an important daily role in meeting public health goals and broader community health needs, especially for vulnerable and under resourced populations. This disruption can take a variety of forms, from direct damage to a facility, to indirect consequences through disruption to the systems on which they rely (i.e. infrastructure, utilities, supply chains). At the same time, these systems may experience an increased demand for their services due to crisis-induced needs. As a result, medical and public health systems may have difficulty providing disaster-related services. They may also find their capacities to provide their regular, non-disaster services compromised. This session will discuss approaches to dealing with this disruption. Topics will include governmental and non-governmental experiences in preventing, responding to, and recovering from disasters, the health consequences resulting from this disruption, and both domestic and international medical and public health relief efforts. Papers can focus on public health or medical systems in any national context, and disruptions caused by a broad range of disaster and crisis events (including natural disasters, human-induced events, and large scale epidemics). Special interest will be paid to studies focusing on services targeting underserved, vulnerable, and disproportionately exposed populations and communities.
Techno-Politics in Agriculture and Food Under (and After?) Capitalism. Part I

Date: Monday, 16 July 2018  
Time: 15:30-17:20  
Location: MTCC 205A  
Organizer: Katharine LEGUN, University of Otago, New Zealand, Madeleine FAIRBAIRN, UC Santa Cruz, USA and Zenia KISH, Stanford University, USA  
Language: English

In food and farming, technology is both a site of capitalist expansion, and an arena of possible change. We invite papers that consider how technology is participating in our food and farming politics by, for example, altering agricultural knowledge production and governance, changing relationships among producers and consumers, or solidifying or challenging existing power relations. Technologies here is used expansively, and can include biotechnology, intellectual property, data processors, mechanisation, algorithms, and social network platforms. Papers should consider these topics within capitalism—either its reproduction or possibilities for its transgression. We hope that through this session we can elaborate on contemporary challenges to developing a socially just and environmentally sound food system, while also considering how new material infrastructures might be altering relations of production in meaningful ways.

The Role and Significance of Geographical Indication As a Tool for the Development and Democratization of Agri-Food. Part I

Date: Thursday, 19 July 2018  
Time: 15:30-17:20  
Location: MTCC 206E  
Organizer: Alessandro BONANNO, Sam Houston State University, USA and Kae SEKINE, Aichi Gakuin University, Japan  
Language: English

This session invites papers that probe the broad theme of Geographical Indication (GI). GI is one of the most debated topics in agri-food. Its relevance rests on the argument that it is a tool for the revitalization of agricultural communities and the production of quality food through the re-appropriation of culture and history in the definition of “local space and practices.” In this context, it has been viewed as an instrument to oppose neoliberal globalization and the ideology and practices of free competition that accompany it. At the opposite side of the spectrum, GI has been criticized for being precisely a tool in the hands of global corporate forces that, through the colonization of the state, have advanced a discourse that promotes corporate interests while appealing to progressive ideals. Accordingly, rather than a process that gives voices and empowers local actors and subordinate groups, GI is seen as an instrument that hampers democratic forms of development. Papers that cover this and other pertinent debates and that address the socio-economic, political and cultural dimensions of GI are welcome. They can be either empirical analyses of the impact of GI application and/or theoretical reflections of the essence and use of this measure. All submitted papers will be considered for inclusion in an edited book to be published by a major international publisher.
Demography of the LGBTI Populations

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<td>Tuesday, 17 July 2018</td>
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Organizer: Dudley POSTON, Texas A&M University, USA
Language: English

Demographic analyses of the LGBTI (lesbian, gay male, bisexual, transgender, and intersex) populations have largely focused on sexual health, the labor market, relationship and child well-being, and prevalence. Most of the research has concentrated on the LGB populations. This session requests analyses not only of the LGB populations, but also of the TI populations. Macro and micro analyses will be welcomed. Possible topics include whether same-sex couples experience similar marital benefits as those that accrue in different-sex relationships. Why does some research show economic and labor forces advantages for lesbians, but disadvantages for gay males? With the recent addition of sexual identity questions in the health surveys of many countries, our session is specially interested in analyses of health outcomes that extend beyond those related to sexual behavior or sexually transmitted infections. Descriptive and analytic papers focusing on any demographic topic that deal with the TI populations will be particularly welcomed. Our proposed session will consist of papers that address these and other timely issues in population sexuality and gender identity from the perspectives of individual countries and world regions.

Challenges to Population Health and Well Being

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Organizer: Elena BASTIDA-GONZALEZ, Florida International University, USA
Language: English

Major economic, sociopolitical and environmental transformations and crises have a direct impact on population health and well-being. Salient among these are political challenges to environmental justice, resulting in environmentally overburdened communities and epidemics, the current global refugee crisis, the hazards and violence of migration, and the unequal access to health, opportunities, protection and decision making processes. This session calls for papers highlighting research on populations currently affected by these challenges and their consequences for population health and well-being. Research on migration, access to health care and other broad health related issues, environmental justice and violence are especially welcomed.
Myths and Realities of Homeownership

Date: Monday, 16 July 2018  Time: 10:30-12:20  Location: MTCC 706
Organizer: Janet L. SMITH, University of Illinois, USA
Language: English

Homeownership is viewed in many cultures as a sign of success and stability. However, as a form of real estate and a means to make money, it has become harder for some to buy a home. This session will examine beliefs about ownership, and the challenges, experiences and strategies used in different countries to become homeowners.

Urbanization, Globalization and Housing Affordability

Date: Monday, 16 July 2018  Time: 17:30-19:20  Location: MTCC 202C
Organizer: Janet L. SMITH, University of Illinois, USA
Language: English

The mobility of people and capital have dramatically changed our world. Urbanization continues to push out but not solely because of the influx of people to cities looking for work. As global capital looks for a home, real estate investment has become disconnected from demand and homes are no longer simply a place to live. This session looks at the changing landscape for housing and how its challenges us to reconsider new forms of inequality and disadvantage as well as opportunities.
Theorizing Informal and Precarious Worker Organizing Under Global Capitalism

**Date:** Monday, 16 July 2018  
**Time:** 15:30-17:20  
**Location:** MTCC 801B  
**Organizer:** Jennifer CHUN, University of Toronto, Canada and Chris TILLY, University of California Los Angeles, USA  
**Language:** English

Informal work is one of the most elementary forms of labour commodification and exploitation, yet its persistence in the context of technological advancements and global economic transformations raises fundamental questions about how we theorize informal work as a conceptual category. What is the relationship between informal work, precarious work, and global capitalism? How do such understandings change when theorizing informal and precarious work from the lens of worker collective action?

This panel invites papers that advance theoretical understanding of informal and precarious worker organizing as a mode of political struggle against global capitalism. In particular, we seek papers that consider the intersectional basis of power and domination under capitalism, including the significance of gender and patriarchy, ethno-racial nationalism, and exclusionary citizenship regimes in the struggles of informal and precarious workers. We also seek papers that engage concretely with questions of worker power. What is the relationship between informal worker organizing and the structure of political power? How do political parties, collective bargaining institutions, social movement spheres and geopolitical dynamics influence the development of distinct types of worker power (e.g. structural, associational, symbolic), and vice-versa.

Free Trade, Labour Movements and the Search for Alternatives

**Date:** Tuesday, 17 July 2018  
**Time:** 17:30-19:20  
**Location:** MTCC 703  
**Organizer:** Andreas BIELER, School of Politics and IR, University of Nottingham, United Kingdom  
**Language:** English

Expanded free trade agreements including free trade in services, procurement and investor-state dispute settlement mechanisms seemed to go ahead despite widespread criticism. And yet, first the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership was stalled in Europe by a broad coalition of trade unions and social movements and then US President Trump ripped up the Transpacific Partnership agreement as one of his first actions in office.

Historically, the global labour movement has been divided over free trade. While trade unions in the Global North and here especially Europe were in support, as free trade seemed to secure export markets for companies in which they organised workers, labour movements in the Global South were frequently opposed. They too often had experienced deindustrialisation as a result of free trade and the inability of their infant industries to compete with higher productivity goods from the North.
Increasing complexity in contemporary societies is challenging social norms and institutional equilibria. Examining large-scale implications of complex interactions between heterogeneous agents when social influence pressures are present is key to understand specific norms and institutions that could help regulate collective behavior for common benefit. Here, research is needed that explores the effect of the fundamental heterogeneity of individual behavior on the emergence of social patterns. However, agents cooperate and coordinate within social network structures that yield constraints and channel opportunities of interaction. The endogenous interplay between behavior and network structures shapes the evolution of social equilibria, eventually generating non-linear unexpected outcomes. This session aims to stimulate cross-fertilization of agent-based models and social network analysis to look at the co-evolution of behavior and networks and provides new insights on the complex link between social norms and institutions.

This session investigates how the notion of justice can highlight the notion of social inequality. In poverty, exclusion of immigrants, or gender discrimination, people can feel social inequality. People regard a situation as unequal because the situation does not realize what they think is just. Still, it is unclear how social inequality and justice are woven together. Can social inequality be justified without a certain notion of justice? Is justice a normative concept or a descriptive one? How is justice related to power and violence? Rational choice theory may shed light to these puzzles. By assuming micro individual mechanisms, rational choice theory can specify what logical structure a notion of justice has and how justice leads to our sense of social inequality. Consequently, the theory may bridge the two concepts to understand empirical data.
Clinical Sociology and Crime

**Date:** Monday, 16 July 2018  
**Time:** 10:30-12:20  
**Location:** MTCC 803A  
**Organizer:** Emma PORIO, Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines  
**Language:** English  

This session interrogates issues related to crime.

Transformations of Modernity, Social Acceleration, Technological Changes: Contributions of Clinical Sociology.

**Date:** Tuesday, 17 July 2018  
**Time:** 10:30-12:20  
**Location:** MTCC 803A  
**Organizer:** Isabelle FORTIER, École national d'adminstration publique, Canada  
**Language:** English and French  

Current transformations of modernity, characterized by the rising importance of hyperconnexion, instantaneousness and immediacy, affect many of our conducts and interactions. Time and space compression concerns all aspects of our personal, professional and collective experiences. Communication technologies, producing ever greater speed and instantaneousness, have striking effects on our modes of production, consumption and innovation, and democratic institutions. Resulting from a combination of globalization, capitalism, and neo-liberalism, the entrepreneur of self appears as the dominant figure of the subject struggling for recognition in a web of concurrency. What are then the critical contributions of clinical approaches to the understanding and accompanying of individual and collectives?
Social Movements in the Late 2010s

Date: Tuesday, 17 July 2018  
Time: 8:30-10:20  
Location: MTCC 401  
Organizer: Simin FADAEE, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom and Dorismilda FLORES-MÁRQUEZ, Universidad De La Salle Bajío, Mexico  
Language: English

This roundtable session will explore the emerging paths of social movement studies in the late 2010s.

Feminist Movements: New Challenges in the 2010s

Date: Wednesday, 18 July 2018  
Time: 17:30-19:20  
Location: MTCC 705  
Organizer: Carmen DIAZ ALBA, ITESO Guadalajara, Mexico  
Language: English, French and Spanish

A new wave of feminist mobilization is taking place all over the world. The call for a women’s global strike on the 8th of March resonated in hundreds of collectives who joined this global action in more than 30 cities. This action took inspiration from the 1975 women’s free day in Iceland protested against the invisibilized domestic work. More than 40 years later, the struggle for women’s rights continues. Under the slogan “If our work is worthless, produce without us”, women joined the global call on the streets and on the net, echoing the hashtags #NosotrasParamos (We stop) and in Latin America #NiUnaMenos to denounce feminicides and violence against women. At the same time, we witness the rise of conservative forces that challenge women’s rights, warning about the “dangers” of what they call “gender ideology”.
Democracy amidst Uncertainty: Representative Claims and Democratic Contestation in Mexico

Date: Tuesday, 17 July 2018  
Time: 17:30-19:20  
Location: MTCC 718B

Organizer: Cristina PUGA, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de México, Mexico and Alejandro MONSIVAÍS, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Mexico

Language: English

Deficient democracies are regimes where democratic practices and meanings are contested amidst institutional uncertainty. Different agents promote different conceptions of political inclusion and responsiveness, and are accountable to different interests. In many cases, some agents demand broadening the scope of democracy and deepening its reach. They might demand competitive elections, programmatic parties, forums for public deliberation, or participative innovations. However, in many other cases, social and political agents defend rules and policies that protect vested interests, without being fully accountable to the public or the rule of law. They deploy both legitimate and illegitimate resources to entrench their power and influence. They may recur as well to the arbitrary use of state or to social violence, paying lip service to formal institutions and endorsing the democratic discourse.

Can Anti-Globalization, "New" and "Old" Social Movements Work Together?

Date: Thursday, 19 July 2018  
Time: 8:30-10:20  
Location: MTCC 718B

Organizer: Lev GRINBERG, Ben Gurion University, Israel and Rina AGARWALA, Johns Hopkins University, USA

Language: English

The 2011 global wave of protests against inequality, neoliberal economic policies, and corrupt political elites uncovered new potential for protest coordination, coalition building, framing and agency. On one hand, the protests failed to produce unique repertoires, actors, coalitions, framings, demands and agendas. On the other hand, they weakened previously assumed distinctions between anti-globalization, "old" and "new" social movements, and facilitated new coalitions, building bridges and shared views between different actors ranging from unions to new social and anti-globalization movements. The result has been an enormously varied pattern of contemporary anti-globalization movements.
Social Change and Mental Health

Date: Monday, 16 July 2018  
Time: 15:30-17:20  
Location: MTCC 802A  
Organizer: Dirk RICHTER, Bern University, Center for Psychiatric Rehabilitation, Switzerland  
Language: English

Societies across the globe currently experience dramatic social change. Mass migration, adaptation to climate change, globalisation of trade and politics, demographic shifts, digitalization and changing labour markets are the most prominent issues among many others. Contributions to this session may highlight effects on prevalence and incidence of mental health in general as well as on specific mental disorders. Contributions on related phenomena such as suicide or drug consumption are also welcome. Another suggestion may be the question of access to mental health care in times of austerity politics and policy initiatives that force savings in the health care system.

Social Determinants of Children and Adolescents Mental Health

Date: Friday, 20 July 2018  
Time: 8:30-10:20  
Location: MTCC 712  
Organizer: Takashi ASAKURA, Tokyo Gakugei University, Japan  
Language: English

According to UNICEF data, 1.2 billion adolescents aged 10-19 years make up 16 per cent of the world’s population. Despite this great number, mental health of children and adolescents is still in the shadows (McEwan K, Waddell C, Barker J, 2007). As we known well, people’s health is shaped by various social, economic, and physical environments. Similarly, mental health of children and adolescent are also determined by these social factors. More important thing is that this fact is heavily associated social inequalities. For example, poverty of children and adolescent is such a typical social determinant. In Japan, we notice one of six children and adolescent are growing up in a family of poverty condition. However, hidden behind the material affluence, impacts of poverty on their mental health have been rarely examined. There must be many other social determinants of their mental health, such as neighborhood environment, tight job market, social network sites (SNS), etc. As influences of social factors on mental health are operating differently in the life stage, we need to explore how social factors or conditions are working in the process of deteriorating or ameliorating mental health of children and adolescent (including young adults).
Inclusion and Exclusion in Tourism

**Date:** Tuesday, 17 July 2018  
**Time:** 10:30-12:20  
**Location:** MTCC 201A  
**Organizer:** Salla JUTILA, University of Lapland, Finland, Emese PANYIK, Catholic University of Portugal, Portugal and Anu HARU-JMYLLYHAO, Multidimensional Tourism Institute, Lapland University of Applied Sciences, Finland  
**Language:** English

World Tourism Day 2017 was designated a year of sustainable tourism, including promotion of openness and welcoming all travelers. Accessibility and openness are two of the many aspects of inclusion, while the lack is exclusion, which are the main focus of this session. The concept of inclusion in tourism has been analysed from various different viewpoints ranging from accessible tourism (e.g. Michopoulou et al, 2015), accessible hospitality (Harju-Mylyyaho & Jutila, 2016), community participation (Tosun & Timothy, 2003; Panyik, 2012), empowerment (Timothy, 2007) and power relations in collaboration (Bramwell & Sharman, 1999). Accessibility has a number of dimensions relating to physical, social, cultural, economic and political aspects (e.g. Jutila, 2013; Edelheim, 2013). Physical accessibility refers to physical barriers that may occur at any stage of the travel. Social dimension refers to equality, openness, participation and attitudes. Cultural accessibility relates to awareness and reverence of the habits of different cultures and religions. Economically accessible tourism is also available for people with a lower income. Political dimension of accessibility refers to structures and regulations, which can create insuperable barriers to travelling. Inclusion covers all these dimensions taking into account both tourist’s, worker’s, business’ and community’s viewpoint.

Tourism and Violence

**Date:** Thursday, 19 July 2018  
**Time:** 10:30-12:20  
**Location:** MTCC 201A  
**Organizer:** Jan TE KLOEZE, Foundation WICE-DSL, Netherlands  
**Language:** English

This session calls for thoughtful contributions on issues of violence in respect of the following potential themes: tourism and religion, tourism and sexuality, tourism and gender, tourism and exploitation, tourism and exclusion, and a combination of these phenomena of life, or on other topics not listed here.
Fake News Is the Invention of a Liar

Date: Wednesday, 18 July 2018  Time: 10:30-12:20  Location: MTCC 205A
Organizer: Fabio GIGLIETTO, Università di Urbino Carlo Bo, Italy  Language: English

Fueled by an highly contentious US Presidential campaign culminated in the widely unexpected success of a candidate accused to be even a pathological liar, the debate on so called “fake news” prominently surfaced on newspapers’ front, television news and in the academic conversation. As it often happens for huge public discourses originated around non well-defined and catchy tags, the magnitude of the debate does not necessarily results in a better understanding of the issue or in effective solutions for the problems it poses.

This panel seeks to address these shortcomings by framing the issue of “fake news” in the context of second-order cybernetics as defined by Heinz von Foerster. Radical constructivism is often seen as a driver for the wide mistrust in established institutions (and therefore Luhmanian's functionally differentiated systems of society) that prepared a fertile ground for the spread of "fake news". However, the ethical principles behind second-order cybernetics may provide a framework to overcome the ongoing process of self-segregation and aid to re-establish a much needed common ground between groups of believers supporting an increasingly diverging version of truth. The same intrinsic risk of divisiveness - pointed out by HvF - that comes with the word “truth”, is today at play in expressions such as "alternative-facts", "post-truth" and, of course, “fake news”.

Modelling Social Forces

Date: Thursday, 19 July 2018  Time: 10:30-12:20  Location: MTCC 802A
Organizer: Bernd HORNUNG, University Hospital Giessen and Marburg, Germany  Language: English

Society is man-made, but when we are born into it and start acting, it is a given. Social processes are going on in structures given at that moment, often behind our backs, moving society in unwanted directions. Attempts at controlling and steering such social forces turned out quite ineffective, and organizational actors, which are supposed to do so (like governments), are quite helpless. "Social forces" does not refer to some global conspiracy group, but to the mechanisms and processes built into society at a given moment.

To change this situation and to influence social forces in a way that society moves into a direction desirable for the citizens, Raven insists that first of all such processes behind our backs need to be understood. As multiple circular feedback loops are involved, which are interrelated, interacting and producing both positive amplifying and negative counteracting effects, conventional analysis does not help. What is needed to understand such processes are graphs and diagrams (systemograms) modelling such interrelated feedback loops. In a second step computer models simulating their dynamics are needed to understand and to find out about long-term and side-effects as well as to identify points of intervention.
Power and Justice have been central themes on the study of professions. Contemporary social, economic and political change, clearly challenge and enhance their relevance. Across the globe, professional work has been affected by broader social forces. New forms of professionalism have been associated to the influence of these current trends, translated in ambivalences of reducing/expanding professional power. At the same time, new arrangements of weakening/strengthening inequalities by professions are yet not clearly understood.

Professions are interested to a double dynamics: on the one hand, they experience the impact of the international division of labour and social changes; on the other hand, they are affected by the regulation made at national level. In both cases, professions are facing with new questions dealing with new work organisation patterns and the reproduction of their social function in time of crisis and social changes. The economic crisis ongoing from 2008 onwards has produced new vulnerabilities amongst professionals whose impact is still unknown. At the same, the impact of technology on professions is leading to changes that will redefine not only the professional practice but also the professional labour market. The regulation of the professional services made by the States, the competition between professionals and the absence of controls on professional activity associated with the effects of the economic crisis are likely to produce the deprofessionalisation associated to the economic and social polarisation amongst professionals. The capitalistic acceleration and the progressive reduction in the role of intermediary bodies put in question the factual conditions of the professional independence. In addition, the hegemony of the logic of the market is redefining professional identities and traditional logics of ethics and public service.
Innovations in sociological thinking about children and childhood has rightly captured the imagination of scholars and activists exploring the lives of children outside of the global North. By eliciting the voices of children living under especially difficult circumstances, and by allowing their experiences and meanings to frame analysis, close study is tracing through the deliberative action and understandings of children living in situations in which they have hitherto been uncritically regarded as passive victims. This session therefore invites papers from scholars seeking to explore how children understand their lives under such conditions and especially how they respond to this, including their coping mechanisms and the strategies they seek to develop to transcend their circumstances. Papers may address, inter alia, the militarisation of children, children’s work and labour, child migrants, children living in poverty, and homelessness, although this list is far from exhaustive. A key consideration of this session is to consider what empirical findings may reveal about children living under difficult circumstances in both the global north and south; and what these may mean for developing sociological understanding and theorisation.

Understanding Children's Well-Being

In the last two decades childhood scholars have shown their strong interest on the study of children’s well-being all over the world. Various indicators of children’s well-being have been developed from different perspectives, including children’s perspective. In fact, children’s well-being has been understood in particular perspective and in specific socio-cultural context. The concept of child well-being has been discussed from the child right perspective to citizen’s perspective; from adult’s perspective to child-centric perspective; from cultural perspective to psychological perspective. However, the most powerful discourse on children’s well-being is found in the discussions on intersection of children’s agency and society’s available structural framework for children. Both interdisciplinary and the sociological enquiry have been made on various domains of children’s well-being such as children and family and social environment; children and economic circumstances; children and health; children’s physical safety; children and education; children’s material well-being; children’s peer relationship, behaviour and risk; and their subjective well-being. The various dimensions of children’s well-being explain the children’s position and placement in the society. These dimensions are gender, class, race, ethnicity, caste, religious background, etc. Looking at the scope and importance of understanding of children well-being, the present session invites contributions/papers on meaning and notions of children’s well-being; domains of children’s well-being; historical and theoretical developments to study children’s well-being; indicators of child well-being; measuring and monitoring of child well-being; global perspectives on child well-being; methodological challenges in understanding children’s well-being and children’s own understanding of their well-being.
Against Violence and Racism: Performing Bodies at the Living Spaces of the World Cities

Date: Monday, 16 July 2018  
Time: 10:30-12:20  
Location: MTCC 201F  
Organizer: Bianca Maria PIRANI, Università la Sapienza Roma, Italy  
Language: English

Borders and boundaries are being discussed in urban and body studies as analytical spaces that nowadays require unprecedented translations and exchanges. We understand borders as embodied thresholds; times and places of encounter, cutting, crossing; also critical places of social conflict, negotiation, violence. This Joint Session (JS) between body an urban studies focus on the strategies of the bodies on situations related to borders, above all those which implies the emergence of social and political violence. Which relations could were develop between body and urban approaches in violent contextes? This JS invite to this broad reflection.

Violence Taking Place across the Bodies of Women

Date: Thursday, 19 July 2018  
Time: 15:30-17:20  
Location: MTCC 206C  
Organizer: Ladan RAHBARI, Centre for Research on Culture and Gender, Ghent University, Belgium  
Language: English

This session seeks not to detail criminal and violent activities, but rather to analyze the conflict between our bodily integrity against our desire to see the world. Tourism, indeed, is a social and cultural phenomenon centred around dream of alternatives to everyday life. For us, for women, there is a different tourist map of the globe, one in which we are told to consider the length of our skirts and the cuts of our shirts, the time of day in which we choose to move around, and the places we deem “safe.” But what is the reality of violence against women now in the places we want to go — and should we be avoiding whole cities because of this risk, as some women are doing? Even the statistics aren’t conclusive. Reports of rape in all countries are hampered variously by corruption and a cultural willingness to ignore violence considered “normal,” even close to home. Experts note that this trend, so to speak, is amplified by the media, which makes individual incidents seem part of a larger pattern. Nor they cannot know whether attacks on female tourists are actually increasing. It is possible that violence is on the rise in part because more women than ever are traveling alone, and are venturing ever farther off the beaten path? About this last topic, we should very deeply reflect.
Social Capital and Its Measurement

Date: Tuesday, 17 July 2018  
Time: 8:30-10:20  
Location: MTCC 201B  
Organizer: Joonmo SON, National University of Singapore, Singapore  
Language: English

Social capital has been a popular concept in social sciences for several decades. However, its conceptualization and measurement have lacked consistency across studies. For instance, some researchers emphasize the network-basedness of social capital. In accordance with this idea, social capital is measured by interpersonal network generators at the individual level or by count of membership in associations at the organizational level. Others, however, equate social capital with trust (in particular, generalized trust or out-group trust) or norms of reciprocity. These varying notions and conceptualization of social capital have not facilitated an accumulative growth of the empirical research including both within-country and cross-national comparative studies. A certain degree of agreement in the community of social sciences concerning how to measure social capital is imperative for further development of the literature. Therefore, this session seeks to present either theoretical discussions on how to measure social capital or empirical studies that deal with the measurement of social capital.

Long Term Trends in Quality of Life

Date: Wednesday, 18 July 2018  
Time: 15:30-17:20  
Location: MTCC 201B  
Organizer: Ruut Veenhoven, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands and Jeroen Boelhouwer, The Netherlands Institute for Social Research, Netherlands  
Language: English

Sometimes it seems as if we are going from crisis to crisis - whether that be economic crises or political crises. We might study how these crises affect quality of life and how the developments differ between countries or within countries between social groups. But what about the trends over a longer period of time? Is quality of life nowadays better or worse than it was 10, 20 or 30 years ago? In this session contributions are welcomed that look at the results of research (what got better and what got worse; for which groups or which countries?), but also contributions that look at methodological issues (how to measure longitudinally progress in quality in life?). We are also interested in contributions that relate the development of quality of life to the mood of people and the rise of more populist parties/politicians.
History shows that society has on many grounds experienced noticeable advances. There have been significant progresses in science and technology, and many forms of pain, exploitation and exclusion have been overcome. Nevertheless, equally evident is the persistence of oppression, injustice, violence, old and new societal risks and threats. The analyses of past developments, settled patterns, and current trends, are valuable sociological contributions to tackle societal challenges. While somber political developments, environmental degradation, growing inequalities, and pending catastrophes spread pessimism, sociology can avoid the trap of conformism offering interpretations of current predicaments, analyzing ongoing trends, designing possible scenarios, discussing policy alternatives, and mapping out alternative political choices. Keeping in mind the social responsibility of sociology to inform possible futures, the session welcomes discussions around these lines from diverse theoretical perspectives and methodological approaches.

History Makers: Leaders, Rulers, Roles, Systems

The world order is being transformed and a historical-sociological perspective is required. At issue are the dynamic relationships linking national populations and leaders, including the mediating parts played by movements and institutional orders (the ‘systems’ and ‘structures’) that legitimize and channel popular aspirations and the actions of leaders. New national political leaderships are emerging and new demands made by national populations. These developments need to be placed in their proper comparative-historical contexts. Investigation should be pursued along two cross-cutting axes. One is between theories of systems and structures, including, for example, work by Parsons, Lockwood, Dahrendorf, Luhmann, Giddens and Alexander, and approaches to comparative historical sociology, especially those combining empirical and theoretical concerns, as exemplified by Elias, Mann, Geertz, Moore and Arnason. The other focuses on the interplay between socio-political structures undergoing processes of integration, disintegration and reorientation and the emergence of new leaders within the interstices of these change processes.
Looking at Urban Centres As Sites of Power. Part I

Date: Monday, 16 July 2018  
Time: 10:30-12:20  
Location: MTCC 701B

Organizer: Valentina ANZOISE, Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Italy, Italy, Gary BRATCHFORD, University of Central Lancashire, United Kingdom and Dennis ZUEV, CIES-ISCTE, Portugal

Language: English

Cities do not merely provide a background for social action but they are, rather, the most complex form of human interdependence, as well as an environment consisting of specific infrastructuring processes. Nonetheless, these often occur in exclusionary forms, which are more or less visible, and invite researchers to explore how social actors and the spaces are in constant interaction with each other and, also, how visual experiences are mediated by the “discursive contexts in which they appear” (Jay 2002). With the focus on different elements of urban landscape and infrastructure, this session invites papers that explore the politics of urban space, emerging and mutating socio-spatial relations behind the “spectacle” of urbanism. The papers are invited to explore social, material and political metamorphoses in cities around the globe. Specifically, we are interested in papers conceptualizing the infrastructuring processes in the city, how they can be explored from the visual perspective and how visual perspective can elucidate the complex knowledge-power relations behind them.

Going Public? Negotiating Ethics and Consent in Participatory Visual Research

Date: Wednesday, 18 July 2018  
Time: 8:30-10:20  
Location: MTCC 203B

Organizer: Elsa OLIVEIRA, African Centre for Migration and Society, University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

Language: English

In recent years there has been an increasing number of visual, arts-based and participatory research projects for example, Oliveira and Vearey’s MoVE [methods.visual.explore] Project in South Africa, Mitchell’s Culture Lab in Canada, and Material Stories in the UK, to name a few. It has been argued that these methods can facilitate wider engagement; that they offer everyone involved (researchers, participants, and the wider publics) an opportunity to reflect on what the images/stories are revealing (Leavy 2009).
Thematic Groups

TG03 Human Rights and Global Justice

The Human Right to Development

Date: Tuesday, 17 July 2018
Time: 8:30-10:20
Location: MTCC 205B
Organizer: Mark FREZZO, University of Mississippi, USA
Language: English

This session examines the human rights approach to development in the Global South. It aims to deepen the dialogue between the sociology of human rights and the sociology of development. Accordingly, it places particular emphasis on a series of questions: What is the meaning of UN's "right to development"? How have state-level policymakers implemented the right? How have social movements and NGOs interpreted the right?

TG04 Sociology of Risk and Uncertainty

Terrorism, Risk and Resilience

Date: Wednesday, 18 July 2018
Time: 8:30-10:20
Location: MTCC 206B
Organizer: Gabe MYTHEN, University of Liverpool, United Kingdom
Language: English

The 2001 terrorist attacks in New York and Washington led to historically unprecedented institutional waves of securitisation in Western nations. These waves have spanned across multiple domains - military, law, policing, surveillance, immigration - and impacted heavily in terms of human casualties, civil rights and liberties and freedom of movement. Within this, tools, techniques and discourses of risk have been axial. Risk has been mobilised, inter alia, at the level of representation, communication, labelling and intervention. Post the discrediting of military and domestic security policies in the United States and the UK which were formally designed to limit the terrorist risk - amongst them the failed wars in Iraq and Afghanistan and the PATRIOT Act - the term 'resilience' appeared with increasing frequency in counter terrorism and security policies. Appeals to build resilience against terrorism are multi-layered and are directed at different levels: individual, community, nation. Yet the value of resilience in these contexts remains questionable. In activating citizens and communities to be vigilant and to develop defences against terrorism, the State divests itself from various forms of responsibility for security and safety. This stream invites scholars, researchers and practitioners engaging with policies and practices of risk and resilience developed to counter terrorism, violent extremism and radicalisation. In particular, abstracts are solicited from academics involved in critically scrutinising the deployment of risk and resilience in the social construction, regulation and management of terrorism.
TG06 Institutional Ethnography


Social Justice, Activism, and Institutional Ethnography

Date: Monday, 16 July 2018  Time: 17:30-19:20  Location: MTCC 202A
Organizer: Suzanne VAUGHAN, Arizona State University, USA
Language: English

Since George Smith’s 1990 seminal article in Social Problems on “Political Activism as Ethnographer,” those using institutional ethnography have worked with communities to address justice issues. Ellen Pence’s efforts on behalf of women and children in domestic violence cases best exemplifies this kind of community engagement work and IE’s potential for locating institutional sites of change accessible to those working for justice. Others such as Marie Campbell (people with disabilities and women in development), Eric Mykhalovskiy (criminalization of HIV non-disclosure) and Susan Turner (community planning and women and rural development) among many others have begun to extend institutional ethnography as a skill activist can use to undercover the invisible forms of ruling organizing local communities. This session welcomes all community engaged, activist work using institutional ethnography.

TG07 Senses and Society


Drugs and the Senses in Popular Culture: An Ambiguous Relationship

Date: Wednesday, 18 July 2018  Time: 8:30-10:20  Location: MTCC 201E
Organizer: Alexandre MARCHANT, ENS de Cachan (Institute for Political Social Sciences), France
Language: English

Drug taking is often a question of alteration of the senses, popularized in popular culture or addicts subcultures… Some texts, from chemists (Hoffmann, Schulgin) to militants of counter-culture, have described the effects of drugs on mind or senses; some musical movements have put the emphasis on drugs and related modifications of senses: psychedelic rock, punk rock, techno music… Meanwhile some films tried to depict the experience of drug taking through a sensorial experience like Darren Arnofsky in Requiem for a dream (2000)... Ways of describing or staging the use of psychotropics are numerous in Literature or Arts. History of drugs in contemporary society can actually be readdressed from the side of the senses, using popular culture and subcultures as materials. How can we describe what is unspeakable? What are the roles of the senses (vision, sound, touch, other...) in the depiction of the altered or parallel universes created by the drug ingestion? But the opening of the doors of perception, based upon the democratization of the access to psychotropic substances in the last century, had also an impact on social imaginary. How can we measure and study this link? What are his effects on our own perception of the world, passed through popular culture?
Contemporary sociological research reveals the important role that emotions and power play in institutional and organisational settings, civil society and the media. This is seen in interactions between professionals, public servants, plaintiffs and patients (Bergman Blix and Wettergren 2016; Pérez and Aragón 2011); and how they manifest within organisations in work contexts and in care work (King 2012, Olson and Connor 2015). Given the rise of ‘post-truth’ politics (Brexit, US electoral campaign of 2016), we are keenly interested in how emotions are shaped by and shape public discourse in highly polarized debates. Recent studies have examined how collective emotions manifest in areas such as the mass media (von Scheve and Salmela 2014); and how emotions align with politics in areas such as political power and reflexivity (Demertzis 2013; Heaney and Flam 2013; Archer 2012), and migration studies (Holmes 2004; 2010). This session calls for papers on the interpersonal and organising role emotions play in civic collective action, public policy, and in the operation of online/home workplaces, large businesses, bureaucracies, and institutions. We also welcome papers on the citizen-subject as empathetic, secular, offensive, and/or burnt out; emotions in the mass and social media; feelings in and about the public sphere; emotionalized discourses on migration, financial and economic crises, climate change, terrorism, political authoritarianism; emotions, social attitudes and values. Emergent emotions and power are also of great interest.
Working Groups

WG01 Sociology of Local-Global Relations

Cosmopolitanism and the Down Sides of Globalization

Date: Monday, 16 July 2018
Time: 15:30-17:20
Location: MTCC 802B
Organizer: Vincenzo CICCHELLI, Gemass Paris Sorbonne/CNRS, France and Sylvie OCTOBRE, Ministère de la culture et de la communication, France
Language: English and French

Some trends are (re)emerging in many European and Western societies, what Ulrich Beck has called the cosmopolitanization of the world: the rebirth of populist movements and xenophobic political ideas, the shift toward national preference in the economics, the new rise of cultural identity claims, etc. tend to prove that parochialism and isolationism are overtaking openness to alterity. In France, for example, the universality of the Republic has fallen back on national values, and questions relating to what constitutes the French identity, the nation and its borders have once again emerged in public debate. In the United States, Donald Trump has claimed to build new walls and encourage economic protectionism, along with geopolitical isolationism. The Brexit suggests also a strong distrust against the actual supranational political European’s project. Consequently, this environment a number of questions to the cosmopolitan approach, that we would like to explore in this session. To what extent does globalization and modernity encourage cosmopolitanism? Is this shift irreversible? Are all the ‘winners’ of globalization necessarily cosmopolitans and do the “losers” of globalization have a chance to be cosmopolitans?

WG05 Famine and Society

Towards Violence Free Peaceful Futures: The Struggles for an Inclusive and Equitable World

Date: Monday, 16 July 2018
Time: 15:30-17:20
Location: MTCC 203A
Organizer: Ranvinder Singh SANDHU, Guru Nanak Dev University, India and Sunil BANSAL, CRRID, Chandigarh, India
Language: English and French

The session proposes to discuss the emerging sociological issues in struggles for inclusive and equitable futures for a violence free peaceful world. In the light of the broad theme, session calls papers aimed at exploring crucial sociological perspectives by capturing the full import of the acronym “FAMINE” in the following terms:

- Food insecurity as a consequence of severely diminished purchasing power of sizeable segments of society (famine being the ultimate manifestation of food insecurity) and growing climate-related disturbances;
- Alienation on account of discrimination based on caste, color or creed;
- Marginalization on account of severely diminishing real incomes;
- Inequality based on dysfunctional social systems and the travails of the informal sector;
- Negative impact of natural calamities and man-made disasters on vulnerable groups including economic shocks caused by market volatility;
- Exclusion from mainstream society based on social and/or economic ostracization resulting in social conflict, unrest and violence.